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Chaitra 11, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Seventh Session)

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(Fourth Series, Vol. XXVII–7th Session)

No. 31 -Tuesday, April 1, 1969 / Chaitra 11, 1891 (Saka)

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* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 1, 1969/Chaitra 11, 1891 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

राजस्थान को चारा भेजने के लिये मालगाड़ियां

+

*811. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :**
श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र :
श्री सुरेन्द्रनाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री क० लकप्पा :
श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :
श्री बे० कु० दास चौधरी :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजस्थान को चारा आदि भेजने के लिए समय पर मालगाड़ियों की व्यवस्था नहीं की; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा केन्द्र को भेजे गये पत्र का विषय क्या है और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री रोहन लाल चतुर्वेदी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सरकार इनडिसीशन और रेडटेपिज्म की शिकार है। जब कोई राष्ट्रीय संकट होता है तो पहले तो यह सोती रहती है, जब दबाव आता है और जब काफी लोगों तकलीफ लोगों हो जाती है तब चौकती है।

राजस्थान में जो सूखा पड़ा है वह अनप्रीसीडेंटेड था। कोई 27384 गांवों पर उस का असर पड़ा। करीब 1 करोड़ जनता वहां रहती है। अब मैं आप की आज्ञा से जो मैं ने मूल प्रश्न किया था उस का एक भाग और मन्त्री महोदय ने जो उस का उत्तर दिया वह पढ़ देना चाहता हूं :

> "Whether it is a fact that Government had not provided in time goods trains," etc.
>
> "If so, the contents of the communication from the Rajasthan Government....."
>
> Answer is "Does not arise."

मैं आप की आज्ञा से 6 फरवरी के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स की एक रिपोर्ट का हवाला देते हुए बतलाना चाहता हूँ जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि राजस्थान सरकार के रिलीफ मन्त्री हैं श्री

पारस राम मदेरन उन्होंने यह कहा है कि जहां 70 वैगंस चाहिए वहां ब्रौडगेज पर हमें केवल 35 मिल रहे है। इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी लिखा है और उन्होंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी लिखा। जो उन्होंने अर्थात् राजस्थान ने प्राइम मिनिस्टर को चिट्ठी लिखी उस की कटेंट्स क्या हैं? क्या यह सही है कि जो राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट ने आप से कहा कि 70 वैगंस रोजाना चाहिए आप ने केवल 35 दिये तो उसका क्या कारण है और दूसरे उस लेटर को पढ़ कर बतलाइये कि उसके कटेंट्स क्या हैं?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): प्रश्नकर्त्ता महोदय को यह जानना चाहिए कि राजस्थान सरकार के उपमन्त्री जो कि इस से डील करते हैं उन्होंने लिखा है :

> "I am writing this letter to convey our appreciation for the assistance given by the railways in the movement of fodder and of cattle from the drought- affected areas."

अब कठिनाई यह हो जाती है कि माननीय प्रश्नकर्त्ता महोदय केवल अखबार की ओर ध्यान देते है वैसे मैं इस से इंकार नहीं करता कि अखबार भी बड़े मददगार है। हम ने मुख्य मन्त्री को लिखा कि हम 70 ब्रौडगेज वैगंस और 106 मीटरगेज वैगंस देने को तैयार है। वहां चीफ सेक्रेटरी से उस का क्लिएरेंस मांगा गया है और कह दिया गया है कि जब भी आप चाहें उसी क्षण हम उन्हें दे सकते है। मैं सदन को बतलाना चाहता हूं कि पहली सितम्बर 1968 से 15 मार्च, 1969 तक की अवधि में 3813 ब्रौडगेज और 15,008 मीटरगेज वैगंस चारे से भरे गये। वहां के मवेशियों और मनुष्यों की सहायता के लिए रेलवेज पूरी शक्ति के साथ काम कर रही है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं ने मन्त्री महोदय से प्राइम मिनिस्टर के लेटर का कंटेंट मांगा था। वह उन्होंने पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाया है। उस लेटर के कंटेंट्स क्या हैं?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : लेटर के कंटेंट के लिए माननीय सदस्य इतने चिंतित क्यों है? वहां के मुख्य मन्त्री ने हमें जो लैटर लिखा है उस में उन्होंने हमारी हैल्प को सराहा है। माननीय सदस्य को जिस बात के बारे में शुबहा हो उसे पूछ कर अपनी तसल्ली कर सकते हैं। इस के पहले भी बड़े बड़े अकाल हम लोगों ने देखे हैं और उन्हें हल किया है।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि करीब 25,000 टन फौडर की जरूरत थी जो कि दूसरी जगहों से राजस्थान में जाना था। इस के अलावा बहुत सारे पशु थे, करीब 2 लाख तो गायें थीं जो अच्छी ब्रीड की थीं जिनको कि बचाना था लेकिन इन की देरी की वजह से हजारों गायें मर गयीं और दूसरे और हजारों पशु मर गये जिस में बकरियां और भेड़ें हैं वह भी हजारों की तादाद में मर गयीं क्योंकि यह वैगंस देर में पहुंचे और उस के कारण से वह स्थिति काबू में नहीं आई। 25,000 टन फौडर की जरूरत थी, डेढ़ लाख कैटिल शिफ्ट करने थे। राजस्थान सरकार ने आप से यह मांग की थी कि आप कुछ रिआयत दीजिये फौडर के ले जाने में और कैटिल के ले जाने में। वह रिआयत आप ने फौडर में देर से दी और वह भी आप ने स्टेजैज में दी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप ने उसे स्टेजैज में क्यों दिया, एकदम क्यों नहीं दिया, कैटिल ले जाने में रिआयत क्यों नहीं दी? कब रिआयत मांगी गई थी और कब आप ने उसे दिया?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : आप इस माननीय सदन का सभापतित्व कर रहे थे जिस दिन मैं ने जवाब दिया था। मैं ने उसी दिन यह स्पष्ट कर दिया था कि जितने वैगंस की जरूरत होगी हम लोग वहां फौडर भेजने और मवेशियों को हटाने के लिए उन्हें देने को तैयार हैं। अभी

यह आया है कनफरमेशन चीफ सेक्रेटरी का कि ठीक है 70 वैगंस ब्रौडगेज और 106 मीटरगेज वैगंस हम लेंगे । यह बात बिलकुल गलत है कि रेलवेज के चलते इतने मवेशी और बकरियां मरी हैं । रेलवेज हर तरीके से सहायक रही है और आयन्दा भी रहेगी । हम लोग जानते हैं कि कैसे पशुओं को खिलाना होता है और कितनी मुसीबत से उन्हें पाला जाता है भले ही माननीय सदस्य को उस का पता नहीं होगा ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है । रिग्रायत के बारे में मैं ने पूछा था ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को मवेशियों का क्या पता है ? यह रिग्रायत दिल्ली के व्यापारी को हम कैसे दे सकते हैं बल्कि वहां के जो किसान, मजदूर मवेशी पालते हैं उन्हीं को देना चाहते हैं । सारी रिग्रायतें दी गई हैं और माननीय सदस्य यह गलत भ्रम फैला रहे हैं ।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, the hon. Railway Minister should not fool the public and the House because today is 1st April. The question is about the non-supply of wagons in order to save the situation in Rajasthan which was drought stricken at that time. I want to know specifically when the communication from the Rajasthan Government was received by the Centre and when was it acted upon. What steps have been taken in this behalf ? If the dates are known, we can see the promptness with which this Government acted.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : I am glad that this question has been put. The Railways are dealing with this problem since last year. It was on 9 September 1968 that we started moving livestock from Rajasthan ; in consultation with the Rajasthan Government the whole matter is being handled. Whatever cattle is to be transported from the Bikaner division or Jodhpur division is transported on their account and they are sent to the destinations where they are desired to be sent. So is the case with fodder and wherever they tells us that fodder is available and is to be transported from a particular railway station nearest to the place, from there we try to move fodder or bhusa or anything else.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The hon. Minister said that it did not arise but in the newspaper there is a different story. In the *Statesman* dated 22 December it has been said that the Rajasthan Government did send an SOS to the Government of India for supply of wagons 30–35 to lift the cattle fodder. Any way wagon supply in the hands of the railway officers seems to be a profitable job and it appears that unless the officers are satisfied otherwise, they do not release wagons. I do not know about these allegations and the hon. Minister may clarify. I know of another place as well where whenever wagons were in need they tried to cut short the supply. Only a few months ago in Cooch-Bihar which is my constituency where jute and tobacco are grown-- the supply of wagons had been totally stopped to a few stations in Cooch-Bihar both in the meter--gauge and broad gauge.....

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ? It is not railway budget.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : All these goods could be booked only in a station twenty miles down Cooch-Bihar station. I should like to know whether the hon. Minister look into the matter so that there will not be any shortage or stoppage of wagons by the officers in times of need ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The hon. Member is not familiar with the whole matter because this was not handled by the officials. My predecessor and colleague Mr. Poonacha did meet the Chief Minister of Rajasthan as far back as 9 October 1968 and from that time onwards the Railway Ministry has been doing its best to help the drought stricken areas in Rajasthan.

There is not comparison between Cooch-Bihar on the one hand and Bikaner and Jodhpur division of Rajasthan on the other.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Are you agreeable to supply wagons to Cooch-Behar ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : That will be dealt with separately, not in this where we are dealing with drought.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : जैसा मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया, राजस्थान सरकार ने 70 या 75 वैगन प्रतिदिन मांगे हैं। सवाई माधोपुर स्टेशन के लिये, राजस्थान सरकार ने इतनी ही मांग की गई थी, लेकिन अब भी केवल 30–35 वैगन दिये जा रहे हैं बजाय इसके कि 70–75 दिये जायें। गत 5 मार्च को पश्चिम रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने कहा था कि वह व्यापारियों को वैगन इस लिये नहीं दे रहे हैं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने 70-75 वैगन्स की मांग की है। लेकिन उस के उपरान्त भी 30–35 वैगन ही दिये जा रहे हैं। उस को बढ़ा कर 40 भी नहीं किया। इस लिये गंगापुर सिटी में चारा पड़ा हुआ है और सवाई माधोपुर में चारे की बरबादी हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान सरकार ने जो मांग की है उस को रेलवे मंत्री पूरा करेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं मानता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य वहां की स्थिति से पूरी तरह अवगत होंगे। वहां हम लोग पानी भी टैंक वैगन्स से भेजते हैं, और बीकानेर, जैसलमेर आदि कई क्षेत्रों से हम मवेशियों को वैसी जगहों में ले जा रहे हैं जहां चारा है और पानी भी है। गंगापुर सिटी से सारे पशुओं को ले कर अगर हम बाड़मेर को ले जायें, जहां पानी भी नहीं है तो एकदम उल्टी बात हो जायेगी और आप जो सोच रहे हैं उस से भी परिस्थिति बिगड़ जायेगी। इस लिये चारा तो वहीं रखना होगा जहां पानी होगा और मवेशियों को वहां पहुंचाना होगा। बीकानेर और जोधपुर क्षेत्र में जहां जहां पानी है वहां हम को चारा ले जाना होगा, और इस को बहुत सोच समझ कर करना पड़ता है। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि जो भी नारा कोई लगा दे, हम उस के अनुसार करने लग जायें।

Railway Accidents

+

*812. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI D. R. PARMAR :
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI KIKAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that railway accidents are on the increase as compared to the last three years ;

(b) the number of accidents that occurred on each Railway during the last three years, year--wise ;

(c) the number of persons killed or injured in these accidents, year-wise; and

(d) the measures taken for minimising the accidents ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAY (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT--579/69]

(d) As the largest single factor responsible for accidents is failure of railway staff, Safety Organisations set up on the railway have been engaged in inculcating safety-consciousness amongst staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that they have a proper understanding of the prescribed safety rules. Further, spot checks are made to see that staff do not violate the safety rules and indulge in short--cut methods. Inquiries are held into all accidents and those held responsible are given deterrent punishments. In addition, if an inquiry reveals any other short comings or

lapses, action is taken to see that they do not recur. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling and interlocking, track circuiting etc. have also been made to the extent feasible. As a result of these measures the incidence of train accidents has been declining.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में बतलाया कि जो अधिकांश दुर्घटनायें हुई वे कर्मचारियों की गलती से हुई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर विचार किया है कि जो ड्राइवर 12 घंटे और 16 घन्टे लगातार काम करते हैं, उनके इतने काम करने का असर उनके स्वास्थ्य पर पड़ता है। क्या सरकार ने उन के काम के घंटे कम करने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है। वैसे तो उन से आठ घंटे से भी कम काम लिया जाना चाहिये लेकिन क्या इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया गया है कि उन से आठ घंटे से ज्यादा काम न लिया जाये ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : यह प्रश्न बड़ा माकूल है क्योंकि थकावट के कारण भी इस तरह की दुर्घटनायें होती हैं। आज स्टाफ के फेल्योर से जो दुर्घटनायें होती है उनका परसेन्टेज 68.7 होता हैं। इस लिये कुंजरू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में जो चार कदम उठाने की प्रधानत: सिफारिश की गई थी उन के अनुसार हम स्टाफ की थकावट का उपाय करने के बारे में कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मन्त्री महोदय ने माना है कि कुन्जरू कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस पर वह अमल कर रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी तक किसी रेलवे पर उस को लागू नहीं किया गया है। जिस को समाप्त करने के लिये आप विचार कर रहे हैं उस पर विचार करते बहुत समय लग जायेगा और दुर्घटनायें हो जायेंगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को कठोरता से लागू किया जाये सारी रेलवे के अन्दर इस के लिये मन्त्री महोदय कौन सा कदम उठा रहे हैं। क्या कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है कि फलां समय तक आप इस को पूर्णतया लागू कर देंगे, और जहां अफसरों के कारण इसको लागू नहीं किया जायेगा, वहा उन के खिलाफ क्या कोई कठोर कार्रवाई की जायेगी ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य की यह धारणा गलत है कि हम केवल विचार कर रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष जस्टिस वांचू की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी थी, उस ने उन की सारी शन्काओं को निर्मूल बतलाया है। वह भी ऐक्सिडैंट्स कमेटी थी और उस ने लिखा है कि :

This Committee has stated that there was a significant decrease during the five year period ending 1967-68 as compard to the six-year period ending 1962-63.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : All bogus.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Just like you. They also said :

> "It is clear that the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee did make an impact in promoting safety in train operations on the Indian Railways."

This Gommittee has made a specific point in saying that the Railways have done their best with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee. Almost all recommendations have been implemented.

श्री देवेन सेन : जो किताब बांटी गई थीं रेलवे मन्त्री के बजट पेश करने के बाद, दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में उस में हम पाते हैं दुर्घटनाओं और हताहतों के आंकड़े केवल देवयोग पर निर्भर करते हैं। इस के लिये रेलवे मन्त्री या रेलवे प्रशासन कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेना चाहते। हम देखते हैं कि दुर्घटनाओं के कारण रेलवे सम्पत्ति का नुकसान हुआ 1965-66

में 60 लाख का और 1967--68 में 1 करोड़ 17 लाख का। यह भी हम देखते हैं कि प्रति 10 लाख यात्रियों के हिसाब से हताहतों की सख्या 1965-66 में 24 थी और 1967-68 में वह 27 हो गई। यानी नढ़ती जा रही है। हम यह भी देखते हैं कि एन्जिन की खराबी के कारण जो ऐक्सिडेंट हुए उनकी तादाद 1967-68 में 2042 रही। अगर इस की जिम्मेदारी दैवयोग पर छोड़ दी जाये तो यह सरकार किस लिये है। रेलवे पर 4300 करोड़ रुपया लगा हुआ हैं, इस रुपये का किस ढंग से उपयोग होता है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने 1965-66 की संख्या .24 को कोट किया और 1967-68 की संख्या .27 को कोट किया। लेकिन इसी दर्म्यान रेलवे का माइलेज रेलों के विस्तार के कारण बढ़ा है या घटा है यह भी देखना चाहिये। फिर अगर वह 1966-67 की संख्या को कोट करते तो पाते हैं कि वह •44 थी। उस से घट कर अब .27 हो गई है। यहां पर सारी बातों को पूर्णतया रखना चाहिये न कि केवल वह जो उन के अनुकूल हो। लेकिन मैं प्रश्न का स्वागत करता हूं और जहां पर भी कोई कमी हो, उस को हमें दूर करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये, लेकिन कमी है नहीं आंकड़ों के अनुसार।

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Is it a fact that among the Indian Railways the number of accidents is less on the Western Railway; If so, may I know whether such standards can be applied to other Railways also ? If the answer is in the affirmative, may I know why such standaards are not applied to other Railways ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Actually, the total number of train accidents on the Western Railway was 112 and during the same period of 1965-66 the total number of train accidents on the Eastern Railway was 77. But on certain other Railways the number was more. So it cannot be unilaterally said that the number of accidents on the Western Railway was less because the Eastern Railway has surpassed the Western Railway.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : May I know whether the recommendations made by the Railway Safety Commission in 1966-67 were mostly flouted by the Railway Board? Firstly, whereas the Commission recommended that in respect of certain diesel and electric locomotive engines the speed must not exceed 65 kilometres the Railway Board permitted a speed up to 100 kilometres. Secondly, one of their recommendations was for redesigning all locomotive cabins so that safety measures could be adopted. That redesigning has not been done. May I know why these recommendations have been flouted and what action has now been taken to act upon these recommendations?

DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This point was made out during the debate also. It is not a fact that the Railway Board flouted their recommendations.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Commission itself said so.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Shri Fernandes himself had made out that point. The Commission did say so but the Railway Board also has got its responsibility. I can never accept that the Railway Board should get itself divested of its responsibilities It must go on discharging its responsibilities. All the tracks are constantly being improved and wherever the track will be improved naturally the speed of trains in terms of kilometres per hour will go on increasing.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir I had put specific question whether the suggestion of the Commission was flouted. The suggestion of the Commission was that the speed should not exceed 65 kilometres in respect of certain types of engines whereas the Railway Board permitted 100 kilometres per hour. Is it correct or not ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Rajadhani Express is today going at a speed of over 100 kilometres. That particular

case will be examined. Before 1st March no train was moving from here to Howrah at a speed of over 100 miles.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : The suggestion was in respect of a particular type of locomotives. The hon. Minister has given a generalised reply.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : How can we accept any generalisation that the speed should not go beyond 65 kilometres ?

SHRI P. G. SEN : Human failure was given as the main reason for accidents. So many reasons have been ascribed to human failure. May I know how far the Railways have gone into these reasons and solved hem ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : The Inquiry Report has indicated that the percentage is 68.7. The Kunzru Committee recommended that we should pursue four methods--education, effective supervision, engineering aids and enforcement. Under 'education' and 'effective supervision' efforts are constantly being made to minimise accidents due to human failure. Also, as I said in reply to a question put by Shri Kachwai, it might be due to demestic reasons or due to too much work that the staff failed. I have very sympathy for the staff and we will go into the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many level crossings still remain unmanned and how many railway stations are there where overbridges are not yet provided for people to cross from one platform to the other ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : This does not exactly pertain to the main question. Subject to correction, I may say that there are about 36,000 level crossings... *(laughter)* I am not going to be guided by the laughter of Shri Tapuriah. I am trying to give the answer. Out of 1% additional Cortr bution to general revenues, the State Governments get any sum in access of Rs. 16 crores for this purpose on behalf of the railways. With the growth of agriculture and more and more cities and bazars and also due to the doubling and trebling of track the demand for construction of level-crossings has increased beyond number. Out of these level-crossings only one-third are manned and most of the rest are unmanned. Then, more and more demands are being made for over-bridges and under-bridgs, The rules laid down in this behalf are that the railways should construct the over-bridge or under-bridge on its track and the approaches will be constructed by the State Governments or local authorities Subject to the provision, if the State Governments or local authorities come forward to share their responsibility, the railway would not have any hesitation in constructing an over-bridge or underbridge or providing level-crossings.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : May I know whether it is not a fact that some of the major and severe railway accidents are due to acts of sabotage and hostile action by some elements, particularly in the North East Frontier Railways ? May I know whether adequate steps have since been taken in order to protect the lives of passengers and railway property against such activities, particularly between Siliguri and Alipur Duar and Lumding sections ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : As the House knows, it is a fact that accidents at Lumding and Diphu were due to this, The hon. Member is familiar with that area and he was with me when I went there. The State Government is quite keen to see that conditions are improved and we are working in co-operation with the State Government in that direction I hope to go to that area and see how best to improve the position still further.

श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह : पुराने किस्म के जो इंजन थे उनको चलाने का अभ्यास और आदत ड्राइवर्ज को थी । उनकी जगह पर नए इंजन आ गए हैं जो बहुत ही तीव्र गति से चलते है । इन इंजनों में उनको अपना ध्यान ज्यादा सैंट्रलाइज करना पड़ता है, सावधानी बरतनी पड़ती है । ऐसी स्थिति में उनके लिए ज्यादा आराम की भी जरूरत पड़ती है । लेकिन अब भी उन से उतना ही समय तक काम लिया जाता है जितना कि पुराने इंजनों पर काम

करने के वक्त में लिया जाता था। इस बात पर गौर करके उन्हें ज्यादा आराम दिया जाएगा ताकि वे कैंस्ट्रेट करके काम कर सकें और एक्सीडेंट्स न हो सकें।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जो कायदा है उस कायदे के अनुसार अभी काम होता है। कायदे को बराबर देखा जाता है।

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : It is only natural that the demand for increasing the speed of trains should be favourably considered at the same time, in advanced countries the element of human error is being eliminated by the use of electronic devices by which the train automatically comes to stop when there is any chance of danger. After the introduction of Rajdhani Express an other speedier trains may I know whether those electronic device will be adopted in the Indian railways also ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : Yes, Sir. As the House knows, we are providing engineering devices ranging from rudimentary inter-locking to automatic train control and, depending on density of traffic and availability of resources we are going to introduce more and more devices in future.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या यह सत्य है कि पहले रेल दुर्घटनाओं की कमी का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह था कि रेल कर्मचारियों की संतानों को सर्विसिस में प्राथमिकता दी जाती थी और इससे वे अपनी ड्यूटी के प्रति सतर्क भी रहते थे और अपनी जिम्मेदारी भी निभाते थे और जब से यह परम्परा समाप्त हुई है तब से उनकी सतर्कता और कर्त्तव्य के प्रति जागरूकता, दोनों ही समाप्त हो गए हैं ? क्या रेल मंत्रालय इस बात पर भी कुछ विचार कर रहा है कि सर्विसिस में उतना न सही लेकिन कुछ हिस्सा, कुछ प्रतिशत उनको दिया जाए ताकि वे अधिक जागरूक रह सकें ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहां तक दुर्घटनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, मैं पहले बता चुका हूं कि पहले की अपेक्षा इधर दुर्घटनायें कम हुई हैं। लेकिन जहां तक रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संतानों का सवाल है कि उन को रेलवे की सेवा में अवसर प्रदान किया जाय-यह सवाल तो जायज़ है, लेकिन हमारे संविधान में .....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मिनिस्टर की सन्तान मिनिस्टर बन सकती है तो उनको क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कंवर लाल गुप्त को मिनिस्टरों की हालत मालूम नहीं है। शायद उन के अपने दल के मन्त्रियों की हालत की उन को ज्यादा जानकारी होगी और यह भी जानकारी होगी कि उन के लड़के पार्लियामेन्ट के मेम्बर हो सकेंगे या नहीं, हो जांय तो अच्छा होगा।

जहां तक सवाल का सम्बन्ध है-हमारे यहां संविधान के अनुसार सारी बातें होती हैं, रेल्वे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन उसी के अनुसार चलता है, फिर भी हम लोग उन के साथ सहानुभूति रखते हैं।

श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पहले दुर्घटनायें ज्यादा होती थीं, अब उस से कम हुई हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इन के पास जो दुर्घटनाओं की तालिका है, वह साफ नहीं है, सही नहीं हैं। मैं इस के सदर्भ में जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या जो दुर्घटनायें हो रही है, वे रेल्वे के कर्मचारियों-प्वाइन्ट्स मेन से लेकर ड्राइवर तक और रेल्वे के स्टेशन-मास्टरों की असावधानी के कारण हो रही हैं ? जिन रेल्वे कर्मचारियों की असावधानी के कारण दुर्घटनायें हो रही है, क्या मन्त्री महोदय उन के खिलाफ कोई सक्रिय कदम उठायेंगे जिस से ये दुर्घटनायें कम हों ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : जहां तक विवरण का सवाल है, यह विवरण बिलकुल साफ है,

इतने स्पष्ट ढंग से लिखा हुआ है कि पढ़ने के बाद आप उस से सहमत हो जायेंगे। जहां तक कदम उठाने का सवाल है मैं बता चुका हूँ कि उन को प्रशिक्षित करने, उन को नये नये कोर्स देने, उन की भलीभांति निगरानी करने का सारा कार्य हो रहा हैं। केवल यही नहीं है कि ग्वाइन्ट्समैन या खलासी का ही सारा दोष हो, इस में हमारा दोष भी है, इस लिये हम सब को मिलजुल कर इसे दूर करने की कोशिश करनी होगी।

श्री बलराज मधोक : इस समय हमारी रेल्वे में तीन प्रकार की गाड़ियां चलती हैं — इलैक्ट्रिक इन्जिन से, डीजल इन्जिन से और कोयले के इन्जिन से—क्या इस प्रकार की कोई जांच की गई है कि किस प्रकार के इन्जिनों से एक्सीडेन्ट्स कम होते हैं ? अगर हुई है तो उस का परिणाम क्या निकला है ? जो एक्सीडेन्ट्स होते हैं, उन में स्पीड का फैक्टर कितना है, ज्यादा स्पीड से गाड़ी चलाने से ज्यादा एक्सीडेन्ट्स होते हैं या कम स्पीड से चलाने से ज्यादा होते हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रश्न के पहले भाग के उत्तर को मैं कलैक्ट कर के सदन की टेबल पर रख दूंगा। जहां तक दूसरे भाग का सम्बन्ध है—गाड़ी अगर तेज़ चल रही है, चाहे डीजल इन्जिन से चल रही हो या इलैक्ट्रिफाइड ट्रैक पर चल रही हो, अगर कोई फिशप्लेट गुम हो जाय तो उस से बहुत भीषण दुर्घटना हो सकती है ...

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : राजधानी एक्सप्रेस की भी यही दशा होने वाली है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कछवाय जी अब तक कोरमाचार्य थे, अब ज्योतिषी भी हो गये हैं। लेकिन उन की भविष्यवाणी सत्य नहीं होगी। मैं इस बात का भी पूरा विवरण सदन के टेबिल पर रख दूंगा।

श्री शशि भूषण : इन्दोर से रतलाम बहुत पुराना ब्रिटिश ज़माने का ट्रैक रेलवे स्टेशन है। हमारे यहां के ड्राइवर बहुत फूंक-फूंक कर कदम रखते हैं, एक-एक, दो-दो घन्टे गाड़ी को लेट लाते हैं, उसके बावजूद भी वहां पर गाड़ी सबसे ज़्यादा पटरी से उतरती हैं—क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस पर ध्यान देंगे।

दूसरे—जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों से ओवर टाइम के साथ साथ भी ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा काम करवाया जाता है, क्या उनको अधिक सुविधायें और विश्राम अच्छे विश्राम देने के बारे में भी आप विचार करेंगे ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इन्दोर-रतलाम ट्रैक के बारे में पता लगा कर उस को इम्प्रूव कराने की कोशिश करेंगे। यदि कोई ओवर-टाइम करता हैं, तो उसको रेक्रियेशन भी मिलना ही चाहिये, विश्राम मिलने की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिये।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : राजधानी एक्सप्रेस दिल्ली से जाने के बाद कानपुर रुकती है, लेकिन उस में यात्रियों को नहीं लिया जाता क्या मन्त्री महोदय घाटे को पूरा करने के लिये कानपुर से भी यात्रियों को लेने की सुविधा प्रदान करेंगे ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I support, Sir.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : श्रीमान्, वह गाड़ी इटावा होते हुए भी जाती है। पता नहीं कहां तक इस बात को माननीय प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय निश्चित बना देंगे कि वह गाड़ी कानपुर से पहले इटावा भी रुके ?

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : इटावा में नहीं चाहूंगा, कानपुर में रुकनी चाहिये।

श्री शिव नारायण : आपने एक्सीडेन्ट्स के बारे में जो इत्तिला दी है, मैं जानना चाहता

हैं कि ईस्टन रेलवे में, जिसको आप वे इनाम दिया है, कितने परसेन्ट एक्सीडेन्ट्स हुए हैं ? मैं यह भी चाहता हूँ कि जहां जहां से ओवर ब्रिज की मांग आपके पास आई है, खास तौर से शहरों में, उनको ओवर ब्रिजेज जल्द से जल्द जरूर दिये जायें ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : बस्ती से मांग आई थी, उस के लिये मैं जरूर देखूंगा ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । मैं पहली बार से खड़ा हो रहा हूँ.....

MR. SPEAKER : No *vyavastha* during the question hour.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : आप एक-एक दल के दो-दो मेम्बरों को बुला चुके हैं । मैं शुरू से बार बार खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन अब तक आपने मुझे मौका नहीं दिया ।

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have called Shri Srinibas Misra. He has caught my eye.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA : It is reported that a foolproof device of automatic control at the level-crossing has been found out which will not necessitate any guard at the level-crossing. Is the Government considering to introduce the system in the Railways ?

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : It has been reported in the press. I also came across that news item. We will find out.

MR. SPEAKER: The questions are getting repeated. I have called a number of friends for twenty minutes on this question. Next Question.

Export Consortium of Machine Tool Manufacturers

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*813. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :
SHRI P. M. SAYEED :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association has planned to form an export consortium of machine tool manufacturers;

(b) if so, whether the representatives of the Public Sector are also to be included in the said consortium;

(c) whether Government have agreed to the proposal of the said Association; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) . No proposal has been received by Government from the Indian Machine Tool Manufacturers Association for the formation of a Consortium for the export of Machine Tools. However, the Association has reported that it has not planned any consortium, as such, for export but has been recommending and advising various manufacturers to form viable groups in non-competing lines of manufacture, so that they could operate economically and efficiently in the export market. One such company is reported to have been formed at the initiative of one of the members of the Association but details regarding its membership etc. are still being worked out. The question of public sector units joining any such export group is primarily a matter for the concerned public sector units to decide. No proposals from any public sector units for joining any such export group have so far been received in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs.

(c) and (d) . Do not arise.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा प्रश्न तो कुछ और था, लेकिन उत्तर कुछ और दिया है। इन्होंने उत्तर में यह लिखा है कि इण्डियन मशीन टूल्ज मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स एसोशियेशन ने कन्सोर्टियम के बारे में इन के पास कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा था। लेकिन फिर भी इन्होंने यह लिखा है कि वह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जो मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स मशीन-टूल को एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, उन का संगठन बनायें जिसमें कि एक्सपोर्ट करने के बाजार में प्रतिद्वंद्विता न हो। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन के अन्दर कोई कम्पीटीशन न हो, इस के लिये सरकार कोई इनीशियेटिव लेने जा रही है, कोई कन्सोर्टियम बनायेगी, जिससे कि विदेश भेजने वाले माल में कोई कम्पीटीशन या प्रतियोगिता न हो।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक गवर्नमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, अभी ऐसी कोई चीज विचाराधीन नहीं है। लेकिन समय आने पर इस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : आपने उसी वक्तव्य में यह भी लिखा है कि एक फर्म ने इस तरह की कम्पनी बनाई है–उस फर्म का आपने नाम नहीं बताया। विदेशों में इस देश के टूल्ज और मशीनों का ज्यादा से ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट हो सके, इस दृष्टि से क्या उस कम्पनी ने आपके पास कोई ऐसा प्रस्ताव भेजा है कि विदेशों में माल बेचने के लिये शो-रूम्ज खोले जांय, जिनमें ऐसे लोगों को भरती किया जाय, जिनको टेक्नीकल नालिज हो।

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : उस फर्म का नाम है–एसोशियेटेड मशीन टूल्ज एक्सपोर्टर्स प्राइवेट लि०। श्री जे० एच० शाह, मैनेजिंग डायरैक्टर, बटाला इन्जीनियरिंग कम्पनी ने इस को चालू किया है। जहां तक विदेशों को एक्सपोर्ट करने का ताल्लुक है, इस कम्पनी ने सरकार के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है, लेकिन मशीन टूल्ज मैनुफैक्चरर्स एसोसिऐशन ने फौरन ट्रेड मिनिस्ट्री को कहा है कि उन्हें इस काम के लिये 24 लाख रुपया दिये जावे। इस पर विचार होगा।

श्री प० मु० सईद : अभी केसरी साहब ने जो सवाल पूछा था उसका स्पेसिफिक आन्सर मिनिस्टर साहब ने नहीं दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस बात को सोचा है कि कन्सोर्टियम बनाने से मशीन टूल्स की एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगी ? यदि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगी तो क्या गवर्नमेंट पब्लिक सेक्टर को इसे इनीशिएट करने की सलाह देगी ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने काफी उत्तर ठीक तरह से दिए हैं। जो प्रश्न पूछे गए हैं उनके उत्तर उसमें आ गए हैं। जहां तक कन्सोर्टियम का प्रश्न है, गवर्नमेंट के पास कोई भी प्रोजल उन लोगों ने नहीं भेजे हैं।

SHRI P. M. SAYEED : My question was whether Government think that formation of such a consortium will give a push to the export of machine tools, and if so, whether Government is ready to advise the public sector to initiate a move.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : The question that was asked in Hindi was quite different. Now the hon. Member is asking about public sector...

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he asked in Hindi also.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Regarding public sector, the HMT Unit is already having export offices and showroom in foreign countries and they are trying to export the products.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I would like to quote from the statement that has been laid on the Table in answer to this Question :

"How ever, the Association has reported that it has not planned any consortium,

as such, for export but has been recommending and advising various manufacturers to form viable groups in non-competing lines of manufacture, so that they could operate economically and efficiently in the export market."

In the guise of promoting exports, I would like to know whether there is any possibility of this kind of an arrangement leading to a non-competitive basis, the monopoly basis, so that it would not have a healthy impact on the price structure internally. Also, with regard to export, I would like to know whether they would take care that formation of this organisation and having this kind of an arrangement for private sector, would not adversely affect our public sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : The hon. Member has raised two questions. The first is whether formation of groups for the purpose of export would constitute an obstruction to the growth of public sector, by way of which there might be formation of monopoly groups within the private sector itself As far as formation of association or groups is concerned, in order to facilitate exports, to encourage exports, if groups or associations can be formed, it is upto them to do so. As far as the public sector is concerned, there is no proposal as yet from the public sector to join any export consortium. The HMT is already in the field; it has got export offices at Frankfurt, New York and Los Angels and it has considerable contact with other countries, and considerable export has also been made. The question of monopoly, if at all, would be *Inter se* private sector, within the private sector. It has nothing to do with the public sector as such.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I was referring to the element of non-competition that they are trying to introduce. Are Government sure that it will not have an adverse effect on prices internally.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : I may respectfully submit that, as far as export market is concerned.....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : I am speaking about internal prices.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The entire question is with regard to exports and about groups or associations formed for the purpose of exports. As far as exports are concerned, as the hon. Member may be well aware, we have to compete with international prices and not with internal prices.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is complete evasion.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : He is avoiding my question.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव: अध्यक्ष महोदय, गए दो-तीन सालों में जो इन्जीनियरिंग आर्टिकिल्स हैं उनमें रिसेशन आने से कई जगह पर आइडिल कैपेसिटी रही, माल पड़ा रहा और ऐसी अवस्था में लोगों ने या मैन्यूफैक्चरर्स ने अगर कोई इनीशिएटिव नहीं लिया तो गवर्नमेंट कोई इनीशिएटिव क्यों नहीं लेती कि एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए क्या क्या करना चाहिए ? आपने जवाब में बताया है :

> "The question of public sector units joining any such export groupis primarily a matter for the concerned public sector units to decide. No proposals from any public sector units for joining any such export group have so far been received in the Ministry....."

प्राइवेट सेक्टर भी कोई इनीशिएटिव नहीं लेती और पब्लिक सेक्टर भी कोई इनीशिएटिव नहीं लेती तो फिर आप सरकार की तरफ से कोई इनीशिएटिव क्यों नहीं लेते जबकि इतना माल पड़ा रहता है, लोगों का अनएम्प्लायमेंट होता है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जहां तक गवर्नमेंट का सवाल है, मैं ने पहले ही निवेदन किया कि पब्लिक सेक्टर प्रोजेक्ट्स जो हैं वे विदेशों में अपना एक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं, और विदेशों में कई जगह पर उनकी एजेन्सीज भी हैं । उनके कैनेडा

और यू० एस० ए० की कुछ फर्मों से भी एग्रीमेंट भी हो रहे हैं। इसलिए गवर्नमेंट पब्लिक सेक्टर में तो कर रही है। लेकिन जहां तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का सवाल है, उन्होंने गवर्नमेंट के पास इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव भेजा नहीं है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : मशीन टूल्स एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए जो ग्रुप बनाये गए हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूं, मशीन टूल्स तो लगातार डिजाइन बदलते रहते हैं, नयी नयी खोज होती रहती है तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात का भी ध्यान रखा है और उन ग्रुपों को ऐसी सलाह दी है कि वे अपने सारे साधनों को इस मामले में भी पूल करें ताकि रिसर्च होती रहे और दुनियां के साथ साथ रिसर्च करके नये नये टूल्स एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए बनाते रहें ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जहां तक रिसर्च का प्रश्न है, गवर्नमेंट इस बात के लिए बहुत ही प्रयत्नशील है कि रिसर्च होनी चाहिए। जहां तक प्राइवेट सेक्टर का प्रश्न है उनको भी अपनी रिसर्च लेबोरेटरीज़ खोलनी चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट इस पर काफी महत्व देती है।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इसमें "चाहिए" का सवाल नहीं है। मैं तो पूछ रहा हूं कि एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए अपने ग्रुप बना सकते हैं तो फिर रिसर्च करने के लिए भी वे सब मिलकर अपनी रिसर्च करें, इस के लिए आपने उनको सलाह दी है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : ऐसा कोई उन लोगों ने गवर्नमेंट के पास प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजा है।

SHRI R. BARUA : From the answers given and the statement made by the hon. Minister, I have not been able to understand what the Government's attitude is towards the formation of a consortium in order to help exports. My attention is to whether for the purposes of helping the machine tool industry, a consortium is in the offing or at least what the Government's thinking is in this regard. Now the hon. Minister says that the public sector undertakings have their own offices at various places and all that. We are talking of a consortium, a collective approach. Is it the intention of the Government to have a sort of collective approach for the purposes of export and to provide for export credit which is assuming growing importance.

Secondly, is the Government aware of the fact that the West German team which came here said that some sort of improvement in the design to the satisfaction of the foreign market is necessary ? Is the Government thinking in terms of formulating some ideas about constituting a collective machinery for improving exports and help the industry?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The hon. member's question is whether a consortium will be formed for the public sector units. Machine tool production is done by the HMT and this one big complex is working as one unit under several management. HMT has its offices in several places all over the world for the purposes of export promotion. The question of consortium will arise only in respect of the private sector and if the private sector is willing for this purpose, then that question will arise whether the public sector also would join for the purposes of export promotion. As it is, there is no proposal at all from the private sector for the formation of a consortium. When a proposal comes, it will be examined.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The whole question is to be viewed with reference to basic facts. First, there is over-production of machine tools and under-utilisation of the capacity. Second, arising from the closure of the Suez we have a special advantage in Asia and Africa. In view of this, does the Government consider that it is justified with its negative policies leaving it to its unit to decide whether there can be collaboration with the private sector ?

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Regarding the first part of the question, I may submit that the total production of the machine-tools in the country is only forty-per-cent. Only forty per-cent of the demand is met by these things, including private

and public sector. Therefore there is no question of over-production. We have to import quite a lot of these machine-tools and in 1967, we have imported something worth Rs. 36.42 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER : The HMT is working at full capacity.

SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH : Due to recession there have been under-utilisation of these things and there we have got a stock which we can export or sell in the market.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Why don't you take a positive line in view of the under-utilisation and collaborate with the private industry for the export ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: When a concrete proposal is put up by private industry it will be examined.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The hon. Minister has said that we have not received suggestions from manufacturers of machine-tools for increasing the exports. According to my information many representations have been made to the Minister and the Government for increasing export of machine-tools. In view of these things may I know what steps have been taken to increase the export of mahcine-tools ? What facilities are being given for encouraging these exports ?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY : The Indian Machinetool manufacturers Association, as has been mentioned by my colleague earlier, had sent a proposal. Mr. J. H. Shah had proposed that machine-tools Exports Limited may be formed for the purpose of encouraging the promotion of exports. Now 24 lakhs of foreign exchange Financial assistance was sought for the purpose of having contacts with foreign countries for export promotion and 2 lakhs was granted. For the purpose of incentive for exports, I may say, the exporters of machine-tools qualify for a cash assistance of 25 per cent f.o.b. value of exports and 20 per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports for import replenishment licenses. Also, they are eligible for full refund of customs and excise duties, duty-paid raw materials and components entering into the manufacture of machine tools exported. Pig iron and rolled mild steel are also supplied to exporters and manufacturers of machine-tools at international prices to the extent of their usage in the machinetools export. Machinetools are allowed to be exported even on deferred payment terms upto 7 years normally and upto 10 years in special cases on a case to case basis. Export finance is available at a special rate of 6 per cent interests from commercial banks who are re-financed by Industrial Development Bank of India against credit guarantees furnished by Export Credit and Gaurantee Corporation Limited.

श्री ओंकार गोयल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मालूम ऐसा होता है कि मन्त्री महोदय को पूरी जानकारी नहीं है क्योंकि चण्डीगढ़ के पास पिंजौर में जो लाखों रुपये की मालियत के औजार वहां पर पड़े हुए हैं वह विदेशों को नहीं भेजे गये हैं क्योंकि उन के लिए शायद मार्केट नहीं है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ने इस बात की कोई जांच कराई है कि विदेशों में किस प्रकार के औजारों की आवश्यकता है और उस के अनुसार कम से कम सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो आप मशीनों के औजार तैयार कर रहे हैं विदेशों में कोई टीम भेज कर क्या उन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार आपने यहां पर औजार बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था की है ।

दूसरा यह जो प्रश्न आया है सदन में कि क्या आप इस प्रकार का कोई संगठन बनाने जा रहे हैं ? क्या सरकार इस बात को अनुभव करती है कि आज इस प्रकार के संगठन के अभाव के कारण क्या आज इस प्रकार की स्थिति नहीं है कि आपसी प्रतियोगिताओं और प्रतिद्वन्द्विता के कारण हमारा जो ऐक्सपोर्ट है मशीनी औजारों का उस को हानि पहुंचा रही है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने जा रही है ?

श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह : जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सवाल है पब्लिक सैक्टर के अन्दर जो

मशीन टूल्स बनते हैं वह देश के लिए भी बनते हैं और विदेश में ऐक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए भी बनाये जाते हैं।

जहां तक यह मशीन टूल्स के इकट्ठा होने का प्रश्न है मैं ने पहले ही निवेदन किया कि रिसैशन के कारण, देश में उन की डिमांड कम होने से वह बेचे नहीं जा सके। अब जहां तक अब विदेशों में निर्यात करने का प्रश्न है मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर यूनिट्स में विदेशों में उन्होंने अपने को एंजेंट बना रक्खा है। एजेंट अपना बनाते समय शुरू शुरू में यह हुआ है उन के बारे में कि विदेशों में अच्छे तरीके से जानकारी नहीं थी और उन की आवश्यकता का सामान नहीं ला सके। अब उन्होंने इस की जानकारी प्राप्त की है और हम उन को भेज रहे हैं और बढ़ा रहे हैं।

Supply of Defective Steel Sheets

*814. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per present policy, the producers of steel are supplying defective steel sheets and sheet cutting to the traders only instead of the actual consumers in spite of the fact that there is a great scarcity of steel sheets in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the traders sell such defective steel sheets and sheet cutting to the consumers at exorbitant prices; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to consider to revise their policy for supply of such items in order to put an end to the malpractices of the traders and accord some relief to the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) At present there is no statutory control over the pricing and distribution of prime steel or defectives and cuttings. The Joint Plant Committee is concerned with the pricing and distribution of prime steel only and the distribution of defective and cuttings does not come within its purview. It is left to the main producers to make arrangements for selling defectives and cuttings. No uniform policy has been laid down and is being followed by them.

(b) In absense of any statutory control on prices, Government have no authentic information on the subject.

(c) The matter is receiving Government's attention.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जहां तक निजी क्षेत्र के कारखाने हैं उन के बारे में सरकार यह बात तो कह सकती है कि हमारे पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन सरकारी क्षेत्र का, हिन्दुस्तान स्टील का और विशेष कर चूंकि रूरकेला का यह मामला है तो इस के बारे में सारे आंकड़ों को सदन के सामने पेश करने में कोई तकलीफ नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्हें इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि जो कटिंग्स हैं जिनको कि रूरकेला में आप 700 और 800 रुपये टन में बेचते हैं उस को यह व्यापारी लोग कलकत्ते और बम्बई के बाजार में कंज्यूमर्स को 1200 और 1300 रुपये टन के भाव से बेच रहे हैं। जो डिफेक्टिव शीट्स हैं जिनको कि आप लगभग 700 रुपये टन में बेचते हैं उसी को यह व्यापारी फिर कंज्यूमर्स को लगभग 2200 रुपये टन के दाम में बेचते हैं यानी टन के पीछे 1300 रुपये का मुनाफा कमा कर बेचते हैं ? मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि इस परिस्थिति में तत्काल आप कौन सा उपाय करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि यह मुनाफाखोरी बन्द हो और सीधे कंज्यूमर्स को आप की यह स्टील टिग्स और डिफेक्टिव शीट्स मिल जायं ?

SHRI C. M POONACHA: As I mentioned earlier, unless we think in terms of reimposing statutory control both on pricing as well as distribution, this particular malady

could not be effectively countered. I have heard allegations that there has been a tendency to mark prices very high as regards cuttings particularly in the class of sheets. I have convened a meeting of the Steel Advisory Committee on the 8th of May and I propose to take up this question with the producers and consumers–Government representatives will no doubt be there–to find out how best we can check the tendency to charge high for industrial scarp, cuttings and defective sheets.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जब मन्त्री महोदय एक तरफ यह कबूल करते हैं कि इस में मुनाफाखोरी हो रही है कि कटिंग्स जो व्यापारी लोगों को 700 और 800 रुपये टन में मिलती है उसे यह बाजार में कंज्यूमर्स को 1200 और 1300 रुपये टन के भाव से बेच रहे हैं और डिफेक्टिव शीट्स जो कि व्यापारियों को 900 रुपये में मिलती है उन्हें वह 2200 रुपये टन में बाजार मे जनता को बेच रहे हैं तो ऐसी अवस्था में मन्त्री महोदय का यह उत्तर बिल्कुल नहीं समझ सकता जब वह कहते है कि हम क्या करें ? मेरा प्रश्न मन्त्री महोदय से यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान स्टील के रूरकेला प्लांट में कितने ऐसे आर्डर्स हैं पिछले वर्षों के जिनमें अलग अलग डीलर्स ने आप से खरीद कर इस तरह से भारी मुनाफाखोरी की है ? आप ने मेरे पहले प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कबूल किया कि आप इस चीज को करेंगे कि सीधे कंज्यूमर्स को ही देंगे और उन को देने के बाद अगर कोई चीज बच जायेगी तो फिर उस को ट्रेडर्स को देंगे जिसे कि वह अपने मनचाहे दामों पर बेच सकेंगे ।

SHRI C. M. POONACHA : When we discuss about these cuttings and defectives, we should remember that they are of a mixed lot. These sheets are of various categories of specifications, the most scarce item being 24 to 26 guage sheet cuttings, and these things are even now allotted to the State Governments in certain proportions and the bucket manufacturing units also through their association. There are certain procedures as regards certain types of cuttings and sheets. As regards Industrial scarp as such there will have to be some agency which will buy these in bulk, sort them out and then distribute them to the actual consumers. This is a process which may have to be taken over by the small-scale industries corporation of the states, which matter I am pursing already or in the alternative certain associations of manufacturers who will take it over. These and other matters are under our active consideration. In view of the shortages now existing, we have also been thinking of allowing certain guages for imports. That also is under the consideration of Government. After we examine all these things and take some decision, the question of high prices in respect of certain special categories of steel cuttings and sheets could be solved.

श्री मधु लिमये : फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से टैक्स असेस करवाइये ।

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Conference of South Asia Travel Commission

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SNQ. 12 SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the decision taken by the member countries of the South Asia Travel Commission in their two days conference;

(b) whether these decisions will benefit India; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) The Ministerial Conference of the South Asia Travel Commission adopted 9 Resolutions, copies of which are placed on

the Table of the House. [*Placed in Liarery. See* No. LT-580/69].

(b) and (c) · Concerted efforts by member-countries of the South Asia region are certainly expected to result in accelerated growth of tourist traffic to the countries belonging to this region. By virtue of its geographical location and unique tourist attaractions India stands to benefit considerably from the success of the promotional activities which the Commission is planning to undertake.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या मन्त्री महोदय ने कोई पैकेज टूर की स्कीम बनाई है जिस में एक टिकट से बुद्धिस्ट स्थानों को अन्य देशों के लोग विजिट कर सकें और वह पब्लिसिटी वगैरह रीजनल बेसिस पर कर सकें, और चूंकि उस मीटिंग में पाकिस्तान नहीं था, तो क्या यह सही है कि जब तक सब देशों की कांफरेंस न हो तब तक यह बेकार रहेगा ?

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि चौथी फाइव इअर प्लैन में जो पैसा मिलना था, चूंकि वह बहुत कम हो गया है इस लिये आपने जो टार्गेट रक्खा था कि 1973 तक 6 लाख टूरिस्ट आयेंगे, उस पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ? क्या आप का टार्गेट पूरा हो जायेगा ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहां तक पैकेज टूर स्कीम का सम्बन्ध है, हम एक पैकेज टूर बना रहे हैं ताकि जितने बौद्ध धर्म के महत्वपूर्ण स्थान हमारे देश में हैं उन को एक ही टिकट से देखा जा सके। हमारा यत्न यह है कि बौद्ध देश जितने हैं उन के लोग हमारे यहां अधिक संख्या में आ सकें और इस टूर को करें।

जहां तक तीसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा कि इस साउथ एशिया ट्रैवेल कमिशन के सात देश मैम्बर हैं, जिस में से पाकिस्तान भी एक है। छः देशों के प्रतिनिधि यहां आये, पाकिस्तान से कोई प्रतिनिधि नहीं आ सका। हमारा एक निर्णय यह है कि जब तक इस रीजन के जितने देश हैं, वह इसको रैटिफाई नहीं करेंगे तब तक यह आपरेटिव नहीं होगा। हम ने पाकिस्तान को इसे भिजवा दिया है और हमें आशा है जिस तरह से छः देशों ने, जो भाग ले रहे थे, इस को मान लिया उसी तरह से पाकिस्तान भी इस में अपनी स्वीकृति देगा क्योंकि इस में कोई राजनीति की बात तो है नहीं।

जो चौथा प्रश्न माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा, उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि चौथी योजना में हम ने जो धन-राशि मांगी थी, उस से हमें सीमित साधनों के कारण कम मिला है। कुल 25 करोड़ रुपया मिला है। इस लिये जो हमारा अपना टार्गेट है उस को हमें रि-ऐडजस्ट करना होगा, कुछ घटाना पड़ेगा। कुछ स्कीम्स को काटना पड़ेगा।

इसमें और भी अच्छी बातें हैं, जब डिबेट होगा, उस समय अगर मेरी मांग गिलोटिन न हो गई, जैसा अक्सर होता है, उन को मैं सदन के सामने अवश्य रखूंगा।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : हमारे देश में टूरिस्ट्स के लिये बड़े बड़े अट्रैक्शन्स हैं, और मन्त्री महोदय भी इस मामले में काफी प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। फिर भी मुझे दुख है कि अभी तक हमारी जो टूरिस्ट इन्डस्ट्री का डेवेलपमेंट होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हुआ है। 1950 में जो प्रोग्रस का रेट था, आज उस से बहुत कम है। पैसेफिक एरिया ट्रैवेल ऐसोसिएशन की जो सर्वे है उस में उन्होंने कहा है कि 26 पैसिफिक एंड एशियन कंट्रीज को जो अमरीकी टूरिस्ट जाते हैं उन में वे हिन्दुस्तान को नीचे से दूसरे नम्बर पर पसन्द करते हैं। नीचे से पहला तो वियटनाम है और दूसरा हिन्दुस्तान है। इसी तरीके से सारी दुनियां में टूरिस्ट्स से जो 11,250 करोड़ रुपया आता है उस में हमारे देश को कुल 20 करोड़ रुपया मिलता है, यानि 3 परसेंट। 1950 में यह रेशियो 67 परसेंट

था, अब यह घट कर 3 परसेंट रह गया है। 17 करोड़ टूरिस्ट्स में से केवल 2 लाख टूरिस्ट हमारे यहां आते है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना हूं कि यह रेशियो जो दिन पर दिन घटता जा रहा है उस का क्या कारण है, और इस को बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार क्या कांक्रीट स्टेप उठा रहीं है और क्या दो एक साल में इस का कोई नतीजा निकलेगा ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : रेशियो घटने का कारण यह है कि जो अन्य देश हैं उन की प्रगति की जो रफ्तार है वह बहुत तेज है। हम भी आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन हम उतने तेज नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं जितना सारा संसार बढ़ रहा है। यह चिन्ता की बात अवश्य है। हमारा यत्न है कि जो हमारा टूरिज्म का इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर है वह हम ठीक से चलायें। उस ये बहुत सी बातें आती हैं। होटल आते है, ट्रांसपोर्ट आता है, टूरिस्ट्स के लिये और बहुत सी व्यवस्थायें आती है। लेकिन वह हम तभी बढ़ा सकेंगे जब हम ज्यादा धनराशि लगायें। जितनी धनराशि हमें मिलती है, हमारा यत्न होगा कि हम उस का अधिक से अधिक लाभ देश को पहुंचायें और इस सीमित साधन से जहां तक सम्भव हो हमारे टूरिज्म की प्रगति हो।

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : With the coming in of the newer planes, the world is about to be halved in size. Tourism has become the largest export industry all over the world, involving the spending of nearly 14 billion dollars, and it is a pity that we get very little share of it. The time has come for the country and the Government to roll up their sleeves and to go all out to create a good image of our country and not wail over the cut in the allocation to this Ministry, and whatever meagre funds it has got should not be wasted away in the public sector hotels or in running taxi services or building a Tower of Babel--you will remember what the Tower of Babel is; that was what they used to call till the last year as the revolving tower in Ashoka Hotel but which never came up and therefore it has remained a Tower of Babel. Arising out of what the hon. Minister has just now said about the package tour, may I know what Government's policy would be with regard to liberalisation of charter service to encourage this package programme ? The question arises because in the other countries, for example, like West Germany, they run a package programme under which a tourist can go to Ceylon, Bangkok and other places but can not come to India because charter facilities are not encouraged in this country. So, will the hon Minister specifically say something about the charter programme ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we should make full efforts to improve our tourism image abroaed, and we are doing so. Certainlly, we do not intend merely to bewail the cut in resources. We want to make optimum utilisation of whatever resources there are, both in the Central sector and in the State as well as the private sector.

I would not agree with the hon. Member when he says that building hotels in the public sector is a waste of money. It is not, because hotels are our biggest single bottle-neck in the development of tourism.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : By what time will he make good the cumulative losses of the public sector hotels ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : All the hotels are not making losses, for instance, the Ashoka Hotel.....

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : It may have made a profit last year, but I am talking of the cumulative losses over the years. I want to know by what time he will make good the cumulative losses.

DR. KARAN SINGH : For the last three or four years, the Ashoka Hotel has been making a clear profit of the order of a quarter crore of rupees. If I may say so, sometimes, an image is however sought to be speared in the country that all public sector projects are necessarily inefficient; that is entirely unjustified at least as far as hotels are concerned, I can assure you. We have four hotels today in the public sector.

Two are making clear profits, but two are still running at a loss, and it is our effort to reduce the losses. Now, what about the losses that the private sector hotels suffer ? No statement is laid on the Table of the House with regard to the private sector. Profitability is important, but an attempt to denigrate the public sector as a sector is entirely wrong and entirely unjustified.

As regards the question of charters, it is a very valid point he has raised. India is located half a world away from the main originating centres of tourism. North America and Western Europe. and the only way we can bring India within the broad spectrum of the world tourist market is to bring down the fares on traffic. The only way we can really do so is through charter flights. Therefore, it has been our policy since the last two years to actively encourage charter flights.

As the hon. member must have seen, one of the resolutions passed at this conference also urges member countries to give more and facilities for charters. As far as we are concerned, we have already cleared 52 charters, that is, one a week for this year, and if we find that that quota is fulfilled, we will be prepared to consider extending it further so that charters become easy.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL : The main difficulty with tourists is about foreign exchange. When they come from their countries, they get very limited foreign exchange. After entering India, they cannot tour in planes. Have Government prepared any scheme with the railways so that they can tour round places within India within that limited exchange available to them?

Another point is concerning transportation from the airport to the city. When come to India, specially Bombay, they find it very difficult to reach the city from Santa Cruz. There is a suggestion from some foreign tourists that tourists could be flown direct from the aerodrome to the city by helicopter. Are Government considering such a scheme ?

MR. SPEAKER : Has he seen the question? It is about a conference of the South Asia Travel Commission. There must be at least one per cent bearing on the main question- I do not mind more.

DR. KARAN SINGH : The railwaysplay a very important role in the development of tourism We are in touch with the Ministry of railways about it. Helicopter services have been introduced in some countries, but even in New York, where there was this helicopter service from Kennedy Airport to to the Pan American building, they found it so uneconomic that they had to give it up. Therefore, although we will certainly keep it in mind, I doubt if, given our present constriction of resources, we will be able to introduce any luxury of that type.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One of the resolutions passed at this conference lays a lot of emphasis on the disemination of literature and tourist information in the whole region. You will agree that the image projected of a country for the tourists largely depends on the literature which is put out. May I draw the Ministers attention to this piece of literature which has been put out, sponsored by Air India? It has come to my notice, and it is in conjunction with BOAC and Thomas Cook's and it is Air India all the same, all over the place. This bit of literature which is meant to lure tourists refers to the top of the world consisting of three countries mentioning separately 'Nepal, Kashmir and India.' Inside, if one reads what reads what is written- I cannot quote the whole thing they are really stated as three separate countries. On the top is written, "If there be a paradise on earth is it this? Then it refers to India. Is it this?" then it refers to Nepal. Is it this?- then it mentions Kashmir. The heading is such that Nepal, Kashmir and India are put as three separate countries.

I would like to know who authorises the release of this kind of literature, who prepares it and what kind of check is kept on those who are projecting our image by this means. I had always thought that Kashmir was a part of our country.

DR. KARAN SINGH : I entirely agree with the hon. member. This had not come to my notice before. I am very distressed to

learn that any literature put out by our country should show Kashmir as a separate country. It is highly objectionable and undesirable. I will take steps to see that it is immediately withdrawn from circulation .. ... (*Interruptions*).

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ? (इंटरप्शन)

डा० कर्ण सिंह : काश्मीर के बारे में माननीय सदस्य चिन्ता न करें । मुझे काश्मीर से उनसे अधिक प्रेम है ।

As far as the broader question is concerned I can assure the hon. member that we are paying a great deal of attention to this question of production of modern tourist literature, and a lot of creative thinking is going into it. I hope he will see soon that we are going to put out an entirely new type of literature which will be a very refreshing improvement upon the literature that has so far been produced.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : क्या इस कान्फ्रेंस में इस बात पर भी विचार किया गया कि विभिन्न देशों के लोग किन किन स्थानों को, किस किस प्रकार के स्थानों को देखना चाहते हैं । मेरा कहने का अभिप्राय यह है कि बाहर के देशों से क्या ऐसी कोई राय ली गई है या ऐसी कोई जानकारी प्राप्त की गई है कि बाहर के लोग हिन्दुस्तान के किस प्रकार के टूरिस्ट सैंटर्ज को पसन्द करते हैं ? अगर पूछा गया है तो क्या यह ठीक है कि वहां के लोगों ने जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हिन्दुस्तान के हैं, उनको अधिक पसन्द किया है ? यदि हां तो ये जो क्षेत्र हैं, ये ज पहाड़ी प्रदेश हैं जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश है, काश्मीर है, उनका डिवेलेपमेंट करने के लिए माननीय मन्त्री महोदय क्या करने वाले हैं ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि सर्वे कराया गया है या नहीं । इस में जो रेजोल्यूशन नम्बर तीन है उस में इसकी व्यवस्था दी गई है । सर्वे करना है और पता लगाना है कि लोग क्या देखना चाहते हैं और किस प्रकार का प्रबन्ध वे चाहते हैं । जहां तक पहाड़ों का सम्बन्ध है, इस में कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि देवतात्मा हिमालय हमारे प्रदेश का चूड़ामणि है और उसका बहुत आकर्षण विदेशी यात्रियों के लिए भी है ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : One of the resolutions says that a central organisation has been set up and that its headquarters will for the time being be in Delhi. Is it going to be permanently located in Delhi or only for the time being ? Secondly, it has been said that for cultural purposes, we shall encourage package tours. There are some places in India which have great cultural importance and which are completely unknown outside Ellora, Ajanta caves, etc. Will they be brought in and publicised so that the tourists can know that they can find much better value than perhaps they can get in other places Thirdly, will these tours be inhibited by any ideological considerations? For example, last year 15,000 Israelis visited Napal and not a single one could come to India as no visas were given. May I know whether such restrictions on tourists will be removed so that tourists from whatever country may come to India also.

DR. KARAN SINGH : As far as the headquarters are concerned, it is being set up in New Delhi by general agreement; it was felt that New Delhi would be the correct place. We do not want to be rigid now that for all times it would be so. After all we have to get the agreement of the board; they themselves suggested that it should be New Delhi. Later on if it is felt that we have to go elsewhere, then we shall be prepared to do so. Therefore, we have said for the time being so that all the countries do not feel that they were permanently bound down to New Delhi. I have no doubt that once the secretariat starts functioning in this country, certainly there is a possibility that Delhi would continue.

Cultural tourism is very important and a great deal of stress is being laid on it and on the development of cultural places in India. I may clarify one matter. Three

great religions of this region are Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam and they overlap in all these countries. For instance, Iran, Afghanistan and India share a certain Islamic heritage in some places. Nepal,Ceylon and India share a common Hindu heritage as well as Buddhist heritage. There is a a certain amount of overlapping. Tourism, we feel, is not merely a means of earning foreign exchange; it is also a way of re-creating the very deep contacts among these countries. Therefore, special attention will be paid to that aspect. The hon. Member has mentioned Ajanta and Ellora. Certainly we have made special provision in the Fourth Plan to improve facilities there. As far as visa for tourists from Israel is concerned, I do not think I can say anything on that matter.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : It has a bearing on tourism.

SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Du ing my tour in South-East Asia some months back, I saw there was great respect for India, but our embassies are not doing enough as the question of attracting tourism is concerned. Then there is the other side of the picture, namely, the western tourists particularly, who must also be attracted, because we see that the propaganda that is being carried on or the publicity that is being given in the foreign press about the poverty of India, is not good. Pictures of dogs appear in the foreign literature, showing a dog versus man, a man pulling the bread from a dog's mouth. A very powerful propaganda is being done like this. May I know from the Minister what special efforts are being taken to see that India is not so poor as is being pictured, and whether our embassies have been instructed to raise our image and give the correct literature to these institutions?

DR. KARAN SINGH : The hon. Member is correct in saying that unfortunately our image abroad tends to be a somewhat distorted one; tends to be one of a country of famine, disasters, floods and poverty. Certainly we are a poor country. We cannot deny the fact that there are still large numbers of people who live in great poverty, but I entirely agree with him that the image which we should like to present for the tourists should be a different one. It should be an image which highlights our magnificence, our geographical attractions or our cultural heritage or the monuments or the modern factories of development and so on. In the process of projecting this new image, we are also taking the embassies into confidence and I have written to the Ambassadors and I will do so now again so that the embassies can help. It is their job in any case, particularly the point of view of tourism and we will feed them with our new literature and we hope that they will help us in rectifying this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : A regional co-operation programme was thought of in January last by the IATA. Would you tell us what is the benefit that India derived out of it so far, and what is expected to be derived out of it ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : Is the hon. Member referring to this organisation ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I refer to the conference held in the month of January –the Public Relations Conference of the IATA.

DR. KARAN SINGH : That is the IATA Conference on aviation. That was a general public relations meeting of the IATA –Inter-national Air Transport Association-- which dealt with certain matters with regard to fares. Our general policy, I may say, with regard to air fares, is that we would like them to be depressed as far as possible, because we feel that they are artificially at a high level. But I think that particular conference was only a technical one.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : जैसा अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि बाहर के देशों के अन्दर हमारे लिये अच्छा प्रचार नहीं होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस साउथ एशिया ट्रैवल कमीशन में क्या कोई ऐसा भी डिस्कशन हुआ है कि ये सात सदस्य देश अपने अपने देशों में इस सम्बन्ध में अच्छा प्रचार करें ?

दूसरे—जो ट्रैवलर्स हमारे देश में बाहर से आते हैं और जब वे स्टेज पर उतरते हैं तो

इधर उधर से भिक्षुक लोग आ कर उन को घेर लेते हैं, जिससे उन को बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है। क्या आप अपने डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ़ से कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि वहां पर कोई आदमी उनका संरक्षण भी करे और उनको ठीक रास्ता भी बतावे ?

डा० कर्ण सिंह : जहां तक पहले प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है—इस में यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि हमारा जो पब्लिसिटी मैटीरियल है, उस को इन देशों को भेजेंगे ताकि इन देशों में जो भारत का इमेज है, उस को रेक्टीफ़ई किया जा सके। जहां तक गाइड्स का सम्बन्ध है—कहीं कहीं यह व्यवस्था है, लेकिन मैं इस चीज को स्वीकार करता हूं कि इस देश में गाइड्स इतने अच्छे नहीं हैं, जितने होने चाहिये। इस लिये इनके रेजोल्यूशन में ऐसी व्यवस्था रखी गई है कि नये गाइड्स को प्रापर ट्रेनिंग दी जा सके।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE ; I would just like to invite your attention to the pamphlet published by this Ministry in which, at the top. it is printed : "गर फ़िरदोस बर रूए जमीन अस्त, हमीनस्त, हमीनस्त हमीनस्त।" that is, "If there is a Heaven on Earth, it is this, it is this, it is this. " That singifies Nepal-Kashmir-India. Then, I would just mention only one photograph from it, which represents India as a country of snake-charmers.

SHRI S. K TAPURIAH : Does it not resemble you ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: If it had resembled me. I would have charmed your party and nationalised it. Sir, in foreign countries there is a feeling among the backward people that India is a country of magicians, snake-charmers and maharajas. Will the hon. minister see to it that such pamphlest are not issued by the publicity department, but good pictures are published, so that the image of Indias goes up ? We are much more than snake-charmers.

DR. KARAN SINGH: The snake-charmer, much maligned though he may be, also has his own contribution to make in the development of the image of India. But I agree merely to evolve an image around snakes is not adequate and it should be a composite image.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: Sir, so many times we have tried to project the correct picture of this country abroad. In the department of tourism not only such pamphlets are put out, but even the briefing given to tourists is wrong and gives an incorrect picture of our country. I would put it to the hon. minister that so long as the present set-up is there, they cannot think otherwise. Their original attitude of aping everything that is western must go. In that context, I would like him to consider what the tourist really wants to see and how he really wants to live upon coming here. Does he want to live the same kind of life he is leading in his own country ? So many times we have heard private hoteliers saying that because certain things are not permitted here, the tourist trade is diminishing. Is it a fact and would a survey be made to find out whether the tourist does not want to come here because he is not given a particular type of food or a particular kind of drink ? Can we not popularise our own food and drirks, including the Patiala tharra, Rajasthani Asha etc. ?

DR. KARAN SINGH : I think it is unfair, on the basis of a single pamphlet which was issued not by the tourist department, but by Air India, to condemn the whole organisation of the tourist department. In fact, we have brought out some very fine literature and I will be happy to send a set to the hon. member. About the survey I have mentioned in reply to an earlier question that in the resolution it is mentioned that a comprehensive survey in which we will try to find out what exactly it is that attracts the tourists, what are the basic facilities he requires, etc. should be undertaken.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली से कलकत्ता के लिये एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी

* 815. कुमारी कमला कुमारी :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 19 नवम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 194 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच प्रस्तावित एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के किस तारीख से चलाये जाने की संभावना है;

(ख) दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच यह गाड़ी किन-किन स्टेशनों पर रुकेगी;

(ग) कलकत्ता तक कितना किराया लिया जायेगा और क्या इस गाड़ी से यात्रा करने के लिये बीच के स्टेशनों के लिये भी टिकट दिये जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) महोदय, नयी दिल्ली और हावड़ा के बीच 102 डाउन/101 अप राजधानी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियां 1-3-1969 से सप्ताह में दो बार चलायी जा रही हैं।

(ख) ये गाड़ियां केवल 'सर्विस' के प्रयोजनों से कानपुर, मुगलसराय और गोमो स्टेशनों पर रुकती हैं।

(ग) और (घ). नयी दिल्ली से हावड़ा या हावड़ा से नयी दिल्ली तक राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के वातानुकूल शयन-यान में यात्रा करने का किराया 280 रुपये और वातानुकूल चेयर कार में यात्रा करने का किराया 90 रुपये नियत है। रास्ते के स्टेशनों के लिए इस गाड़ी से यात्रा करने के वास्ते टिकट जारी नहीं किये जाते। देश में तेज रफ्तार की रेल यात्रा सुलभ करने की दिशा में पहले कदम के रूप में यह गाड़ी चलायी गयी है. इसलिए इसे नयी दिल्ली और हावड़ा के बीच एक अंतर्नगरीय गाड़ी के रूप में चलाने का फैसला किया गया है। इन दोनों नगरों के बीच बहुत अधिक यातायात होता है।

Policy Resolution for Small Scale Industries

*816. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of adopting a policy resolution exclusively for small scale industries on the lines of the Industrial Policy Resolution has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal of adopting a policy resolution exclusively for small scale industries.

M/S. Asian Electronics Ltd., Bombay

*817. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Asian Electronics Ltd., Bombay have applied to the Central Government under Section 311 of the Companies Act, 1956 for the reappointment of Shri A. K. Hafizka, Persident of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee ;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions, inculding perquisites etc., asked for him by the company;

(c) whether Government consider this reappoiment and perquisites proper and reasonable ; and

(d) whether this has been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, M/S. Asian Electronics Ltd., Bombay, have sought the approval of the Company Law Board under Section 311 of the Companies Act, 1956, for the reappointment of Shri A. K. Hafizka as its Joint Managing Director for a period of five years from 1-4-1969 on the following remuneration :-

(i) Salary Rs 3,500/ p.m.

(ii) Commission of 2½ % on the net profits of the company computed in accordance with the provisions of the Act ;

(iii) one month's leave for 11 completed months of service ;

(iv) medical benefits for himself and members of his family as applicable to other members of the staff ;

(v) bonus on the same rate as applicable to other employees of the company ;

(vi) provident fund contribution on the same scale as applicable to other employees of the company ;

(vii) benefit of personal accident insurance for Rs. 1,50,000/--.

In the event of absence or inadequacy of profits, the company proposed to pay the above remuneration to him excluding Commission on the net profits as minimum remuneration.

(c) and (d). The Company Law Board has, after full consideration, approved the reappointment of Shri A. K. Hafizka on the following terms :--

(i) Salary - Rs 3,500/- p.m.

(ii) *Perquisites* .

(a) one month's leave for every completed 11 months service ;

(b) medical expenses for himself and his family members as applicable to the other members of the staff, subject to the condition that such expenses together with the expenses incurred on the perquisite at (e) below shall not exceed Rs. 3500/- p.m. or Rs 10,500/- over a period of three years ;

(c) bonus at the same rate as applicable to other employees of the company;

(d) contribution to the provident fund as per rules of the company;

(e) benefits of personal accident insurance for Rs 1,50,000/-

(iii) *Commission* : Such commission on the net profits of the company which together with the salary and the monetalry va ue of perquisites as specified above shall not exceed 5% of the net profits as computed under Section 309 (5) of the Act.

The above remuneration has been approved subject to the condition that it shall not exceed 5 % of the net profits of the company as specified in Section 309 (3) of the Act and further subject to the condition that the remuneration of the Joint Managing Director by way of salary and commission on net profits shall not exceed Rs. 1,20,000/- p.a.

In the event of absence or inadequacy of profits in any year, the Company Law Board has approved for him a minimum

salary of Rs. 30,000/- p.a. plus perquisites excluding bonus subject to the condition that the monetary value of the perquisites shall not exceed Rs. 15,000/- p.a.

New Look to Small Scale Industry

*818.SHRIMATI ILAPALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a f ct that as the small-scale industry sector produces about 95 per cent of opthalmic and optical articles, a proposal to stop production of these in the large-scale industry sector so as to bring the former sector on par with the latter and thus to give it an entirely new look, is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and when it is likely to be finalised and put into force ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Though no census of small scale units in the optical industry has been conducted, it is estimated that the major production of spectacle lenses and frames and of optical instruments is in the small scale sector. At present the manufacture of frames and student's microscopes are reserved for the small scale sector. There is no proposal to reserve the entire production of optical and opthalmic articles to the small scale sector.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे में विभागीय जल-पान व्यवस्था से हानि

***819. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री:**
डा० महादेव प्रसाद :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न रेलों में पिछले दो वर्षों में विभागीय जल पान व्यवस्था से क्षेत्रवार कितना लाभ अथवा हानि हुई ;

(ख) हानि के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इन स्थानों पर विभागीय जलपान व्यवस्था लागू किये जाने से पूर्व जलपान व्यवस्था के लिये ठेके देने से कितनी वार्षिक आय होती थी ; और

(घ) ठेकेदारों के वार्षिक उपरि-व्यय और विभागीय जलपान व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत वार्षिक उपरि-व्यय के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT–58/69]

Representation From Railway Guards

*820. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a representation from the Railway Guards; regarding injustice being done to them ;

(b) the main demands of the Guards :

(c) how far Government have met the demands ; and

(d) whether Government have held any negotiations with the representatives of the Guards and if so, the outcome of the negotiations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir, representations were received from Guards.

(b) The main demands were ;

1. Revision of rates of Running Allowance.

2. Revision of scales of pay.

3. Upgradation of their posts on the basis of percentage.

4. Improvement of their channel of promotion.

5. Counting Running Allowance for purposes of Dearness Allowance.

(c) Government have since revised the rates of Running Allowance of all categories of Running Staff, inculding Guards, and have also decided to introduce a scheme of incentives in respect of goods trains.

(d) This revision was introduced after agreement was reached at negotiations with the National Federation of Indian Railway men.

Industrial Conference of Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry

* 821. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Conference of Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry has indicated a scope for a 200,000 tonnes of a pig iron and 20,000 tonnes of an alloy steel plant in Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C.M. POONACHA) .(a) No such indication has been given to the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering. However, a letter of intent for the manufacture of 300,000 tonnes of pig iron per annum at Bhavnagar in Gujarat State was granted to Shri Modu Timblo. The project has not been implemented so far. A licence for production of 10,000 tonnes of stainless steel in Gujarat granted to Messrs. V. H. Shah has also not been implemented.

(b) Does not arise.

Rural Industrial Project Programme

*822 SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Evaluation Report of the Rural Industrial Project Programme has since been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the summary of conclusions and recommendations of the Report of the Evaluation Study Team on Rural Industries Projects Programme and action taken on the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See.* No.-L.T. 582/69]

Production by Companies in excess of their Licensed Capacity

*823. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the 43 companies that have been served with notices to explain how their production has exceeded their licensed capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of these companies have been importing spare parts and components and assembling them to make additional machinery ;

(c) if so, the names of ten such top firms and the names of products produced by such machinery; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F.A. AHMED) :

(a) to (d) . A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Under Section 13 (1) (d) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 no owner of a licensed or registered industrial undertaking can effect a substantial expansion of its capacity except under, and in accordance with, a licence issued in that behalf by the Government. However, with a view to boosting production and ensuring fuller utilisation of the installed capacity, Government relaxed the licensing procedure in 1960 whereby production of industrial undertakings could be increased even beyond their licensed capacity, if they could do so without import of additional machinery or raw materials. Recently, Government have given freedom to industrial undertakings to increase or diversify their production upto 25% of their licensed/registered capacity without the necessity of obtaining an industrial licence provided that no additional plant and equipment (except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously) was installed and no additional expenditure of foreign exchange on raw materials was involved unless the industry was a priority industry. These relaxations do not permit installation of additional plant and machinery, whether imported or indigenous.

It has, however, come to the notice of Government that some industrial undertakings have unauthorisedly built up capacity much in excess of the permissible increase of 25% over the licensed capacity. The determination of this question, and the action to be taken in the individual cases is under examination.

Production of Paper

*824 SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI MAHARAJ SINGH BHARATI:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI DEORAO PATIL:
SHRI BASUMATARI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of paper and paper board has fallen from 40,000 tons to 10,000 tons annually;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether in view of this fall in production, Government propose to step in to produce paper and allied products; and

(d) if so, the final decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir. There was no drop in production, but the annual rate of increase of production had declined from 40,000 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes during 1968-69, as compared to the preceding years.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). In order to meet the anticipated growth in demand in future, there are some proposals to set up Paper/Pulp plants in the public sector. These proposals are still under the consideration of Government and no final decision has been taken.

Production Capacity Of Railway Wagon Manufacturers

*825 SHRI D. N. DEB :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production capacity of Railway wagon manufacturers in the country;

(b) how many wagons per year on an average are being procured by Government from the private sector;

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times of the 14th January, 1969 saying that Railway wagon manufacturers are perturbed over the prospects of thin order books; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): *(a) (i) Private Sector :* The licensed capacity in the private sector is 38,459 wagons in terms of four-wheelers, but the highest production so far has been 27,565 wagons in terms of four-wheelers. The latter figure, therefore, represents optimum capacity.

(ii) *Public Sector*: Capacity has not been created specifically for wagon building in the public sector. New wagons are, however, being produced in Railway workshops since 1960, to utillise surplus capacity generated through increased productivity on the introduction of incentive schemes.

(b) The out put of the private sector wagon builders in the recent past is given below :--

Output in terms of four-wheelers

1966-67	16,501
1967-68	13,956
1968-69	12,323

(For the period of first 11 months ending 28-2-1969)

(c) Yes.

(d) Though the capacity is stated to be 40,000 wagons in terms of four-wheelers per annum, the actual production in the recent past has been much less as can be seen from the reply to part (b) above. Orders for 1969-70 programme are under active consideration. There are no proposals to place order for only 7,000 wagons during the next two years.

Negotiations for the supply of wagon to U. S. S. R. are still continuing. Orders for 500 wagons have been received from Poland a few more export orders are in hand.

The prices quoted against the export orders are prepared in consultation with the manufacturers and all efforts are made to obtain the best price possible and there is no question of forcing the wagon builders to accept prices at below cost. In the case of indigenous orders, the prices given to the wagon builders take into consideration their offers and all other relevant factors.

The output from the Railway workshops have been gradually brought down as the maintenance load increases only the surplus capacity available after meeting the maintenace requirements is being utillised for wagon manufacture.

Iron Ore for Rourkela Steel Plant

*826 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant is still getting any iron ore from some private mine owners; and

(b) if so, the names of such mine owners and the quantity received from each of them during the last 2 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C.M. POONACHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Hindustan Steel Ltd. are getting a part of their requirements of iron ore from three private parties under long-term contracts operated on their behalf by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. The names of the parties and the quantities received during 1967 and 1968 are indicated below:

	(Tonnes)
M/s. Misri Lal Jain Private Ltd.	389,003
M/s. B. Patnaik (Mines) Private Ltd.	339,481
M/s. Rungta Sons Private Ltd.	370,304

These contracts are effective for three years from 8-7-1966.

Circular Railway in Calcutta

827. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to construct a circular or a half-circular railway in Calcutta has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ;

(c) when the construction work is expected to start and when the same is likely to be completed;

(d) the estimated cost of the project; and

(e) whether the Central Government propose to bear the full cost ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d) . A scheme for the extension of the suburban line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat, in Calcutta has been tentatively in the 4th Five year Plan and a final location survey for this will be taken up during the current year. The approximate cost of the project is Rs. 30 crores, The exact cost will however be known only after the final location survey is completed and detailed estimates prepared. The work can also commence only after that.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Diversification of Steel Production

*828. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are thinking of diversification of product pattern and introduction of new varieties in steel mills in public sector;

(b) if so, the steel mills to be covered by such a scheme; and

(c) the time by when Government intend to start it ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) The scope of diversification of product pattern in the public sector projects is limited. There is, however, some scope for introduction of new varieties of steel in the public sector projects, and this is engaging Government's attention.

(b) All the three public sector integrated steel plants will be covered by the schemes which may be taken up for introduction of new or improved products.

(c) The production of improved quality of reinforcement bars, known as high tensile deformed bars, has already commenced at Bhilai and Durgapur. It is proposed to introduce production of certain other varieties of steel also in the Fourth Plan.

Cancellation of Trains in Southern Railway due to Shortage of Coaches

*829. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of trains have been cancelled on the Southern Railway due to the shortage of coaches in January-February, 1969; and

(b) the steps taken to meet the requirements of coaches on that Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) All feasible steps have been taken to ensure optimum utilisation of the available passenger coaches with a view to reducing to the bare minimum the incidence of their shortage on various accounts.

Shortage of Alloy Steel

*830. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is excess of demand over supply in respect of alloy steel;

(b) if so, how is the shortage being met;

(c) the manufacturing capacity for and actual production of alloy steel in the country; and

(d) steps being taken to augment the production capacity in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The shortage is for the present met by imports to the extent possible.

(c) The manufacturing capacity already planned is 237,000 tonnes. Actual production in 1968-69 is estimated at 120,000 tonnes.

(d) Steps for augmenting production include restrictive import policy to protect the indigenous industry and rationalisation and standardization of alloy steels. Steps are also being taken to increase production upto installed capacity, and a proposal is under consideration for phased expansion of the Alloy Steel Project, Durgapur. Further, installation of fresh capacity according to licenses already granted is sought to be expedited. Some of the low alloy steels are also contemplated to be produced in the main Steel Plants.

Shortage of Cycle Tyres and Tubes

*831. DR. KARNI SINGH :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (Kotah):

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a great paucity of cycle tyres and tubes;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there is a big black-marketting going on in these commodities and these are not available at all at normal prices; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to overcome this paucity which has hit hard the middle and poor classes of society to whom cycle has become a necessity of daily life ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED). (a) As far as Government are aware, there is no shortage of bicycle tyres and tubes in the country, The requirement of bicyle tyres and tubes during 1968 was estimated at 24 million nos. each and the production was 24.5 million nos. of bicycle tyres and about the same number of tubes.

(b) Due to brand preference, complaints about shortage and consequent overcharging of prices have been reported.

(c) Tyres and tubes have been declared as 'essential commodity' under the Essential Commodities Act, with a view to enabling the State Government/Local Administrations to regulate the acquisition and distribution to the consumers at fair prices.

Bhavnagar-Tarapore Railway Line

* 832. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 188 on the 19th November, 1968 regarding Railway lines in Gujarat and state :

(a) whether the survey report in respect of Bhavnagar beer-Tarapore Railway line has since been received by Government;

(b) if so, whether the same has been examined by Government; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised survey reports of the Bhavnagar-Tarapore line are still under examination.

(c) The figures of earnings/cost of construction etc. as brought out in the report have not yet been accepted by the Railway Board. According to the report the line will be about 140 Kms. long and may cost about Rs. 12 crores to construct and is not likely to be financially justified even in the sixth year after completion.

Development of Railways in Kerala

* 833 SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI C. K CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount allotted for the development of railways during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) the total amount allotted to Kerala during the same period; and

(c) whether Government propose to increase the amount for development of Railways in Kerala State ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The Fourth Five Year Plan proposal of the Railways, including financial allotment, are being finalised in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) and (c). The requirements of funds are worked out on the basis of the anticipated increase both in goods and passenger traffic on the Railway system as a whole. Allotment of funds is not made State-wise.

Development of Railways in Kerala

* 834. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Planning Board of Kerala have suggested any items of work for inclusion in the Central Schemes for Railway development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to include these schemes in the Central Schemes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-583/69*]

बीकानेर डिवीजन में रेलवे की भूमि

* 835. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन के नहर द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन के पास वाली कृषि योग्य रेलवे भूमि में से कितने क्षेत्र में खेती नहीं की जाती; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उस भूमि को खेती करने के लिये स्थानीय काश्तकारों को आवंटित करने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) लगभग 489 एकड़ ।

(ख) जी हां । नहर क्षेत्र में फ़ालतू जमीन को खेती के लिए नियमानुसार लाइसेंस पर देने के बारे में रेलवे द्वारा विचार किया जाता है ।

Demand for Passenger Motor Cars and Scooters

* 836. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a)the total annual demand for(i)Hindustan Ambessador (ii) Fiat (iii) Standard Motor Cars and (iv) Vespa Scooters;

(b) the total annual production of the aforesaid cars and scooters: and

(c) whether there is a proposal to export some of these cars ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) while there is no definite proposal as such to export Indian cars, a Rumanian delegation which visited India a few months ago had expressd inter.st to the State Trading Corporation in buying 2000 Fiat cars from India. The matter is being pursued by the State Trading Corporation.

Statement

(i) The figures of annual demand for each make of car and scooter are not available. The total demand for passenger cars by 1973-74 is estimated to be 75,000 Nos. per annum. Similarly, the total demand for scooters, Motorcycles and Mopeds by 1973-74 is estimated to be 200,000 Nos. per annum.

(ii) The production of the three makes of cars and Vespa Scooters during the last few years has been as under :

Make of car/ scooter	1967	1968	1969 (Jan-Feb)
Hindustan Ambassador Car	20,515	22,687	3.900
Fiat 1100 D Car	10,055	12,276	1,929
Standard Herald Car	2,769	2,345	214
Vespa Scooter	15,982	19,040	4,525

उद्योगों के लिए लाइसेंस

* 837. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए सरकार ने 191 लाइसेंस जारी किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राजस्थान के लिए ऐसे कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं; और

(ग) इस राज्य को पिछड़ा राज्य बनाये रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) जी, हां। विभिन्न राज्यों को जनवरी से नवम्बर, 1968 तक उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत 191 लाइसेंस जारी किये गए।

(ख) 3

(ग) यह सत्य नहीं है कि राजस्थान को पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य बनाए रखा जा रहा है। प्राप्त आवेदनों के आधार पर लाइसस मंजूर किये जाते हैं। सभी आवेदनों पर गुणावगुण के आधार पर विचार किया जाता है। आवेदनों में अन्य बातें समान होने की स्थिति में सरकार की नीति औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के लिए प्रस्तावित योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने की है। राजस्थान से प्राप्त आवेदनों की संख्या कम थी अतएव इस राज्य को अपेक्षाकृत कम लाइसेंस मिले।

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में घड़ियां बनाने का कारखाना

* 838. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र में

घड़ियां बनाने का एक कारखाना तथा कुछ अन्य कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार कर रही हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) तथा (ख). हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लि० द्वारा काश्मीर में घड़ियों का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का एक प्रस्ताव है। इस परियोजना का ब्यौरा तय किया जा रहा है। जम्मू काश्मीर राज्य में सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जाने वाली परियोजनाओं में एक सूक्ष्म मापक औजार बनाने का एक कारखाना भी सम्मिलित है जो गेज, वरनियर कैलीपर, माइक्रोमीटर आदि बनाएगा तथा इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० बंगलौर का एक सहायक एकक भी स्थापित किया जायेगा जो कपड़ा चढ़े तार और मुड़े हुए अलार्म फ्यूज भी बनाएगा। सूक्ष्म औजार कारखाने की परियोजना के ब्यौरे को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है। इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज बंगलौर का सहायक एकक 3.5 लाख कपड़ा चढ़े तारों की इकाइयां तथा 2.5 लाख इकाई अलार्म फ्यूज प्रति वर्ष बनायेगा जिनका कुल मूल्य 22 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष होगा। इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लि० द्वारा नियुक्त विशेष कार्याधिकारी इस एकक की स्थापना से सम्बन्धित प्रारम्भिक कार्य की देखभाल कर रहा है।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स में घड़ियों का निर्माण

* 839. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स फैक्टरी में 'जनता' घड़ी के अतिरिक्त और कौन कौन सी घड़ियां बनाई जा रही हैं;

(ख) इस कारखाने की विभिन्न प्रकार की घड़ियां बनाने की वार्षिक क्षमता कितनी है;

(ग) देश में किस घड़ी की मांग सर्वाधिक है और उसकी वार्षिक बिक्री कितनी है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार को घड़ियों के व्यापार में लाभ होता है या हानि, और कितनी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जनता ल्युमिनस

तरुण
सिटिजन
सोना
पायलाट
जवान
तारीक (सोने का मुलम्मा चढ़ी)
तारीक (स्टेनलैस स्टील)
सुजाता
नूतन

(ख) कारखाने की वर्तमान निर्माण क्षमता 3,00,000 घड़ियां है।

(ग) 'जनता' कलाई की घड़ी की मांग देश में इस समय सर्वाधिक है। 1967-68 में 1,13,661 जनता घड़ियां बिकीं और उसका बिक्री मूल्य 116 लाख रुपये था।

(घ) घड़ियों का कारखाना लाभ पर चल रहा है। 1967-68 में इसने 126.8 लाख रुपये का कुल लाभ कमाया।

Examination of Goods Trains on Eastern Railway

*840. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will

the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that by introduction of Rationalisation of Examination of Goods Trains on the Eastern Railway, there has been no basic charge in the condition of goods trains running on that Railway ;

(b) if so, the reason as to why the Railway Board and Eastern Railway authorities are propagating the same; and

(c) if the answer to part (a) above in the negative, the facts and figures thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) There has been an improvement in the running of goods trains in as much as by intensifying the train examination at originating points examination at intermediate stations en route has been eliminated and the trains are not required to stop at these stations on this account.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On Eastern Railway intermediate train examination at Bandel, Burdwan, Panagar, Jhajha. Gujhandi and Gaya has been eliminated.

Indian Standards Institution

4898. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a statement made in New Delhi on the 3rd January, 1969, by the Director General, Indian Standard Institution, wherein he said :--

> "The Government is clipping our feathers. It was not willing to stick to the standards set by the Institution ..... consumers awake or be cheated".

and advised the people to start a strong consumer movement by becoming "angry young men".

(b) If so, Government's reaction to this statement;

(c) the number of instances and the industries concerned in which Government have not stuck to the standards set by the Institution ;

(d) in view of this attitude, whether Government propose to scrap the Indian Standards Institution ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The speech delivered by the Director General, ISI on 3 January, 1969 on " Standardization and comman man " has, however not been correctly reported as quoted in the question. The Director General did not say that the Government was not willing to stick to the standards set by the Institutiion. It is in line with the policy of the Government to promote a strong consumer movement in the country to check the unwarranted increase in the prices of essential commodities.

(c) There are no instances in the industry where the Government has refused to accept the standards set by the ISI.

(d) and (e). The ISI is doing valuable work and the Government Departments concerned and the Institution are fully cooperating in the preparation and implementation of Indian Standards. The question of scrapping the ISI does not arise.

Sewing Machine Factories

4899. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPAY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sewing machine factories, their locations, the capital invested

in each, the names of the Directors and collaborators of each and the annual production of each in quantity and value ;

(b) the licensed capacity and the actual production in the Third Plan and reasons why production targets were not fulfilled ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange allowed annually to each unit during the last three years and the names of major components imported by them;

(d) the amount of profit repatriated by each foreign collaborator annually during the last three years ; and

(e) the foreign exchange earned by each unit by exports annually during the last three years with names of countries ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) A Statement containing the information on Sewing Machine Factories presently borne on the list of Dte. General of Technical Development, except the names of Directors, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT–584/68] Information regarding names of Directors is being collected.

(b) The licensed capacity and the actual production of Sewing Machines in the Organised Sector at the end of the Third Five Year Plan was 5,99,200 nos. and 4,30,000 nos., respectively. The reason for the short fall in production were due to non availability of imported raw materials/components and foreign exchange and the inadequate supply of indigenous raw materials.

(c) A Statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-584/69]

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) Firm-wise export statistics are not being maintained.

The Total foreign exchange earned, by exports during the last three years with the name of the countries is as follow :--

Year	Value in lakhs of Rs. (Post devaluation)	Names of the countries to which Sewing Machines are being exported
1966-67	48.06	Aden, Afghanistan, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, Congo.
1967-68	46.97	France, Ghana, Greece, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia.
1968-69 (upto December, 1968)	31.62	Mauritius, Nigeria, Singapore, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand T-Oman, U K, U.S.A., West Germany, Wind-ward Island, Yugoslavia, and Zambia.

मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्र का विकास

4900. **श्री गं च० दीक्षित** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश में पिछड़े क्षेत्र निर्धारित करने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है तथा वहां प्राथमिकता के आधार पर औद्योगिक उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए इस अवधि में कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये ; और

(ख) चतुर्थ योजना में ऐसे क्षेत्रों के अग्रेतर विकास की क्या योजना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) विभिन्न राज्यों में

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करने के लक्षण प्रधान मन्त्री द्वारा दिये गये विवरण में दिए हुए हैं। जिसे उन्होंने दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 1968 को अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4153 के उत्तर में सभा-पटल पर रखा था। योजना आयोग ने असमानता दूर करने की दृष्टि से, राज्य के निर्णीत पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में अवस्थापना सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता, तथा प्राकृतिक साधनों के संरक्षण तथा विकास पर सभी राज्य सरकारों पर जोर दिया है। राज्य सरकारें यथा प्रकरण स्थानीय स्थितियों को देखते हुए निर्णीत पिछड़े क्षेत्र के विकास को प्रगामी बनाने के लिए तदनुसार योजना बनायेंगी। सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में प्रथम तीन पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्नलिखित सरकारी उपक्रम स्थापित किये गये है :—

1. भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र
2. हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल्स भोपाल
3. नेपा कागज मिल
4. सिक्यूरिटी पेपर मिल
5. कोरबा एलम्युनियम
6. न्यू अल्काहोल फैक्टरी
7. मन्धार सीमेन्ट कारखाना

उद्योग विकास और विनियमन अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत 1961 से 1966 के मध्य 156 लाइसेन्स जारी किये गये।

(ख) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना को अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है, मध्य प्रदेश में इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली योजनाओं को बताना अभी सम्भव नहीं है।

Fire in Railway Colony at Gauhati

4901. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that fire had broken out in the Railway Colony at Gauhati in the last week of February, 1969;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire ; and

(c) the extent of damage and loss ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, on 25. 2. 1969, a fire broke out in the Railway Colony near Gauhati Railway station.

(b) Cause of fire could not beestablished as direct evidence is not available.

(c) 60 Kutcha quarters and 32 semipucca quarters were destroyed. 9 other quarters were partially dismantled to prevent fire from spreading. The Railway sustained a loss of Rs. 1 lakh and there has been no loss of life.

Performance of Industrial Estates

4902. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the categories of Industrial Estates and their performance during the year 1968, State-wise ; and

(b) the programme carried on in Gujarat State in detail and especially in Ahmedabad. Baroda and Surat ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the concerned authorities and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delay in Issue of Licences

4903. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inordinate delays are occurring in his Ministry in issuing licences for importing machineries from abroad for setting up small scale

industries even after recommendation by the respective State Government ;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending with his Ministry State-wise and the reasons therefor in each case; and

(c) the steps being taken to avoid such delays ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The National Small Industries Corporation imports machineries for small scale industries against credits negotiated with foreign Govts The Corporation makes import licence applications to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports immediately on receipt of the earnest money from the prospective hire purchasers and generally import licences are received by the Corporation within 15 to 20 days from the date of its application. As regards machinery to be imported against free foreign exchange, after the applications are recommended by Director of Industries, it has to be considered whether the import of machine is essential and, if so, whether it is available indigenously. Such applications are processed by a Committee and takes about two months for clearance.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Passenger Car

4904. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined proposals for the manufacture of passenger cars ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the likely date by which it would be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A Number of proposals have been received by Government for the manufacture of passenger cars. These have been examined in a broad way but no final decision has yet been taken thereon, pending a decision on the general issue as to whether or not a new car project is to be taken up for implementation during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Manufacture of Tractors

4905. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : SHRI DHULESHWAR MEENA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the state which have submitted proposals for setting up of a factory to manufacture tractors with foreign collaboration ; and

(b) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The only State Government organisation that has submitted a proposal for manufacture of tractors is the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation., Ltd, Chandigarh. Their proposal submitted in November, 1967 envisaged the establishment of a new undertaking at Ludhiana for the manufacture of 13 HP tractors for a capacity of 12,000 Nos. per annum in collaboration with M/s. Agromachine Technoexport, Bulgaria. They were informed that before, their proposal could be considered further, a prototype of the tractor proposed to be manufactured should be got tested at the Tractor Training & Testing Station, Budni. It is understood that a prototype of the tractor is being tested at the Budni Testing Station. The proposal will be considered further after the test report is made available.

Recently, the Government of Punjab has requested that they should be allowed

to implement the tractor project proposed to be set up in the public sector by the Government of India with Czech Collaboration. The position in regards to this project is that it is proposed to utilise the spare capacity available at the Pinjore Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. and at the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur to the fullest extent possible for the manufacture of tractors in this project. The National Industrial Development Corporation has been asked to investigate all aspects of such a project and prepare a detailed report. A final decision on the Punjab Government request will be taken after the receipt and examination of N.I.D.C's report.

Transistor Battery Cells

4906. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recently the price of different varieties of transistor battery cells have gone high ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether Government propose to bring down the prices of these cells ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). Dry batteries for use in transistors have been declared as essential commodity and the price trend in this industry is watched by Government. During October/Nov. 1968 two manufacturers increased the prices of certain types of transistor batteries on account of steep rise in the cost of raw materials and increase in labour cost.

(c) and (d). Whenever any appreciable increase in prices is noticed, steps will be taken to stabilise the prices.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में "असिस्टेंट पर्मानेंट वे इन्सपैक्टरों' का स्थायीकरण

4907. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी:**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री सूरज भान :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में अनेक ऐसे असिस्टेंट पर्मानेंट वे इन्सपेक्टर हैं जिन्हें चार वर्ष पूर्व स्थायी कर दिया जाना चाहिये था परन्तु उन्हें अब तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें स्थायी न करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उनके इतने अधिक समय तक अस्थायी रहने के क्या कारण हैं तथा क्या इससे उनकी पदोन्नति के अवसरों पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार उनको उचित मुआवजा देने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बुलन्दशहर से दिल्ली के लिये सीधा डिब्बा

4908. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बुलन्दशहर से दिल्ली के लिए कुछ रेलगाड़ियों में डिब्बे लगाने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) यातायात सम्बन्धी औचित्य का अभाव ।

श्री एम० एस० थैंकर का छोटी कार परियोजना के बारे में प्रस्ताव

4909. **कुमारी कमला कुमारी :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मन्त्री 17 दिसम्बर 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4784 के उत्तर के संबध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छोटी कार बनाने के संबंध में श्री एम० एस० थैंकर के प्रस्ताव पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किये गये निर्णय का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस मामले में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है; और

(घ) श्री थैंकर के अतिरिक्त अन्य किन लोगों से इस संबंध में प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) . श्री थैंकर का प्रस्ताव उसी प्रकार के अन्य प्रस्तावों के साथ अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

(ग) चौथी योजना में छोटी कार परियोजना को सम्मिलित किये जाने के निर्णय लिये जाने के उपरान्त ही श्री थैंकर के प्रस्ताव पर निर्णय लिया जा सकेगा ।

(घ) श्री थैंकर के अलावा जिन फर्मों से छोटी कार बनाने का प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है वे निम्न प्रकार है :—

(1) मे० इन्टर नेशनल इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली ।

(2) मे० मैसूर स्टेट इन्डस्ट्रियल इनवेस्टमेंट एण्ड डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, बंगलौर ।

(3) मे० रेगी नेशनल रिनाल्ट, फ्रांस ।

(4) मे० जवोदी क्रेवेनाजेस्तवा, युगोस्लोवाकिया ।

(5) मे० हिन्दुस्तान आटो प्रोडक्ट्स, नई दिल्ली ।

(6) मे० प्रीमियर आटोमोबाइल्स लि० बम्बई ।

(7) मे० एसोसियेटेड कारपोरेशन आफ इन्डस्ट्रीज (इण्डिया) प्रा० लि० बम्बई ।

(8) मे० पूरी इन्डस्ट्रीज, यमुना नगर, जिला अम्बाला (हरियाणा)

(9) श्री एच० एस० जोनेजा, नई दिल्ली ।

(10) मे० अरविन्द आटोमोबाइल्स, त्रिवेन्द्रम

(11) मे० ही ट्रूल्स, नई दिल्ली

(12) श्री एस० डी० कुलकर्णी इच्छालकरंजी, जिला कोल्हापुर।

(13) श्री एस० सी० दास गुप्ता, दुर्गापुर

(14) श्री संजय गांधी, नई दिल्ली।

इस्पात सौदों पर सरकार समिति का प्रतिवेदन

4910. **कुमारी कमला कुमारी :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री इस्पात के सौदों के बारे में सरकार समिति की सिफारिशों पर की गई कार्यवाही के बारे में 17 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4736 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों में से प्रत्येक के विरुद्ध अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही कब-कब आरम्भ की गई ;

(ख) क्या किसी अधिकारी के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ग) जो अधिकारी सेवानिवृत्त हो गये है और जिन पर आरोप लगाये गये थे, उनके विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) अनुशासनिक कार्यवाही आरम्भ करने (आरोप-पत्र जारी करने) की तारीखें निम्नलिखित है :—

1	श्री ए० एस० बाम	11-9-1968
2	श्री एस० सी० मुखर्जी	23-11-1968
3	श्री एम० बी० बसु	16-12-1968
4	श्री एस० गुप्ता	16-11-1968
5	श्री डी० पी० मित्रा	14-11-1968
6	श्री जी० एन० सेनगुप्ता	22-11-1968
7	श्री एस० एन० बनर्जी	17-12-1968

सर्व श्री बी० सी० माथुर और सी० ए० नायर के बारे में, केन्द्रीय सतर्कता आयोग की सलाह पर, यह फैसला किया गया है कि इन्हें चेतावनी देना उपयुक्त होगा। गृह मंत्रालय आवश्यक कार्यवाही कर रहा है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) सिविल सेवा नियम के अनुच्छेद 351 ए और संविधान की धारा 314 के अनुसार ऐसे अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध, जो सेवा-निवृत्त हो चुके हों और जिनका सेवा-निवृत्ति वेतन पहले मंजूर किया जा चुका हो, कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा सकती। चूंकि अधिकारियों में से एक अधिकारी श्री एल० के० बोस, का सेवा-निवृत्ति वेतन अभी मंजूर नहीं किया गया है अतः केन्द्रीय सतकर्ता आयोग और संघ लोक-सेवा आयोग के साथ परामर्श करके उनके सेवा-निवृत्ति वेतन में उचित कमी करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

रेलवे उपकरणों की चोरी

4911. **कुमारी कमला कुमारी :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री बलराज मधोक :
श्री रामस्वरूप विद्यार्थी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री 17 दिसम्बर, 1968 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 783 और उस पर पूछे गये अनुपूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1966, 1967 और 1968 में रेलवे उपकरणों की चोरी में जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हाथ पाया गया था, उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ; और

(ख) भविष्य में रेलवे उपकरणों की चोरी को रोकने के लिये अन्य क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) रेल उपस्करों की चोरी में जिन रेलवे कर्मचारियों का हाथ पाया गया था उनकी संख्या और उनके विरुद्ध जो विभागीय तथा पुलिस कार्रवाई की गयी उसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष	उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या जिनका हाथ पाया गया	कार्रवाई जो की गयी	
		पुलिस	विभागीय
1966	333	170	163
1967	281	177	104
1968	123	86	38

पुलिस कार्रवाई का विवरण

	1966	1967	1968
पुलिस कारवई के लिए जिनकी रिपोर्ट की गयी।	170	177	85
दोषी ठहराये गये	47	43	20
छोड़ दिये गये	65	58	6
नौकरी से निकाल दिये गये	4	12	1
एफ आर टी में खत्म किये गये	15	11	1
चल रहे मुकदमे	39	49	51
जिनकी जांच होनी है	—	4	6
विभागीय कार्रवाई के लिए भेजे गये।	163	104	38
नौकरी से हटाये गये	132	64	6
दोष मुक्त किये गये	7	5	4
अनिर्णीत	14	28	25

(ख) भविष्य मे रेल उपस्करों की चोरी को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय करने का विचार है:-

(i) इस प्रकार की हानियों की कड़ी जांच द्वारा बिजली की फिटिंग की चोरी के लिए जिम्मेदार अपराधियों और इनसे प्रभावित क्षेत्रों का पता लगाना।

(ii) आकस्मिक छापे मारने के काम को संगठित करने के लिए चोरी गयी सम्पत्तियों को लेने वालों के सम्बन्ध में आसूचना एकत्र करने

करने के लिए सूचना देने वालों का गठन तैयार करना ।

(iii) रेल सुरक्षा (उ०प्र०) अधिनियम, 1966 के अधीन मुकदमे चलाना ।

(iv) चोरी रोकने के लिए ऐसे अतिरिक्त उपाय करना जिससे फिटिंग का हटाना मुश्किल हो जाय ।

Steel for Agricultural Implements

4912. SHRI R. K. AMIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of the specific type of steel required for agricultural implements or laminated sheets required for electric motors; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to reduce this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Generally, sheets, flats and bars of high carbon quality are required for manufacture of agricultural implements. Electrical steel sheets are required for manufacture of electric motors The indigenous supply is not adequate. Therefore, imports are allowed, on production of non-availability certificates from indigenous producers.

Railway Line from Hasanpur Road to Sakri Station

4913. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to connect Hasanpur Road Station to Sakri Station (N. E. Railway) *via* Kusheshwarashthan by opening a new railway line;

(b) if so, steps taken for the survey of this line; and

(c) to what extent it is possible to cover this backward area where there is no railway route ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to paucity of funds it is not possible to consider the construction of a new line in this area at present. Development of Roads in the area may be more economical.

Demands of Train Clerks' Association

4914. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway have considered the genuine demands placed by members of the Train Clerks' Association (Zonal & National); and

(b) whether these demands are proposed to be accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (Dr. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Representations have been made by the unrecognised All India Train Clerks' Association and the demand generally relate to revision of pay scales, channel of promotion, upgradation, etc.

It has not been possible to make any large scale revision in the service conditions of any particular category as all categories of Railway employees are inter connected; however, the question of giving relief to staff who had been at the maximum of their pay scales for sometime is receiving attention of the Government.

डाकुओं द्वारा दोष स्टेशन लूटा जाना

4915. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1969 में फिरोजपुर डिवीजन के फिरोजपुर-फाजिलका सेक्शन पर दोघ स्टेशन को सशस्त्र डकैतों ने लूट लिया था;

(ख) कितने मूल्य की रेलवे सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई और डकैतों द्वारा लूटी गई नकदी तथा रेलवे के माल का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सशस्त्र डकैतों द्वारा दोघ स्टेशन को लूटने की कोई घटना नहीं हुई थी लेकिन वहां पर 31-12-68/1-1-1969 की रात को चोरी की एक घटना हुई थी ।

(ख) 92 रुपये 70 पैसे की रेलवे नकदी चोरी गयी ।

(ग) फिरोजपुर की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने एक मामला दर्ज कर लिया है जिसकी जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों पर निगरानी रखने के लिए जिला पुलिस और सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस के बीच निकट का सहयोग रखा जाता है ।

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के लिये डिब्बे

4916. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली और कलकत्ता के बीच शीघ्र ही आरम्भ की जाने वाली पूर्ण वातानुकूलित राजधानी एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के डिब्बों के निर्माण का काम किस रेल निर्माण डिब्बा फैक्टरी को दिया गया है;

(ख) इस रेलगाड़ी के लिए कुल कितने डिब्बे बनाये गये हैं; और

(ग) उन पर कुल कितनी लागत आयेगी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सवारी डिब्बा कारखाना, पेरम्बूर, मद्रास ।

(ख) आठ ।

(ग) लगभग 66.50 लाख रुपये ।

तुगलकाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के गोदाम में आग लगने की घटना

4917. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जनवरी, 1969 में तुगलकाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के गोदाम में आग लग जाने के कारण पटसन तथा रूई की गाठें जल गई थी; और

(ख) कितने मूल्य का माल जला था और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने प्रतिकर के रूप में कितनी धनराशि दी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) तुगलकाबाद रेलवे स्टेशन के माल गोदाम में आग लगने की कोई घटना नहीं हुई थी लेकिन एक माल डिब्बे में 4-1-1969 को आग लग गयी थी । जिसमें जूट की 83 गाठें थीं और जो तुगलकाबाद यार्ड में मरम्मत लाइन में खड़ा था ।

(ख) अनुमान है कि लगभग 2000 रुपये का माल जल गया । इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक किसी दावे का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है ।

Auto-Cycles

4918. SHRI B. K DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any letters of intent for the manufacture of auto-cycles or mopeds have been issued; and

(b) if so, names of the concerns to whom the said letters of intent have been issued ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . In January, 1967, the following five firms were granted letters of intent for the manufacture of autocycles:-

1. M/S. Lakshmi Auto Cycles Ltd., Madras.
2. M/S. Sen & Pandit Ltd., Calcutta.
3. M/S. Atlas Cycle Industries Ltd., Sonepat.
4. M/S. Hindustan Steel Products Ltd., New Delhi.
5. M/S. J. J. Industrial Corporation, Calcutta.

Chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation

4919. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to introduce a legislation to exempt the Chairmanship of the Heavy Engineering Corporation from the category of office of profit;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether this proposal is only to accommodate the former Chairman ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ticketless Travel

4920. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURY :
SHRI BHARAT SINGH CHAUHAN :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :
SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI D. C. SHARMA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI RANJIT SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the incidence of ticketless travelling on Indian Railways, Zone-wise, in the calendar year 1968 as compared to the previous two years 1966 and 1967;

(b) the reasons for increase or decrease in the incidence;

(c) a brief account of the measures taken to check this evil;

(d) the estimated number of persons detected travelling without tickets during the calendar years 1966, 1967 and 1968;

(e) the total amount of fare and fine realised from them in the calendar years 1966, 1967 and 1968; and

(f) the total number of persons convicted and sent to the prison due to their inability to pay railway dues ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Estimates of the incidence of ticketless travelling on Indian

Railways zonewise are not made from year to year and as such separate figures for 1966, 1967 and 1968 cannot be furnished. However, on the basis of special checks conducted on all Railways during 1967-68 with a view to obtaining a dependable assessment of the extent of ticketless travel, the incidence of ticketless travel on differeet Zonal Railways was estimated to be as under:

Railway	Percentage of ticketless passengers to those travelling with tickets
Central	3·3
Eastern	5·6
Northern	5·1
North Eastern	9·3
North East Frontier	11·2
Southern	5·0
South Central	4·5
South Eastern	6·9
Western	4·5

(b) In view of the reply to part (a), the year-wise comparison is not possible.

(c) Frequent surprise checks on various sections and massive checkes at important junction stations by mobilising a large number of ticket checking staff, R. P. F. and Government Railway Police personel and accompanied by Railway Magistrates, are being conducted.

Instructions have also been issued to Railways to associate village elders, boy scouts, students and volunteers from Social Service Organisations with the checking of ticketless traveling. Efforts have also been made to tackle this problem from a social angle by carrying out a campaign against ticketless travel through newspapers, posters, announcement through loudspeakers at stations, etc. As students have been figuring prominently in regard to this problem, various measures have been adopted to make them realize that ticketless travel is a social evil. Apart from taking up the matter through the heads of educational institutions, lectures on the subject have been arranged by retired senior Railway officers in educational institutions.

A very determined effort is thus being made by Railway administrations to check the evil.

(d) The No. of persons detected travelling without tickets during the three years was as under :

Year	*Number*
1966	81,29,666
1967	90,49,188
1968	98,31,072

(e) *Year*	*Amount* Rs
1966	245,85,87)
1967	298,30,487
1968	348,32,611

(f) *Year*	*No.*
1966	98,303
1967	1,14,487
1968	1,3[illegible]05

दि बेलापुर शूगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई

4921. श्री शारदानन्द : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा सहकार-कार्य मन्त्री 11 नवम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 148 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दि बेलापुर शूगर कम्पनी लिमिटेड, बम्बई ने किन उद्योगों तथा किन वस्तुओं के निर्माण के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्ति के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये थे;

(ख) उस कम्पनी को किस तारीख को लाइसेंस जारी किया गया और उन्होंने किस तारीख को अपना काम शुरु किया;

(ग) क्या उस कम्पनी ने उन वस्तुओं के अतिरिक्त जिनके लिए उनको लाइसेंस के अन्तर्गत अनुमति दी गई थी, कुछ अन्य वस्तुओं का निर्माण किया; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Four Wheeler Wagons

4922. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the first nine months ending December, 1968 against orders for 26,439 four wheeler wagons, the private sector has delivered only 9,800;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short supply;

(c) how far this short supply will harm Government; and

(d) what steps are being taken to ensure that the contracts or commitments with the foreign countries are not affected by the short supply of the wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The quantity delivered during the same period, however, is 9871 four-wheelers.

(b) Out of orders for 26439 four-wheelers mentioned above, orders for 13,500 four-wheelers are against 1968-69 programme for completion by end of June, 1969. The low production during the first nine months ending December, 1968 was mostly on account of three firms remaining under lockout for whole or part of the period, one firm being affected by strike for four months and two firms having diverted their capacity for execution of export orders.

(c) As a result of shortfall in the supply of wagons by the wagon builders, the clearance of traffic was affected to some extent.

(d) Priority is given to movement of traffic for export and as such short supply of wagons is not likely to affect commitments with the foreign countries in regard to movement of goods traffic for export.

Commercial Clerks

4923. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2077 on the 9th June, 1967 and state :

(a) how many times the grievances of the Commercial Clerks had been discussed in the Permanent Negotiating Machinery meeting with the Railway Board during the year 1968;

(b) the details of the items which were discussed in the Permanent Negotiating Machinery meeting; and

(c) the decision of the Railway Board on the items discussed with it ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Grievances relating mainly to the Commercial Clerks came up for discussion on three occasions in the P. N. M. Meetings with Organised Labour at Railway Board's level in 1968.

(b) The subjects discussed were :

(i) Permitting certain traffic apprentices of the Western Railway for promotion from Class III to class II in the transporation traffic and commercial departments.

(ii) Need for fixation of pay of Commercial Clerks and others on their promotion as Guards grade 'C' taking into consideration the last pay drawn in their parent department.

(iii) Need for merger of two scales of pay namely Rs. 150-240 and Rs. 205-280 into one scale of

Rs 130-300 for the Commercial Clerks.

(c) These items were examined and the position was as under :-

(i) It was explained that it was not desirable to review the selection already made, according to extant practice on the Railway.

(ii) The matter is still under consideration in the light of the discussions with the Organised Labour.

(iii) The matter was examined and a reply was given that it was not possible to merge the scales as this would have wide repercussions on the other categories of staff.

However, in the light of the indication given in the budget speech on 19. 2. 69 the question of giving relief to staff who had been at the maximum of their pay scales for sometime is receiving attention of the Government.

Taking over of Private Sector Steel Plants

4924. SHRI JOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri T. T. Krishnamachari ex-Finance Minister had recommended taking over of the two private sector steel plants by the public sector in the national interest; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have no record of any such recommendation.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Winter Uniforms to Employees of Sealdah Division

4925. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Sealdah division have been provided with winter uniforms; and

(b) if so, the details of the uniforms so provided ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. Winter uniforms have been supplied to the eligible staff, wherever due.

(b) The details are furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-585/69].

Production of Steel

4926 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri P. C. Sethi, former Minister of State for Steel, Mines and Metals, while inaugurating the annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Metals in Calcutta on the 13th January, 1969 pointed out that the production of steel continued to run far below capacity;

(b) if so, the causes for non-utilisation of the capacity; and

(c) the persons held responsible for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In his address at the annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Metals at Culcutta on the 13th January, 1969, Shri P. C. Sethi made a general reference to the challenge of un-utilised capacity in the industrial sector. It is in this context that he mentioned, as an instance, that the production of steel was far-below the ins-

talled capacity. There are a number of reasons and circumstances for the gap between actual production and the rated capacity. Some of these are teething troubles during the expansion stage, lack of adequate demand due to the recessionary conditions in the economy, labour troubles, down-time for repairs and maintenance and operational difficulties. The gap between rated capacity and actual production exists both in the public and private sectors. For this general situation, it is not possible to fix responsibility on any individuals.

Import of Hardware

4927. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided not to import hardware required for big and sophisticated chemical plants but to meet its requirement by encouraging the heavy Engineering Industry in India ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how much foreign exchange is likely to be saved on this account ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) (a). Import of only those items required for the manufacture of chemical plants is permitted which are not available indigenously.

(b) and (c). A very large variety of plants are classified as Chemical plants. These plants vary according to the chemicals to be manufactured and consist of a large number of individual items of equipment. The equipment varies from plant to plant according to the process involved and the capacity and it has not been possible to fix any pack value of imported components for these plants. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate with precision the likely saving of foreign exchange. However, every possible encouragement is given to the indigenous manufacturers of chemical machinery to undertake the manufacture of those components which are at present being imported.

Technical Aid from Hungary for manufacture of Seamless Steel Tubes

4928. SHRI R. K. SINHA :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hungary has offered technical aid in establishing plants in India for the manufacture of seamless steel tubes and low pressure gas cylinders ;

(b) if so, the details of terms offered ; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a). During his visit to India in January 1969, the Hungarian Minister for Industry and Metallurgy had expressed the interest of the Hungarian Government in setting up a plant for manufacturing seamless steel tubes and high pressure gas cylinders in India. No specific terms were however offered.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

भारतीय मानक संस्था

4929. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधिकतर उद्योगों ने भारतीय मानक संस्था

के प्रमाणन चिन्हों की प्राप्ति के लिए इस संस्था से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के कितने उपक्रमों ने इस संस्था के प्रमाण चिन्ह प्राप्त किया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं। सरकारी क्षेत्र के बहुत से उपक्रमों ने भारतीय मानक संस्था के प्रमाणीकरण चिन्हों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए भारतीय मानक संस्था से लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) भारतीय मानक संस्था के प्रमाणीकरण चिन्हों का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए सरकारी क्षेत्र के 17 उपक्रमों को 55 लाइसेंस मंजूर किए गये हैं। लाइसेंस की मंजूरी हेतु सरकारी क्षेत्र के 20 उपक्रमों के 29 आवेदन पत्र विचाराधीन हैं।

Issue of Licences to Industrial Managements in 1967-68

4930. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of lincences issued to industrial managements for starting new factories in the private sector in 1967-68;

(b) how many such licences are not being utilised, because factories could not be started for one reason or the other, and in how many cases licences are being renewed every year;

(c) whether any enquiry has been made into the matter ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) During the years 1967 and 1968, 59 and 35 licences, respectively, were issued for the establishment of new industrial undertakings.

(b) There is always a time lag between the issue of a licence and the actual commencement of production which in many cases may take two years or more. It is, therefore, a little too early to indicate precisely the number of licences which are not being utilised.

The Government, however, keep a watch over the progress of implementation of licences through six-monthly progress returns which the licensees are required to submit until the undertakings is established. On requests made by the licensees validity of period of licences may be extended in suitable cases for justifiable reasons. In other cases, where the licensees fail to implement the licences without reasonable cause, action is taken to revoke them after giving an opportunity to the licensee to state his case. Out of the 59 licences issued during 1967, two licences have been revoked and in one case, the licence has been surrendered by the party.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Deployment of Surplus Railway Staff

4931. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal for the deployment of the surplus staff has been sent to the Head quarters Office, Bombay by the Senior Accounts Officer of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi;

(b) if so, the date on which the proposal was sent to the Headquarters;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 20 clerks were recently transferred to the Board's Office without taking any decision on the proposal;

(d) whether the case of deployment was discussed by the organised labour with F. A. & CAO, Western Railway; and

(e) if so, decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) 25-2-1969.

(c) These clerks have been transferred to the Railway Board's office as a temporary measure.

(d) The matter is yet to be discussed finally.

(e) Does not arise.

Surplus Railway Staff

4932. SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI K. M ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of the Traffic Account Office, Western Railway, Ajmer; F. T. A. Office of the Western Railway, Delhi and Northern Railway Traffic Accounts Office Delhi-Kishanganj separately as on the 1st October, 1962;

(b) the sanctioned strength of the above three offices separately as on the 1st April, 1968;

(c) the number of staff surrendered in each of the three offices and the percentage of the staff surrendered to the total strength, separately;

(d) if the percentage of surplus staff differs in these three Offices, the different measures adopted for the assessment of staff requirements; and

(e) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (e) . The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Invoice checking in F. T. A. Office, Western Railway, Delhi

4933. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the yardstick for invoice checking in the F. T. A. Office of the Western Railway, Delhi and Traffic Accounts Office Northern Railway, Delhi was 75 invoices per man per day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this speed was enhanced arbitrarialy on the introdudction of Simplification/Mechanisation;

(c) if so the present speed fixed for invoice checking per man per day in the above two offices separately; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to restore the old speeds to bring normalcy end afficiency in the work ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The speed was enhanced, but not arbitrarily, to 130 invoices per man per day in both the offices, mainly on account of the lesser time required after the basis of check was changed from inward to outward.

(d) Does not arise.

Surrender and Transfer of Staff in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office Western Railway

4934. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. RAMANI;

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased o state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some staff in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway, Delhi was surrendered and transferred to the Traffic Accounts Office of the Northern Railway, Delhi-Kishanganj;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no staff has been surrendered in the Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway Delhi-Kishanganj and transferred out of their unit;

(c) if so, the different yardsticks adopted for the assessment of the staff requirements in the above two Traffic Accounts Office; and

(d) the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Nine clerks who were surplus to requirements in the office of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of Western Railway, Delhi, were transferred temporarily to the Traffic Accounts Office, Northern Railway, Delhi, in order to keep them at the same station. One of them has since been transferred back to the foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi, and it is the intention to transfer the rest of them also back to their original office when vacancies become available there.

(b) Staff rendered surplus in the Traffic Accounts Office of the Northern Railway at Delhi--Kishanganj have been absorbed against vacancies in that office.

(c) and (d). The staff strength of each office depends upon the nature and volume of work in that office and the number of staff who become surplus in different office will, therefore, differ. Similarly the capacity to absorb staff rendered surplus will vary with the number of vacancies arising in each office. Neither of these is related to the yardsticks for the assessment of staff requirements.

Surplus Railway Staff

4935. SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength as on 1-10-1962 and 1-4-68 separately for the following Office and also the percentage of the staff surrendered to the total strength:

(i) Dy. C. A. O's Office of the Western Rly., Ajmer.

(ii) Dy. C. A. O's Office of the Northern Rly., Delhi.

(iii) Dy. C. A. O's Office of the Southern Rly., Madras.

(iv) F. T. A. Office of the Western Rly., Delhi.

(v) F. A. & C. A. O's Office of the Southern Rly; Trichy; and

(b) if the percentage of surplus staff differs in the above Offices, the different measures adopted for the assessment of the staff requirements and the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (b) . The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Representation from Employees of Railway Accounts Department

4936. SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI K. RAMANI:
SHRI NAMBIAR:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations from the employees of the Accounts Department regarding stepping up of their pay in terms of Railway Board's letter No. PC-60/PP/1

dated 19-3-66 have been received by Government;

(b) whether an anomaly has arisen as a result of the issue of the Board's lettes No. PC-66/PP/14 dated 6-2-67 which gives the benefit of special pay of Rs. 15/--per month to certain junior employees working on Comptometer Machine to be counted towards their pay for the purpose of fixation of pay on promotion as clerk grade I; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government to give justice to the senior employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-586/69]

Job Analysis in Traffic Accounts Offices of Western Railway, Ajmer and Delhi

4937. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no detailed job analysis was done in the Traffic Accounts Offices of the Western Railway, Ajmer and Delhi for determining staff requirements;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some staff was declared surplus and surrendered in these two offices;

(c) if so, the number of staff so surrendered in each of the units; and

(d) the measures adopted by Government for the correct assessment of the staff requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (d) . Only some items of work done in the Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Ajmer and Delhi have been affected by some recent changes in the procedure and the mechanisation of some processes. Where there has been no change in procedure or mechanisation the old yardsticks continue. Where the procedure changed due to mechanisation of work or simplification, the experience of all the Railways was averaged out to arrive at a normal output for each particular process of work. A post of Assistant Accounts Officer was sanctioned on each zonal Railway on the introduction of mechanisation and revision of procedures in the Traffic Accounts Offices and a detailed job analysis was not considered necessary.

(b) and (c) . Some staff were declared surplus but all of them were accommodated in some office or in other Railway offices.

Staff requirements on each Zonal Railway consequent on the introduction of Mechanisation in the Traffic Accounts Office

4938. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one post of Accounts Officer was sanctioned on each zonal Railway to examine the various aspects of the new procedure including the determination of staff requirements on the introduction of Mechanisation in the Traffic Accounts Offices; and

(b) if so, details of the reports submitted by the respective Accounts Officers for each zonal railway and the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). In connection with the simplification of accounting procedure on Railways as recommened by a Director on Special Duty, who was specially appointed for this purpose, a good deal of preparatory

work had to be done before new accounting machines arrived from 1963-64. To accomplish this preparatory work competently and quickly a selected Assistant Accounts Officer was placed on special duty on each of the Zonal Railways These Officers have completed their preparatory work and the simplification of the accounts procedure has been progressed in well defined stages. The Accounts Officers on Special Duty were not required to submit any formal reports-their principal assignment being preparation of the ground for introduction of the simplified accounting procedures as smoothly as possibly on each of the Zonal Railways.

Upgrading the post of Development Commissioner

4939. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI YASPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in regard to the upgrading of the post of the Development Commissioner to the status of Director General of Technical Development;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (c). The matter is still under consideration as it involves examination from various angles. It is, therefore, not possible to give any time limit by which a decision would be reached.

Length of Railway Lines in Kerala

4940. SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN .

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of Railways in Kerala at the time of the formation of Kerala State; and

(b) the present length of Railways in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b) . Information about the length of the Railway lines is not compiled State-wise but only Railway Zone-wise. Particulars of the route and track kilometres open as on 31st March 1968 etc , are given in Statement 8 of the Supplement to the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways-Statistical Statements for the year 1967-68, copies of which are available in the Library of Parliament.

Broad Gauge Railway Line from Trivandrum Via Alleppey

4941. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for the construction of a new broad gauge line from Trivandrum via Alleppey;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

उत्तर रेलवे वर्कशाप, बीकानेर

4942. श्री प० ला० बारूपाल : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे वर्कशाप, बीकानेर में कितने अस्थायी कर्मचारी कार्य कर रहे हैं, तथा वे कब से कार्य कर रहे हैं;

(ख) क्या उनकी आयु को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्हें स्थायी बनाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त कर्मचारियों में से अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कर्मचारी कितने हैं ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . 19-11-1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न 1186 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ।

रूस द्वारा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये उपकरणों की सप्लाई

4943. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रूस द्वारा बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये उपकरण निर्धारित समय के अनुसार सप्लाई नहीं किये जा रहे है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है;

(ग) क्या इस कारखाने का निर्माण समय पर पूरा हो जायेगा; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) **और (ख)**. जी, नहीं । बोकारो स्टील लिमिटेड द्वारा मेसर्स त्याजप्रोमएक्सपोर्त के साथ 3 मई, 1966 को किये गये करार के अनुसार त्याजप्रोमएक्सपोर्त को 1,01,502 टन उपकरण सप्लाई करना है । यह सप्लाई जुलाई 1970 तक पूरी की जानी है । फरवरी 1969 के अन्त तक 38,334 टन उपकरण आ चुके थे । सोवियत संभरणकर्त्ताओं ने कारखाने को यह आश्वासन दिया है कि सप्लाई करार के अनुसार की जायगी ।

(ग) और (घ) . वर्तमान संकेतों के अनुसार समस्त प्रथम चरण 17 लाख टन इस्पात पिण्ड प्रति वर्ष-जो वर्ष 1971 के अन्त तक पूरा होना था अब जून 1972 तक पूरा होगा । लगभग छः मास की यह देरी मुख्यतः हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा संशोधित प्रदान-कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उपकरण सप्लाई करने से होगी ।

संसद सदस्यों को मोटर गाड़ियों के टायरों और ट्यूबों जिनको अनिवार्य वस्तुएं घोषित कर दिया गया है खरीदने की सुविधाएं

4944. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा**: क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने कारों, बसों, जीपों, ट्रकों, ट्रैक्टरों और ट्रालियों के टायरों और ट्यूबों को अनिवार्य वस्तुएं घोषित कर दिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन वस्तुओं को खरीदने के लिए संसद् सदस्यों को क्या सुविधाएं दी गई है जिस से उन्हें 'पंक्ति' में खड़े-खड़े सारा दिन बेकार न करना पड़े ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत किसी वस्तु के आवश्यक घोषित हो जाने का यह प्रभाव होता है कि राज्य सरकारों । संघीय प्रशासनों की शक्तियों के

प्रत्यायोजन के कारण कारों, बसों, जीपों, ट्रकों, ट्रेक्टरों और ट्रालियों के संभरित टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के वितरण को स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार नियमित करने का अधिकार मिल जाता है। दिल्ली में माननीय संसद सदस्यों की सुविधा के लिए दिल्ली प्रशासन ने संसद भवन में दो कक्ष खोले है जहां खाद्य तथा अन्य नागरिक सम्भरण और टायरों तथा ट्यूबों के परमिट दिए जाते हैं।

Fixation of Pay of War Service Candidates

4945. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seniority and fixation of pay guaranteed to the war service candidates of World War II, appointed against reserved vacancies, have been implemented in full in all the Zonal Railways; and

(b) if so, whether the orders relating to the seniority and fixation of pay of War Service candidates have been implemented in all the cases by the Administration of the Southern Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes, except in a few cases on Western and Northern Railways which are under consideration.

(b) Yes.

Go'den Rock Workshop, Trichy

4946. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of selection posts in the Golden Rock Workshop, Trichy for which candidates are not available;

(b) the action taken to find suitable candidates by the Administration;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees in the Golden Rock Workshop transferred to out-stations; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) 5 posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Only candidates in three grades below are eligible to be considered and they have all been considered.

(c) One; but he was also transferred back to Trichy within 10 months.

(d) It was decided to keep the post of Instructor, Ministerial Staff Training Centre, Tiruchirapalli in scale Rs. 450-575 in abeyance. The incumbent of that post was due to retire soon and he was posted as Chief Clerk in the office of Personnel Officer, Golden Rock by transferring another employee to Madras. That employee has been transferred back to Trichy within 10 months.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees in Golden Rock Workshop, Trichy

4947. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in Golden Rock Workshop, Trichy not recommended for confirmation even after their probationary period was over ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : Nil.

Selection Posts Reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Golden Rock' Workshop, Trichy

4948. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are selection posts reserved for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates;

(b) the number of selection posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so far in the Golden Rock Workshop, Trichy;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste employees in this Workshop so far promoted against the selection posts; and

(d) the number declared unsuitable ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) Scheduled Castes -- 72
Scheduled Tribes -- 30

(c) 27.

(d) Nine belonging to Scheduled Castes.

घड़ियों की बिक्री

4949. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में घड़ियों की बिक्री के लिये कितनी एजेंसियां हैं तथा ये एजेंसियां कहां-कहां पर हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने स्वयं अपने विक्रय केन्द्र भी स्थापित किये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र किन-किन शहरों में हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार नये शहरों में भी विक्रय केन्द्र स्थापित करने का है और यदि हां, तो किन किन शहरों में तथा ये केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ) . जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लेने वाले पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कर्मचारियों की गिरफ्तारी

4950. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेलवे मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की सांकेतिक हड़ताल में भाग लेने के सम्बन्ध में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारी गिरफ्तार किये गये;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों पर मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं और वे मुकदमें किस धारा के अन्तर्गत चलाये जा रहे हैं;

(ग) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कितने कर्मचारियों को क्रमशः बर्खास्त किया गया है, कितने कर्मचारियों को मुअत्तिल किया गया है तथा कितने कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उनमें से कुछ कर्मचारियों को फिर से नियुक्त कर लिया गया है;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है; और

(च) शेष कर्मचारियों के बारे में सरकार की क्या नीति है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ङ) . रेलवे से सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(च) गृह-मंत्रालय द्वारा समय-समय पर जारी की गयी हिदायतों के अनुसार सभी मामलों की समीक्षा की जा रही है ।

गोलचा प्रापरटीज (प्रा०) लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली का सरकारी परिसमापक

4951. **श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गोलचा प्रापर्टीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, नई दिल्ली के सरकारी परिसमापक ने अब तक कितनी राशि एकत्र कर ली है;

(ख) ऋणदाताओं को पहली किश्त कब तक दिये जाने की समावना है; और

(ग) श्री गोलचा को दिये गये अग्रिम धन की वसूली तथा ऋणदाताओं को वह राशि लौटाये जाने के बारे में यदि सरकारी परिसमापक ने कोई योजना तैयार की है तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) सरकारी समापक ने, अब तक 9 29,699 रु० 50 पैसे की राशि एकत्रित की है।

(ख) जमाकर्त्ताओं को प्रथम किश्त देने के लिये, अभी तक कोई तिथि निश्चित नहीं की गई है, तथा

(ग) कोई ऐसी योजना नहीं बनाई गई है, परन्तु सरकारी समापक इस विषय में परीक्षा कर रहा है तथा श्री गोलचा तथा कम्पनी के अन्य ऋणियों को दिये गये अग्रिम धन को वापिस लेने के लिये सभी अनुज्ञेय पग उठा रहा है।

Overaged Engines Operating on Narrow-Gauge Section of Kangra Valley Railway

4952. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the overaged engines operating on the Narrow Gauge Section of Kangra Valley of the Northern Railway have no head lights and bulbs, consequent to which the trains are stopped on the way and the travelling public is put to trouble due to late running of trains for the last many months;

(b) if so, for how long; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide either new engines or make them serviceable ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). No. The punctuality performance of passenger trains has been generally satisfactory. However, the running of a few goods trains was affected during November and December, 1968 due to a shortage of headlight bulbs. Adequate supplies of headlight bulbs have since been arranged.

(c) There are only six overaged locomotives working on this section and these locomotives are confined to non-passenger service. All these locomotives are given proper maintenance Schedules/regulary in order to keep them in goods fettle.

Import Licence to Kerala Ceramics Ltd., Kundara

4954. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala Ceramics Ltd. Kundara had already applied for Foreign Exchange;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Company has exhausted all its emergency stock and if it does not receive the required import licence immediately, the plant is likely to be shut down; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government for the issue of the necessary import licence ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Messrs Kerala Ceramics Ltd., had submitted an import application for the import of spare parts.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) An import licence was issued to the firm on 15.1.1969 against their application.

भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड

4955. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड को इतनी पर्याप्त मात्रा में क्रयादेश प्राप्त नहीं हुए है जिससे वह अपनी पूरी क्षमता का प्रयोग कर सके; इसके परिणामस्वरूप यह भय है कि 1970-71 के बाद उसकी अधिकांश क्षमता का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकेगा;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि हैदराबाद में स्थित संयन्त्र, जिनके निर्माण पर 40 करोड़ रुपये खर्च हुऐ हैं, अभी भी हानि में चल रहे हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) सरकार ने भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स के कार्य संचालन में सुधार करने और उसके लिये आदेश प्राप्त करने के लिये क्या-क्या कार्यवाही की हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ). भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड का निर्माण कार्य आगामी कुछ वर्षों में चतुर्थ पचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विद्युत विकास के अन्तिम रूप से निर्धारित किये जाने वाले कार्यक्रम पर निर्भर करता है क्योंकि इस कम्पनी का गठन मुख्यतया विद्युत जनित्रण के लिए भारी वैद्युत उपकरणों के निर्माण के लिए किया गया है । इन संयंत्रों की इस अवधि में विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम की जितनी निर्माण क्षमता कम पड़ेगी उसकी निर्माण क्षमता उतनी ही फालतू हो जाने की संभावना है । इस संबध में स्थिति का वास्तविक स्वरूप चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में विद्युत विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तिम रूप से निर्धारण हो जाने के पश्चात ही स्पष्ट होगा । इन उपक्रमों में उत्पादन कार्यक्रम में यथासंभव विविधता लाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं जिससे भारी वैद्युत संयंत्रों की क्षमता का अधिकतम प्रयोग किया जा सके । भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड के विभिन्न एककों द्वारा निर्मित उत्पादनों के निर्यात की सम्भावनाओं का भी पता लगाया जा रहा है ।

यह सच है कि भारी वैद्युत उपकरण संयंत्र हैदराबाद ने उत्पादन के प्रारम्भिक वर्षों में हानि उठाई है । इसका कारण यह है कि संयंत्र पूंजी-प्रधान है और जटिल प्रकार के उपकरणों के निर्माण में विशिष्ट प्रकार की योग्यता तथा अनुभव प्राप्त करने की अवधि अधिक लम्बी होती है । संयंत्र अभी उत्पादन की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में है और जब तक उत्पादन अनुकूलतम सीमा तक नहीं पहुंचता, हानि होना प्रत्याशित है इस आकार प्रकार की और उतनी बड़ी परियोजनाओं के लिए इस प्रकार की हानि होना कोई असाधारण नहीं है ।

Increase in Rates in Refreshment Rooms on Southern Railway

4956. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in all the Refreshment Rooms on the Southern Railway, the charges of meals have been increased recently;

(b) if so, what was the rate per meal before the increase and after the increase; and

(c) the rates for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). The rates for Thali meals served in Refreshment Rooms on the Southern Railway were last revised with effect from 15.5.1967 as under :

	Before 15.5.1967		From 15.5.1967	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Vegetarian	1	00	1	30
Non-vegetarian	1	40	1	80

Excepting the revision on 15.5.1967 no change in rates of Thali meals was made in 1967. The rates received with effect from 15.5.1967 remained unchanged in 1968 and 1969.

The rates for Western style Breakfast, Lunch/Dinner served in the Refreshment Rooms in 1967, 1968 and 1969 remained unchanged as under :–

	Rs.	Ps.
Breakfast		
Vegetarian/Non-vegetarian	2	75
Lunch/Dinner		
Vegetarian/Non-vegetarian	3	50

Catering Committees on Southern Railway

4957. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI NAMBIAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have laid down certain principles for forming catering committees in different zones on the Southern Railway; and

(b) if so, the principles followed and various interests that are given representations on the Committee in Coimbatore Zone ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) There are two types of Catering Committees functioning on the Southern Railway, viz. (i) the Catering Supervisory Committee functioning at the Zonal level for the entire Railway and (ii) Local Catering Advisory Committees functioning at each station where catering services is managed departmentally.

Government have laid down certain principles for forming both types of Catering Committees.

(b) At Coimbatore, a local Catering Advisory Committee is functioning. The principles followed in giving representation on this and other local Advisory Committees are that such Committees should consist of 3 to 5 local well-known social workess preferably ladies, who would advise the railway administration on the functioing of the catering arrangements at the station. The local Catering Advisory Committee at Coimbatore consists of six local persons, of whom two are ladies. The Committee has been formed in accordance with the principles indicated above and the question of giving representation to various interests did not arise.

Passengers' Representation on Railway Catering Committee

4958. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Railway Catering Committee, no proper representation is given to passengers' organisations; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the question of giving adequate representations to the passengers' organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) It is a fact that on Railway Catering Committees re-

presentation from Passengers' Associations is not specifically provided for, although there is no bar against their representation being considered for these Committees.

(b) This question will receive consideration.

Increased Charges in Railway Refreshment Rooms

4959. SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Railway Refreshment Rooms are charging very high rate for meals, while outside hotels have reduced the charges; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to reduced the charges of meals ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The rates charged for meals in Railway Refreshment Rooms are not high compared to those charged for similar food in hotels of comparable standard outside railway premises.

(b) A reduction in the charges at present is not feasible due to prevailing high costs of staff and raw materials.

Increase in Passenger Fare and Freight

4960. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Railway Board in a statement to the Press is reported to have stated that the possibility of increase in passenger fare and freight in the near future cannot be ruled out, as certain cost studies are still in progress;

(b) the reasons why a mention of the same could not be made in the Railway Budget or a reference made in the House; and

(c) when the studies were taken in the hand and when a decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) The Chairman and Members of the Railway Board, including the Financial Commissioner, Railways, met representatives of the press on 19th February, 1969, after the budget had been presented in the Parliament. Questioned as to whether the rationalization of the freight and fare structure spoken of in the Minister's budget speech would lead to an increase in freights and fares, they replied that it need not necessary do that, but an increase could not be ruled out.

(b) In his budget speech, the Minister for Railways stated that the purpose of rationalization of the freight and fare structure would be to bring it in line with the results of the cost studies and it should also be possible to raise resources for meeting the development requirements of the railways and of the economy.

(c) The examination was taken up in January, 1968. Decisions in respect of each aspect will be taken as and when a study is completed. The examination is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Assistance to small Industries by Hindustan Machine Tools

4962. SHRI D N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools is proposing to come to the aid of small industries in a big way;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme that has been drawn up in this connection; and

(c) the reaction of the small industries in regard to the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have a scheme to render technical and other assistance to small industries.

(b) and (c). In order to raise the productivity of small scale units, Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. have drawn up a scheme to render service like application engineering training facilities and other engineering assistance to the user industries. In addition, deffered payment facilities are also being offered to the small scale units. The experience of Hindustan Tools in Kolhapur region, where there is a high concentration of small scale industry, has been quite satisfactory. It is, however, premature to make any general assessment in this regard at this stage.

Setting up a Steel Plant in Gujarat

4954. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any tecno-economic survey has been undertaken in Gujarat to find out the feasibility of setting up a steel plant in the state;

(b) whether the survey is being undertaken by the Centre; and

(c) if answer to part (a) above be in the negative, when the survey will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C PANT) : (a) to (c). A limited survey for location of pig-iron complexes was undertaken by Messrs. M. N. Dastur & Co. Private Ltd. jointly with Messrs. Kuljian Corporation (India) Private Ltd. The report of this survey considered Bhavnagar in Gujarat State as a suitable site for location of a pig iron plant but expressed the view that the area was not suitable for production of steel.

भारी इन्जीनियरिंग निगम रांची के द्वार के बाहर पत्थर की मूर्ति

4965. **श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :**
श्री लखन लाल गुप्ता :

क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम, रांची के द्वार के बाहर पत्थर की मूर्ति के हाथों में दिखाई गई जंजीरें निगम के वर्तमान हालत की द्योतक हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन जंजीरों को न हटाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). संभवत मूर्ति से तात्पर्य बिरसा मुनदा की कास्य मूर्ति से है जो स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के सेनानी थे और जिनकी मृत्यु इस शताब्दी के आरम्भ में जब वे रांची जेल में बन्दी थे, हुई थी। यह मूर्ति रांची से भारी इन्जीनियरिंग निगम को जाने वाले मुख्य मार्ग पर स्थित है और भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम के क्षेत्र से बाहर है। यह बिहार सरकार ने बनवाई थी। इस मूर्ति का भारी इंजीनियरिंग निगम की हालत से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

मध्यावधि चुनावों में भ्रष्ट तरीकों का प्रयोग

4966. **श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :**
श्री लखन लाल गुप्ता :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार फरवरी, 1969 में हुए मध्यावधि चुनावों में अपनाये

गये बड़े पैमाने पर भ्रष्ट तरीकों तथा धन क प्रयोग के बारे में जांच करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि मन्त्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मु० यूनस सलीम) : (क) और (ख). फरवरी, 1969 में हुए मध्यावधि निर्वाचनों में धन का प्रयोग बड़े पैमाने पर किए जाने के बारे में कोई भी शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। भ्रष्ट आचरणों की जांच करने का स्थान उच्च न्यायालय/उच्चतम न्यायालय है और ऐसी जांच निर्वाचन अर्जी प्रस्तुत होने पर की जाती है।

110 Down Trivendrum fast passenger train

4967. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 110 Down Trivendrum Fast Passenger Train arrives late for about 25 days in a month; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to avoid late arrival of this train ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) During the period 1st October, 68 to 29th Feb., 69 this train reached Madras late about 12 days each month on an average.

(b) the punctuality of this train has improved since 1st October 68 when its timings were altered. Efforts are being made to effect further improvement by reducing detentions en-route on account of loading and unloading of parcels and by attending to other factors adversely affecting its running.

Messrs. Kilachand Devichand & Co., Bombay

4968. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 17 on the 18th February, 1969 regarding purchase of shares by Messrs. Kilachand Devichand and Company, Bombay and two other companies and state :

(a) whether the information promised in the reply has been collected; and

(b) if so, when the informotion will be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) . Yes, Sir.

(b) : A Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-587/69].

Laying of Railway Lines up to Mines in Madhya Pradesh

4969 SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the mineral deposits in in Madhya Pradesh have been linked with the Railway lines and if so, since when;

(b) whether goods trains and passenger trains also run on these lines and if so since when; and

(c) if not, the names of the mines upto which railway lines have not been laid so far and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c) . Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall development considerations in the national interest. However, in regard to Madhya Pradesh, major deposits, where rail connections were found necessary and economically viable have been connected. Except for Bailadilla line which has been opened for goods traffic only, others have been opened for all kinds of traffic. No mines sponsored by mines and Metals

Ministry and which have so fer been found economically viable for rail connection have been left unprovided with suitable schemes.

मध्य रेलवे में इंटरमीडियेट मैकेनिक प्रक्षिणार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां

4970. **श्री ग०च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में कर्मचारियों में से चयन किये गये इंटरमीडियेट मैकेनिक प्रक्षिणार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियों की कितनी धनराशि दी जाती है तथा यह छात्रवृत्ति देने के बारे में क्या नीति अपनाई जाती है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य रेलवे इस नीति का पालन करती है ; और

(ग यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). माननीय सदस्य का आशय सम्भवत: रेलों पर कुशल कारीगर कर्मचारियों में से लिये गये अप्रेंटिस मैकेनिकों को. स्टाइपेन्ड देने से है। इस प्रकार के कर्मचारियों को कोई छात्रवृत्ति नहीं दी जाती। उन्हें अप्रेंटिसशिप प्रशिक्षण अवधि के दौरान स्टाइपेन्ड वेतन दिया जाता है, जिसका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों के वेतन का नियमन निम्नलिखित प्रकार से किया जाता है:-

(i) जिन मामलों में रेल कर्मचारी रेल सेवा आयोग के जरिये सीधी भर्ती वालों की तरह आवेदन देते हैं और जितनी अवधि के लिए बाहरी व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है उतनी ही अवधि तक उन्हें भी प्रशिक्षण लेना होता है, उनमें उन्हें अप्रेंटिस मेकेनिकों के लिए निर्धारित स्टाइपेन्ड या समय समय पर उन्हें स्वीकार्य उनके मूल वेतन इनमें से जो भी अधिक हो, के बराबर वेतन दिया जाता है।

(ii) जिन मामलों में रेल कर्मचारी विभागीय उम्मीदवारों के रूप में लिये जाते हैं और जहां उनके प्रशिक्षण की अवधि सीधी भर्ती वालों के लिए निर्धारित अवधि के बराबर न होकर उससे कम होती है, उनमें उन्हें प्रशिक्षणाधीन रेल कर्मचारी माना जाता है और सक्षम प्राधिकारी उन्हें उतना वेतन दे सकता है जितना वह समतुल्य समझे, लेकिन यह वेतन किसी भी हालत में उस वेतन से अधिक नहीं होगा जो उन्हें ड्यूटी पर रहने पर मिलता।

डोंगरगांव के निकट मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतर जाना

4971. **श्री ग० च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 25 फरवरी, 1969 को मध्य रेलवे में डोंगरगांव स्टेशन के निकट एक मालगाड़ी पटरी से उतर गयी थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण थे तथा उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी क्षति हुई थी ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां। यह दुर्घटना सगफटा और डोंगरगांव स्टेशनों के बीच हुई थी।

(ख) गाड़ी पटरी से इस वजह से उतर गयी क्योंकि चलते हुए एक माल डिब्बे का

जर्नल, जो खोटे धातु का था ठंडा पड़ने के कारण टूट गया था ।

रेल संपत्ति को लगभग 63,140 रुपये की क्षति होने का अनुमान है ।

बुरहानपुर स्टेशन के निकट रेल फाटक पर ऊपरी पुल

4972. श्री गं० च० दीक्षित : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में बुरहानपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) और चलथान रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच निबोला गांव के निकट रेलवे फाटक के ऊपर एक पुल का निर्माण करने की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है यद्यपि लोग इस के लिये गत पन्द्रह वर्षों से मांग कर रहे है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां पर उपरि पुल अथवा निचला पुल न होने के कारण पुल के निकट यातायात बहुत अधिक रहता है तथा आधे घंटे से अधिक समय तक ये बन्द रहता है और इस प्रकार उस रेलवे फाटक के निकट यातायात हटाने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार मौजूदा समपारों के स्थान पर ऊपरी । निचले सड़क पुल बनाने के प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार द्वारा यह बताते हुए प्रायोजित किये जाने चाहिए कि इस काम की सापेक्ष अग्रता क्या है और इस काम की लागत में सड़क प्राधिकरण के हिस्से की रकम की व्यवस्था किस वर्ष की जायेगी ।

अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने बुरहानपुर और असीरगढ़ के बीच वर्तमान समपार के बदले ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित नहीं किया है । जैसे ही सड़क प्राधिकरण राज्य सरकार द्वारा ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित किया जायेगा रेल-प्रशासन उस पर तुरत कार्रवाई करेगा ।

(ग) इस समपार पर यातायात के अनुचित रूप से रुके रहने की कोई शिकायत नहीं है ।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Theft of Materials from Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

4973. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that materials worth lakhs of rupees were stolen from the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation factory during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the total loss in this regard and whether any one has been made responsible for these thefts ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Tool Stores of the plant itself suffered a loss of rupees 10 lakhs due to thefts ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to put a stop to such national loss and to punish the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During the last three years, the value of the material stolen is about Rs. 2.85 lakhs out of which about Rs. 66,000 had been recovered.

(b) The loss against which no recovery could be made so far is Rs. 2.19 lakhs 167 cases have been lodged with the Police and investigations are in progress. Based on departmental enquiry, one Security Inspector had been dismissed from service.

(c) The Value of tools stolen from the Tool Stores is about Rs. 1.11 lakhs and this is included in the total loss of Rs. 2.85 lakhs.

(d) In the light of the police investigations the Company will initiate necessary legal action.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

4974. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last six months, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation concluded a number of new contracts with its Soviet Collaborators and other foreign agencies;

(b) if so, what were these contracts for and the foreign exchange involved;

(c) whether indigenous sources were explored prior to conclusion of these contracts and Government's approval obtained for each such contract ; and

(d) whether the contracts with Soviet Collaborators conform to the recommendation made by the Soviet Delegation which visited the country last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) During the last six months, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., did not conclude any fresh contract with U. S. S. R. except for the usual annual renewable contracts for the services of Soviet experts. The Company finalised during this period contract with a U. K. company for the manufacture of hydraulic props required by the mining industry.

(b) The contract for service of experts from the U. S. S. R. is based on the standard terms of payment to the experts depending on the degree of specialisation. As regards U K. collaboration for hydraulic props, it involves an intial expenditure of Rs. 27,000 followed by payment of royalty on production.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The contract concluded with the U. S. S. R. for the service of experts is by and large, though not fully, in line with the recommendations made by the Soviet delegation.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

4975. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation has got no orders beyond 1972 ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to run this public sector undertaking ;

(c) whether Government have any plan to overcome the alarming position of this undertaking after 1972 ; and

(d) the possibilities of M. A. M. C. being asked to manufacture agricultural tractors to overcome the present idle capacities of the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) As at present, the order position for 1972 and after, is poor.

(b) and (c). Various steps are being taken to secure orders for the company for manufacture of mining machinery and equipment especially for metal mines. The company are also diversifying into new lines of production, *viz.*, coal washery

equipment, ore and coal handling equipment at ports and in open cast mines, and hydraulic pit props. The company propose to work as sub-contractors in manufacturing components for dozers to be manufactured by Bharat Earthmovers Ltd. The company have decided to Join as a Member of Consortium for Power Projects so as to secure orders for material handling equipment connected with power projects. To ensure that the plant is adequately loaded, it has been decided that public sector undertakings should place orders on the company on a negotiated peice basis.

(d) A detailed project report for manufacture of 20 H. P. tractors is currently being prepared by the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. As soon as the report is finalised, a decision will be taken about the scope of manufacture by M. A. M. C.

Losses to Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

4976. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation's loss is on the increase;

(b) the main factors for these losses; and

(c) how Government propose to plug this recurring loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C PANT) : (a) to (c). The losses sustained by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., from the year of its establishment (1-4-65) have been increasing from year to year. However, the full capacity of the plant is yet to be achieved and the type of losses suffered by the capacity in these early years are not unusual in capital intensive heavy engineering projects of a specialised nature as it takes a few years before batch production of sphisticated machinery items can be started. Efforts are being made to ensure that the plant is loaded to its full capacity. A proposal for reorgansation of the capital structure of the company taking into account its special features, is also under consideration.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

4977. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign collaboration agreements that have been allowed so far the manufacture of soap. cosmetics, tooth brush, tooth paste, biscuits (commodity-wise); and

(b) the number of agreements that have expired and the number of the those which have been renewed after expiry along with their terms ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

New Railway Lines In West Bengal

4978. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Railway lines which have been constructed in West Bengal during 1968-69 to-date; and

(b) the new lines recommended by the Government of West Bengal for construction during the year 1969-70 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) A Railway line from Panchkura to Haldia, in West Bengal is under construction.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have not made any specific suggestions for new lines in their State for construction

during the year 1969--70. The State Government has however recommended the following lines for construction in the 4th Plan:

(1) Santragachi-Vishnupur;

(2) Old Malda-Balurghat-Hilli;

(3) Conversion of Barsoi-Radhikapur line from M. G. to B. G.;

(4) Circular Railway in Calcutta; and

(5) Extension of B. D. Railway line from Rainagar to Tarakeshwar.

Granting of Registration Certificates to Industrial Firms

4979. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP--MENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 7 on the 18th February, 1969 and state the reasons for adopting different methods in the procedure for ascertaining fixed assets for the purpose of Income-tax assessments and for the purpose of licesning under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 or granting certificates of Registration to the Industrial Undertakings under the Act ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : The notification issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in regard to "computation of capital for 'tax holiday' concession" is for a completely different purpose which is not comparable with the computation of the value of fixed assets of industrail undertakings for the purpose of Licensing/Registration under the I (D & R) Act, 1951. Hence the different methods in the procedure for ascertaining fixed assets for the two purpose in question.

Retiring Room Facilities at Railway Stations On Northeast Frontier Railway

4980. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Railway Stations on the Northeast Frontier Railway with Retiring Room facilities;

(b) whether the newly constructed Railway Station building at Dimapur-Manipur Road is so constructed as to provide the above facilities;

(c) if so, the reason for the delay in providing this facility to the bonafide passengers at this station which is the Railhead for both Manipur and Nagaland; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, whether such an arrangement is being made ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Retiring Rooms have been provided at Katihar, Kishenganj, Malda Town, Forbesganj, Siliguri Junction, New Jalpaiguri, Alipurduar Junction, Tezpur, Jalukbari, Gauhati, Lumding and Tinsukia Railway Stations of Northeast Frontier Railway.

(b) Yes

(c) The retiring room facility could not be provided so far, for want of equipment required for the purpose. The supply is awaited and expected shortly.

(d) Does not arise.

Power of Registrars of Companies

4931. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any communication from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce &

Industry regarding the powers of Registrars of Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Whether Government propose to simplify the administration of Campany Law to promote the responsible business interest and if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Federation expressing itself against amendment of section 234 (7) of the Companies Act, 1956, as reportedly recommended by the 8th Conference of Registrars of Companies and Regional Directors held in October last, has made the following points:–

(i) In some cases the Registrars of Companies have used the powers vested in them under section 234 of the Act for a fact finding enquiry without any basis or information in their possession.

(ii) The Registrars of Companies should exercise their powers referred to above in the Light of the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court in Rohtas Industries Ltd. Vs., S. D. Agarwal and another.

(c) Government do not consider that the administration of Company Law hinders the promotion of legitimate and responsible business interest.

Bikaner-Ahmedabad Mail

4982. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Bikaner-Ahmedabad Mail 'through coach', four berths are reserved for Defence personnel permanently every day, leaving very little accommodation for the public; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to provide more seats in the First Class Compartments for civilans ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is a fact that in the Bikaner-Ahmedabad through coach running by 95 Up Marwar Mail/1 Up Delhi-Ahmedabad Mail. a 4-berth compartment was being reserved for the Military Couriers until recently.Instructions have been issued to reserve accommodation for the Military Courier in this coach in the order of priority on the 'first come, first served' principle. The question whether First Class accommodation provided in this coach is adequate or needs further augmentation is being examined

Investment of West German Capital in India

4983. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:
SHRI D. C. SHARMA:
SHRI RANJIT SINGH:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK:
SHRI S K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI HIMATSINGKA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that West Germans hesitate to invest more capital in India because of lack of clarity in India's foreign investment policy, cumbersome procedure in granting licences and delay in decision according to a top West German Government official as reported to in the *'Statesman'* of the 28th February, 1969; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Goverment thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Government is aware of news-item which appeared in the *Statesman* of

the 28th February, 1969 said to contain the views of a West German Government official of foreign investment climate in India.

(b) Government have recently reviewed their policy relating to foreign private investment and foreign technical collaboration. With a veiw to ensuring prompt disposal of application for foreign collaboration, a foreign Investment Board has been set up recently. Government have also drawn up and publicised three lists of industries (a) where foreign investment may be permitted with or without technical collaboration (b) where foreign technical collaboration may be permitted but not foreign investment and (c) where no foreign collaboration (financial or technical) is considered necessary. Lists (a) and (b) also indicate the range of royalty wherever it is permissible.

The question of cutting down delays in the licensing/registration of industrial undertakings is also constantly engaging the attention of the Government and wherever feasible relaxations from the Industrial Licensing procedures have been allowed.

Paper Industry in Bihar

4985. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to start some new paper industries in the Fourth Five Year Plan including one in Bihar;

(b) whether the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd., in Darbhanga (Bihar) is proposed to be shifted to Assam instead of being rehabilitated and run at the same place;

(c) whether the proposal for the feasibility of rehabilitation of the said Mill submitted by the Government of Bihar has been examined by the National Industrial Development Corporation and if so, the result there of; and

(d) whether Central Government propose te take over the Ashoka Paper Mills Ltd., in the fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL, TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Some proposals to set up new paper mills in some States are under the consideration of Government, but no such proposal has been received for Bihar.

(b) The State Government of Bihar have received such a proposal from the Government of Assam.

(c) The National Industrial Development Corporation is expected to submit its Report shortly.

(d) No, Sir.

Big Mine-owners Using Funds meant for Small Entrepreneurs in Goa

4986 SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that in Goa, Daman and Diu all the funds provided by the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation, meant for small entrepreneurs are flowing into the hands of the big mine-owners who are also running business in canned fish, cotton cloth and wine; and

(b) if so, the directions issued by Government to ensure that funds meant for small industries are not monopolised by big mine-owners in Goa in particular and other big industrialists in general ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Advisers and Experts Attached to various Ministries

4987. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE OPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 634 on the 10th December, 1968 and state:

(a) whether the required information regarding Foreign Advisers and Experts attached to various Ministries has been collected from a number of other Ministries; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Information is still awaited from ten Ministries with whom the matter is being pursued. The required information will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received.

(b) As the coverage has to be for the period extending from 1955 to 1967 old records have to be traced and studied which involves delay.

कारखानों के विस्तार के लिये विदेशियों को जारी किये गये लाइसेन्स

4988. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री 12 मार्च, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3689 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशियों द्वारा स्थापित कारखानों के विस्तार के लिये 1967—68 में जारी किये गये लाइसेन्सों के बारे में आवश्यक सूचना इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) ऐसी संस्थापनाओं के लिये 1968-69 में कितने लाइसेंस जारी किये गये और उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) पूर्ण रूप से विदेशी स्वामित्व वाली कम्पनियों को अपने औद्योगिक उपक्रमों के विस्तार के लिए 1967-68 में दो लाइसेंस प्रदान किये गये:-

लाइसेन्सों का विवरण निम्न प्रकार है: –

उपक्रम का नाम	लाइसेंस देने की तिथि	उत्पादन की वस्तुएं
मैं० आई० बी० एम० पच वर्ल्ड ट्रेड कारपोरेशन	25-10-1967	029 की
वही	31-10-1967	कम्प्यूटर सिस्टम 1401

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

बिड़ला ब्रादर्स ग्वालियर, लिमिटेड

4989. **श्री शशि भूषण** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक-व्यापार तथा समवाय – कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1951-52 में किये गये गत निर्धारण के समय बिड़ला ब्रादर्स ग्वालियर लिमिटेड के अधीन लगभग 300 संस्थान थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन सस्थानों की वर्तमान संख्या तथा स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि उपरोक्त निर्धारण के बाद बिड़ला ब्रादर्स द्वारा उपर्युक्त संस्थान अन्य कम्पनियों में मिला दिये गये है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय – कार्य मन्त्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) "संस्थानों" के बारे में इस विभाग में, सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। 1951-52 में कोई सरकारी निर्धारण नहीं किया गया था।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

कोटा से चित्तौड़ तक रेलवे लाइन

4990. **श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोटा से चित्तौड़ तक रेलवे लाइन बिछाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में निर्माण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ किये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). इस लाइन की नवीनतम लागत और वित्तीय फलितार्थों का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से यातायात का फिर से मूल्यांकन करने का आदेश दिया गया है। पुनर्मूल्यांकन के परिणामों के आधार पर इस लाइन के निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में कोई विनिश्चय किया जायेगा।

Industrial Development in Bihar

4991. SHRI JUGAL MONDAL :
SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2092 on the 26th November, 1968 regarding Industrial Development in Bihar and state :

(a) whether the required information has been collected by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1957 to 1967, loans were given to 11688 units including individuals, firm and companies for development of industries under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1956 The total amount of loan given was Rs. 2,32,81,230.02. The maximum amount of loan was Rs. 2,80,000/-while the minimum was Rs. 8,400/-.

2. There are 712 persons who either have not established the units or misutilised the loan. In almost all the cases of misutilisation, loans have been terminated and certificates for recovery of the entire loans have been instituted under the Public Demands Recovery Act.

(c) Does not arise.

Mandi Salt Mines

4992. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of salt that was mined from the Mandi Salt Mines during the last three years;

(b) the areas which are served by those mines; and

(c) the progress made for their mechanisation and the time by which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) 10,969 M. Tons.

(b) Salt produced at Mandi mines is supplied to Himachal Pradesh (Mandi,

Bilaspur, Mahasu, Simla, Sirmur, Chamba, Kinnaur, Kulu and Kangra districts), Punjab (Gurdaspur district), U. P. (Dehra Dun Distt) and some districts of J & K.

(c) The mechanisation of the mines has not so far been taken up.

Amenities at Mangalore Railway Station

4993. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1802 on 5th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether any additions have been made to the amenities and accommodation except extension of the platform since 1906 and if so, what they are;

(b) the reason why the question which related to the expected expansion in volume of traffic is being replied with reference to to the existing volume of traffic;

(c) how a rail level island platform without connecting overbridge will facilitate passenger reception and despatch lines;

(d) how the objection to the condition of the Parcel Office can be overcome without a separate parcel room for fish;

(e) what is the standard of passenger amenities, if there are no benches and fans on the platform and the retiring and waiting rooms are nauseating in the absence of flushing arrangements; and

(f) what will be the cost of furnishing these amenities ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. The following additional amenities were provided after 1951-52 till date :

1. Extension of car parking area;
2. Cement concreting of circulating area;
3. Extension of passenger shelter by 20, 750 sft, widening of platform and cement concreting;
4. Drinking water facilities;
5. Provision of 13 additional benches;
6. Extension of III class waiting hall by 2175 sft. with mosaic flooring;
7. Shelcreting of passenger approach road;
8. Retiring rooms-2 double bedded and 2 single bedded;
9. Enquiry-cum-Reservation Office;
10. Flushout arrangements in Upper Class Waiting Rooms and Platform latrines;
11. Cycle stand.

Details prior to 1951-52 are not available.

The station was electrified in 1949.

(b) The expansion in volume of traffic from the new port, as also the M. G. Hassan-Mangalore link and other Government investments has been taken into consideration for the remodelling of the yard. The station building does not, however, require any expansion to deal with the anticipated future traffic.

(c) A path way at the end of the new rail level platform is being provided. Also the provision of a foot over bridge to facilitate movement of passengers from the new platform to the existing platform is under consideration.

(d) The sanitary staff at the station are cleaning the place with phenyle daily so that the fish odour is eliminated. Arrangements are also being made to drain out the washed water for which proposals are on hand. Further improvements in the facilities for handling fish traffic are under examination.

(e) Adequate fans and benches have been provided. As regards absence of flushing arrangements, due to restricted supply of water from the Municipality and

limited hours of flow in the mains, it has not been possible to have continuous water supply for flushing out the latrines. However, every effort is being made by the sanitary staff to maintain the sanitary conditions by hand flushing with stored water when there is no supply from the Municipal mains.

(f) Does not arise.

Cost of Refrigerators

4994. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) with reference to the statement of Shri Dane, reported in the *Hindustan Times* of the 23rd February, 1969, the reasons why the cost of our refrigerators is five times that of other manufacturing countries;

(b) what is the proportion of Tax, including that of components in this cost; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to reduce the cost since refrigeration is necessary to preserve and enhance food supplies ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). Reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4333 on the 25th March, 1969 may be referred to in this connection. Comparable data in regard to the cost of manufacture of these equipments in other countries are not available. The rate of excise duty on refrigerating and air conditioning appliances and machinery and component parts as in force from 1. 3. 68 is

(i)	Complete equipment	30% ad valorem plus 33⅓% of the basic duty as special duty, (i. e.) a total of 40% ad valorem.
(ii)	Component parts	40% advalorem plus special duty at the rate of 33⅓% of the basic duty, (i. e.) a total of 53⅓%

In the case of cold storage plants meant for preservation of food etc. a concessional rate of duty on components has been fixed, (i. e.) basic duty of 30% ad valorem plus special duty of 33⅓%(i. e.) a total of 40% ad valoren as against 53⅓% otherwise applicable.

Apart from components, other excisable meterials like copper wire, aluminium sheets, iron and steel sheets, paints and varnishes etc. have also to pay duty at the rates applicable to these items under the appropriate items of Central Excise Tariff. It is not possible to calculate precisely the combined incidence of duty on all these components.

A representation from the All India Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Association for reduction of the excise duty on refrigerating and air-conditioning equipments and machinery is under consideration of the Government of India.

Increase in Quota of Seats for Passengers at Dimapur-Manipur Road Station

4995. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the quota of seats in detail reserved for passengers of Manipur and Nagaland at Dimapur-Manipur Road Railway Station on the North-East Frontier Railway in different classes of the Mail/Express trains;

(b) the basis of the said reservation;

(c) whether there is any proposal from the Government of Manipur to increase the quota of seats for Manipur; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Details of quotas allotted to Dimapur-Manipur Road Railway Station for reservation of

accommodation in different classes by passengers of Manipur and Nagaland travelling by Mail/Express trains are given below :-

(i) 4 *Down Assam Mail*

First class	...	1 berth
Third class 2-tier sleeper	...	1 berth 2 seats
Third class 3-tier sleeper	...	1 berth 5 seats

(ii) 15 *Down Express (ex-Gauhati)*

Third class 2-tier sleeper	...	1 berth 2 seats
Third class 3-tier sleeper	...	2 seats

(iii) 6 *Down Express (ex-New Bongaigaon)*

Third class	...	6 seats

In addition to the above, a quota of 1 berth in First Class, 1 berth in Third Class 3-tier-Sleeper and 2 seats in Third Class 3-tier Sleeper is allotted to Imphal Out-Agency for reservation of accommodation by 4 Down Assam Mail, the quota being controlled by Dimapur-Manipur Road Railway Station.

(b) Quotas for reservation are allotted on the basis of demands and availability of accommodation. The position is reviewed from time to time and suitable readjustment in the various quotas are made depending upon actual utilisation of existing quotas and fresh demands.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Rail Link to Khetri Copper Project

4996. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for connecting the Khetri Copper Project by Rail;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the said scheme has been taken in hand; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (c). A re-assessment of the traffic prospects of a new rail link to the Khetri Copper mines has been carried out and the report is under examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding the construction of this line will be taken after the examination is completed.

Parcel Clerks at Chandigarh Station (N. Rly.)

4997. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the growing importance of Chandigarh Station of the Northern Railway, some higher grade posts of Parcel Clerks were allotted to the station;

(b) if so, whether the persons nominated against these posts have been posted;

(c) if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Administration to fill up these posts at an early date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes. One post of Parcel Clerk in scale of Rs. 205-280 was allotted to Chandigarh Station.

(b) to (d) . There has been some difficulty to post a clerk as the staff concerned could not carry out transfer during the school session. Arrangements are, however, being made to post a clerk soon.

Industrial Development Loans in Bihar

4998. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1333 on the 19th November, 1968 regarding Industrial Development Loans given in Bihar and state :

(a) whether Government have received the required information from the Government of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1957 to 1967, loans were given to 11688 units including individual , firm and companies for development of industries under the State aid to Industries Act, 1956. The total amount of loan given was Rs. 2,32,81,230 02. The maximum amount of loan was Rs. 2,80,000/- while the minimum was Rs. 8,400/-.

There are 712 persons who either have not established the units or misutilised the loan. In almost all the cases of misutilisation, loans have been terminated and certificates for recovery of the entire loans have been instituted under the Public Demands Recovery Act.

Loans to Companies in U.P.

4999. SHRI K. N. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1202 on the 19th November, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the required information regarding the loans to the Companies in U. P. has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b) . Information is still awaited from the Government of Uttar Pradesh with whom the matter is being pursued. The required information will be laid on the Table of the House when it is received from them.

Derailment of Goods Train between Nagaria Sadat and Dhaneta Stations

5000. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the traffic on the Moradabad-Bareilly section of the main line of the Northern Railway was blocked at Moradabad on the morning of the 6th March, 1969 following the derailment of a goods train between Nagaria Sadat and Dhaneta stations about 40 miles from Moradabad on the Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) One wagon of a down goods train derailed between Nagaria Sadat and Dhaneta stations on the Moradabad-Bareilly section of Northern Railway on 6. 3. 1969. The traffic on this single line section was diverted *via* Chandausi after the accident.

(b) As usual an inquiry has been ordered into the accident and depending upon the finding, suitable action would be taken to prevent future recurrence of such accidents and action would also be taken against any staff held responsible for causing the accident.

Application for Manufacture of Polish made O. S. A. 150 c.c. Scooter

5001. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. P. N. Singh made an application in July, 1968 for the grant of a licence for the manufacture of Polish made OSA 150 c.c. scooter at an ex-factory price of Rs. 1259/-;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the scooter has been found suitable for Indian road conditions and climate; and

(c) where the factory will be located and when the licence will be granted ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) An application for the grant of industrial iicence for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking in U.P. for the manufacture of Polish scooter model OSA-M50 (150 c. c.) was received from Dr. P. N. Singh in May 1965. It has been stated by the applicant that the ex-factory selling price of the proposed scooter when manufactured in India will be Rs. 1295/-.

(b) and (c). While the performance of this scooter and of three other makes of scooters was tried out some time back, it is proposed to try out the performance of all the four makes again and make a comparative evaluation of the four schemes, before a final decision is taken to license one of them.

उद्योगों को लाइसेन्स देने सम्बन्धी प्रणाली

5002. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उद्योगों को लाइसेन्स देने से सम्बन्धी प्रणाली को समाप्त करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इसे कब कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) से (ग). सरकार के पास औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स प्रणाली को समूल समाप्त कर देने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है । फिर भी योजना आयोग ने अपने "एप्रोच टु दी फोर्थ फाईव इयर प्लान" नामक पुस्तक में यह सुझाव दिया है कि वे उद्योग जो विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में केवल सीमान्त सहायता ही चाहते हैं तथा ऐसे उद्योग भी जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा नहीं चाहिए, उन्हें औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता से मुक्त कर दिया जाये । सरकार द्वारा उस मामले पर निर्णय औद्योगिक लाइसेन्स नीति जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट, जिसके शीघ्र ही मिल जाने की आशा है, पर विचार कर लेने के पश्चात् ही किया जायेगा ।

Factory for Pig Iron in Madhya Pradesh

5003. SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under Government's consideration for setting up a factory to produce pig-iron on a small scale at Kanhwara (Katni) in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is expected to start functioning; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Unemployed Engineers in Small-Scale Industries

5004. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme to engage unemployed Engineers in small scale industries who have no means to start the industry;

(b) how many of the Engineers and Technicians have taken advantage of the Scheme in Orissa and West Bengal; and

(c) measures taken to popularise the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY APFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED). (a) The Government of India do not directly implement any scheme to provide employment to unemployed engineers in small scale industries. However, a scheme for 'Financial Assistance to Engineers, Technicians and other Technically Qualified Entrepreneurs for setting up Small Scale Industries' has been formulated and circulated to the State Governments as a 'Model Scheme' for inclusion by them for assistance within the State Sector.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rice loading of wagons at stations on Vijayawada Division (S. C. Railway)

5005. SHRI D. B. RAJU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of stations on Vijayawada Division of the South Central Railway, which were permitted rice loading of wagons during 1957-58;

(b) how many stations were permitted rice loading of wagons in 1967-68; and

(c) the reasons for not giving such permission to all stations having rice mills nearby ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) As the records pertaining to the year 1957-58 are not available, it is not possible to indicate the number of stations on Vijayawada Division from which loading of rice was permitted.

(b) Twenty seven.

(c) Loading of rice from a large number of stations results in scattering of indents and piecemeal movement of rice from numerous points not only to places within the States, but also to destinations in other States. Clearance of rice in block rakes is advantageous in that it ensures expeditious movement to destinations by passing yards *enroute*. This quick transit also reduces the possibility of damage and deficiencies. In the circumstances 27 stations having facilities of loading in full train loads in Vijayawada Division were selected on the basis of discussions held between representatives of the Railways and of the Union Ministry of Food and Government of Andhra Pradesh.

दिल्ली और मेरठ के बीच दो अतिरिक्त शटल रेलगाड़ियां चलाना

5006. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री दिल्ली-मेरठ दैनिक यात्री संस्था द्वारा ज्ञापन के बारे में 11 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न सख्या 2632 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन कारणों से दिल्ली और मेरठ के बीच दो अतिरिक्त शटल रेलगाड़ी चलाना व्यावहारिक नहीं है; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वहां इकहरी लाइन होने के कारण और अधिक गाड़ियां नहीं चलायी जा सकतीं और यदि हां, तो सरकार को वहां दुहरी लाइन बिछाने में क्या कठिनाई हो रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) गाजियाबाद–मेरठ शहर खण्ड पर, जोकि इकहरी लाइन खण्ड है, इस समय अपेक्षित लाइन क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं है। इसके अलावा दिल्ली और मेरठ शहर के बीच 4 जोड़ी डाक एक्स–प्रैस गाड़ियां और 5 जोड़ी सवारी गाड़ियां चल रही हैं और इस मार्ग पर बस सेवा भी काफी अच्छी है, इस लिए एक जोड़ी अतिरिक्त गाड़ियां चलाने का फिलहाल पर्याप्त औचित्य नहीं है।

(ख) निकट भविष्य में प्रत्याशित यातायात की मात्रा को संभालने के लिए गाजियाबाद–मेरठ शहर खण्ड पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाना

आवश्यक नहीं समझा जाता। यदि आवश्यकता हुई, तो अन्य तरीके अपना कर इस खण्ड की क्षमता को पर्याप्त रूप से बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन में आत्म निर्भरता

5007. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय- कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन के मामले में कब तक आत्म-निर्भर हो जायेगा ;

(ख) कृषि विभाग द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये आंकड़ों की बजाय कृषि उपकरण सम्बन्धी कार्य कारी दल द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों की अनुमानित खपत के जो आंकड़े सप्लाई किये गये हैं उनको स्वीकार करने के क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार यह सही-सही अनुमान लगाने में असमर्थ हैं कि देश में कितने ट्रैक्टरों की मांग है तथा उस मांग को पूरा करने के लिये आगामी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक उर्वरक की तरह ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करना पड़ेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग) . भारत में ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण में वृद्धि के रुख को देखते हुए ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के संबंध में पंचम पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में आत्म-निर्भरता प्राप्त हो जाने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। तब तक ट्रैक्टरों के उत्पादन की पूर्ति करने के लिए ट्रैक्टरों का आयात करना आवश्यक होगा।

मशीनी उद्योग आयोजना दल (जिसमें कृषि विभाग के प्रतिनिधि भी सम्मिलित थे) द्वारा नियुक्त कार्यकारी दल ने अनुमान लगाया है कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ट्रैक्टरों की मांग 68,000 प्रति वर्ष तक पहुँच जायगी। कृषि विभाग ने तदुपरान्त इस अनुमान को 90,000 प्रति वर्ष कर दिया है। किन्तु इस प्रकार तेजी से होने वाली वृद्धि से सम्बन्ध समस्याओं, जिनमें निर्माण कार्यक्रम विनियोजन के क्रम, विपणन, फ़ालतू पुर्जे, मरम्मत आदि सहायक सुविधाएं सम्मिलित हैं और जिन पर ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण निर्भर करता है, को देखते हुए आयोजना दल ने सुझाव दिया है कि इस विषय के सभी पहलुओं का सावधानी से पुनरीक्षण किया जाये और मांग, देशी उत्पादन तथा आयात सम्बन्धी विषयों पर विचार पूर्वक निर्णय किया जाये। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में फिलहाल आयोजन दल ने कार्यकारी दल की सिफारिशों का अनुमोदन कर दिया है।

Tinplate Company of India Ltd.

5008. SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2622 on the 11th March, 1969 and state the reasons for not revoking the industrial licence issued to Messrs. Tinplate Company of India, Limited, Jamshedpur for expansion of their existing capacity when they failed to utilise it during the last more than 8 years and in the present context when the country has reached self-sufficiency in this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K.C. PANT): The validity of the industrial licence granted to M/s Tinplate Company of India Limited has been extended from time to time on the recommendations of the Industrial Licensing Committee after taking into consideration all relevant factors and circumstances of the case. The question of its further revalidation up to 31.12.1969 is at present, under consideration in the context of the Company's intention to go ahead with a revised scheme, which will include manufacture of tin-free steel.

भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के शिक्षा विभाग में नियुक्ति तथा पदोन्नति में अनियमितताएं

5009. **श्री लखन लाल गुप्त** : क्या इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के शिक्षा विभाग में नियुक्ति तथा पदोन्नति में अनियमितताओं के सम्बन्ध में हिन्दी प्राथमिक शिक्षक संघ, भिलाई नगर (मध्य प्रदेश) के सचिव द्वारा कोई अभ्यावेदन भेजा गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इन अनियमितताओं के बारे में किसी निष्पक्ष अधिकारी से जांच करवाने का है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह जांच कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ङ) . भिलाई इस्पात कारखाने के शिक्षा विभाग के कार्यों के बारे में भिलाई के हिन्दी प्राथमिक शिक्षक संघ के सचिव से कई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं। इनमें से एक अस्वीकार कर दिया गया था और उनको सूचित कर दिया गया था। शेष हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लिमिटेड के अध्यक्ष को आवश्यक कार्यवाही हेतु भेज दिये गये हैं क्योंकि वे एक स्वायत्त निगम के आन्तरिक प्रबन्ध के बारे में थे।

Baby Car

5010. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received a scheme for production of Baby Cars from Shri S. D. Kulkarni of Kolhapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken on the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the scheme are as follows :–

Make of car	Meera Mini-car.
No. of doors	Three.
Engine capacity	690cc, 2 cylinders.
Annual capacity proposed	6000 cars.
Foreign collaboration	Nil.
Investment	Rs. 13,30,000.
Expected price	Rs. 6000 ex-factory, Rs. 6665 payable by customer.

(c) The proposal of Shri S. D. Kulkarani will be considered along with other similar proposals, after a decision is taken on the inclusion of the small car project in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Baby Fiat Car

5011. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Premier Automobiles of Bombay have submitted a scheme for the production of a "Boby Fiat Car" (Fiat 6000) with four cylinders and water coolers in the cost range of Rs. 9,006 ;

(b) if so, when the proposal was received and the details thereof ;

(c) whether the proposal has received consideration by Government ; and

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal was received on the 6th September, 1967. The details are as follows :—

Make of Car	Fiat 600 D.
Engine capacity	767 cc, 4 cylinder, water cooled.
Annual capacity proposed	24,000 Nos.
Foreign collaboration	Fiat SPA, Italy.
Investment on Plant and Machinery	Rs. 1 01 crores, for additional facilities at their existing plan.
Expected price	Rs. 9006 ex-factory, Rs. 9907 to be paid by the customer.

(c) and (d). The proposal of M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., will be considered along with other similar proposals, after a decision has been taken on the inclusion of the small car project in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Lathi Charge by Security Staff of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. Hardwar on the Employees

5012. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Lathi charge by the officers and guards of Security Department of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Ranipur, Hardwar on the employees of the company on the 26th January, 1969 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this lathi charge ;

(c) whether any case has been registered in this connection ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (d). No lathi charge has been reported. On 26th January, 1969 there was an unprecedented crowd to watch the Republic Day parade and pageant at the B. H. E. L. Stadium. During the inauguration of sports events, spectators consisting of the Company's employees, their families and outsiders turned out in a very large number and much beyond expectation, with the result that the arrangements made proved to be inadequate and the spectators were standing by the side of the tracks. The security staff and the volunteers had to push back the spectators to clear off the tracks. In this process, some altercation took place and a chair was also thrown at the Security personnel, causing confusion. A report of the incident was lodged by the security staff at the local Police Station. In terms of this report, one Inspector and one sub-Inspector of Security Department were injured.

In order to avoid this ugly situation developing any further, the sports events and the evening cultural programme were called off by the General Manager. An Inquiry Committee has been set up to enquire into the incident.

Advertisements on Railways

5013. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Railway Advertising Canvassers and Agents Association of India, Bombay, has made any representation to the Railway Board in order to improve the revenues through advertising in Railways ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the suggestions made by the Association ;

(c) the action taken on these suggestions ; and

(d) the terms under which canvassers are appointed to procure advertisements for Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) Yes.

(b) The salient features of the suggestions are :-

(i) Direct business from advertisers should not be accepted by the Railways on payment of certain percentage of commission.

(ii) Delay in providing electrical connections to neon-signs and show-cases etc. should be avoided.

(iii) Service to the clients should be improved.

(iv) Proper supervision of advertising material displayed at stations should be ensured.

(v) Railway staff engaged in commercial publicity work should be given proper training to make them more useful.

(vi) The members of the Railway Advertising Canvassers and Agents Association of India should be associated with the proceedings of the conferences when held to consider issues relating to commercial advertising.

(vii) An all India cadre for Chief Public Relations Officer/Commercial Publicity Officer/Public Relations Officer should be created and commercial advertising of Railways should be dealt with on scientific footing.

(c) (i) No commission is granted to advertisers by the Railways on business booked directly. There is however a provisions for a rebate of 5 per cent payble to the advertisers for all business booked directly or through a canvasser/agent of over Rs. 25,000/- per annum for a minimum period of three years at a stretch.

(ii) It is within the knowledge of the Railways that on account of certain departmental procedures to be complied with there are some delays in providing electrical connections for displays. A constant effort is made to improve the position. Moreover schemes have been worked out for expediting the whole process by quoting a lumpsum charge for electricity consumed so that delays may be minimised.

(iii) It is realised by the Railways that commercial advertising has to be treated as a business proposition and all possible steps taken to serve the clients satisfactorily. Since Railways are a Government Department, certain rules and procedure have got to be observed. Nevertheless, this aspect of satisfactory service to the advertisers is vital in the interest of the Railways and the Railways are conscious of it and actively engaged in improving the service to advertisers.

(iv) There is a growing awareness of the importance supervision and the Railways have been tightening up their machinery.

(v) Training of railway staff engaged not only in commercial publicity work but also in public relations and general publicity task is being considered by the Railway Board. Arrangements are being made to institute special courses in the Indian Institute of Mass Communication managed by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(vi) The question of associating members of any Association of advert-

isers or agents with the official proceedings of periodical conferences does not arise. There are ample opportunities offered to agents and canvassers to represent their point of view for consideration as often as they wish to do it.

(vii) The officers working in the Public Relations and Commercial Publicity department of the Railways are drawn from the traffic and commercial cadre of the Indian Railways. They have the advantage of being conversant with the Railway organisation and its operation and during the courses of their work they acquire varied experience of matters which affect the public in general and deal with different interests during the course of their commercial and operating duties. They are picked up to do the Public Relations and Commercial Publicity work only if they have the necessary flair and aptitude for this type of work. It is not considered necessary to have a separate cadre only for manning the posts of Chief Public Relations Officers/Public Relations Officers and Commercial Publicity Officers.

(d) The Railways allow any advertising agent to book commercial advertising business for them, although he can be registered with a Zonal Railway and become entitled for the commission at standard rates provided he brings in a minimum business of Rs. 7000 per annum in the metropolitan towns viz. Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras and a minimum business of Rs. 3000/- in areas other than these towns.

Engineering Services Examination, 1969

5014. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. had recently advertised to hold a competitive examination called the Engineering Services Examination, 1969 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that upper age limit is relaxable in case of only those employees working in Ordnance Factories who have been confirmed in services for appearing in the said examination ;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the frustration among the employees working in Ordnance factories who have put in more than five years service and have not so far been confirmed in service and are not being allowed to appear in the said examination ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to allow all Engineering Graduates working in Ordnance Factories who have put in more than 5 years, service to appear in the said examination and extend the last date for the submission of the application in such cases ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Defence have not received any representation from the temporary employees working in Ordnance Factories protesting against their ineligibility for admission to the Engineering Services Examination, 1969 due to the age bar.

(d) and (e). It is not proposed to change the Rules of the Engineering Services Examination, 1969 to provide for admission of temporary employees of the Ordnance Factories intending to appear for Indian Ordnance Factories Service. However, there are a number of employees in Ordnance Factories who have not yet been confirmed but are likely to be eligible for confirmation from dates prior to 7. 4. 1969 *i.e* the last date for receipt of applications for admission to the Engineering Services Examination, 1969, by the Union Public Service Commission. The Director General of Ordnance Factories

is being advised by the Ministry of Defence to forward the application of such employees to the Commission for their consideration.

Engineering Services Examination, 1969

5015. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the relaxation in upper age limit was given upto 35 years of age for first two years in the case of Indian Economic Service, but no such relaxation has been given in the case of Engineering Services Examination, 1969 scheduled to be conducted by U. P. S. C. shortly ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware that a large number of persons now working in Ordnance Factories whose financial family circumstances compelled them to enter into service after passing diploma examination and who later passed A.M.I.E. Examination while continuing to do service, have not so far been confirmed in service and have been debarred from appearing in the Engineering Services Examination, 1969 ;

(d) whether Government propose to give an opportunity to such employees to appear in the said examination ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). The relaxation in upper age limit up to 35 years for admission to the Indian Economic Service Examination was given in respect of the first two Examinations held in 1967 and 1969 after the initial constitution of that Service. The Services covered by the Engineering Services Examination were constituted long back and there is no longer any justification for such relaxation of age.

(c) to (e). It is not proposed to change the Rules of the Engineering Services Examination, 1969 to provide for admission of temporary employees of the Ordnance Factories intending to appear for Indian Ordnance Factories Service. However, there are a number of employees in Ordnance Factories who have not yet been confirmed but are likely to be eligible for confirmation from dates prior to 7-4-1969 i.e. the last date for receipt of applications for admission to the Engineering Services Examination, 1969 by the Union Public Service Commission. The Director General of Ordnance Factories is being advised by the Ministry of Defence to forward the applications of such employees to the Commission for their consideration.

डीजल इंजनों पर मैट्रिक उत्तीर्ण फायरमैनों की नियुक्ति

5016. श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डीजल इंजनों पर मैट्रिक उत्तीर्ण फायरमैन की नियुक्त करने का निर्णय 1965 में लिया गया था जबकि डीजल इंजन पर गैर-मैट्रिक फायरमैनों को नियुक्त करने का निर्णय 1967 में लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि मैट्रिक उत्तीर्ण फायरमैनों का अधिलंघन करके गैर-मैट्रिक फायरमैनों को वरिष्ठ घोषित कर दिया गया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या पदावनति के समय, यदि कोई की जाय, तो क्या मैट्रिक उत्तीर्ण फायरमैनों को गैर-मैट्रिक फायरमैनों की अपेक्षा पहले पदावनत किया जायेगा; और

(घ) उपरोक्त पदावनति किस आधार पर की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 18-2-1969 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 54 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में मैट्रिक उत्तीर्ण फायरमैन

5017. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने मुरादाबाद डिवीजन में मैट्रिक पास फायरमैनों को स्टीम के इंजनों से डीजल के इंजनों में नियुक्त करने के बारे में 1965 में निर्णय किया गया था तथा नान-मैट्रिक फायरमैनों के सम्बन्ध में भी ऐसा निर्णय 1967 में किया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि नान-मैट्रिक फायरमैनों को 1965 से भुगतान किया जा रहा है हांलांकि उनके बारे में निर्णय 1967 में लिया गया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस अनियमितता के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग) 18-2-1969 को पूछे गये अतारांकित प्रश्न सं० 54 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है । माप रेल इंजनों के जो कर्मचारी मैट्रिक पास नहीं हैं उन्हें डीजल रेल इंजनों में नियुक्त करने की अनुमति 1967 से पहले भी थी ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में चोरी

5018. **श्री प० ला० बाइपाल :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) चोरी तथा माल के गुम होने के उन मामलों का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है, जिनमें नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन का प्रबन्धक अन्तर्ग्रस्त है और जिनकी जांच चल रही है, और इस समय जांच किस अवस्था में है ; और

(ख) क्या यह जांच किसी बाहर के जांच ब्यूरो से करवायी जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग द्वारा प्रस्तुत जानकारी के अनुसार दिल्ली खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के प्रबन्धक के विरुद्ध चोरी या माल के गुम होने के किसी भी मामले में अन्तर्ग्रस्त होने के प्रमाण नहीं है ।

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन नई दिल्ली में चोरी की 6 तथा माल गुम करने की 2 वारदातें हुई । इनमें से 6 की सूचना पुलिस को दी गयी और अन्य दो मामलों में विभागीय जांच की जा रही है । आयोग के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को इस जांच के लिए नियुक्त किया गया था । इसका प्रतिवेदन प्रतिक्षित है ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में ठेकेदारों द्वारा किया गया काम

5019. **श्री अ० दीपा** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली द्वारा अधिकांश काम बाहर के ठेकेदारों से कराया जाता है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो ठेकेदारों को क्या-क्या काम दिया जाता है; उन ठेकेदारों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं तथा उनका पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ठेकेदारों को जो माल तैयार करने के लिए दिया जाता है उसकी देते और लेते समय पूरी जांच नहीं की जाती है और नहीं बाहर ले जाये जाने वाले माल और अन्दर लाये जाने वाले माल को नियंत्रण पूंजी में अच्छी तरह से दर्ज किया जाता है; और

(घ) क्या खादी आयोग और सरकार का वर्तमान प्रबन्ध में कोई सुधार करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नई दिल्ली खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के प्रबन्धक द्वारा पद स्थिति का कथित दुरुपयोग

5020. **श्री भा० सुन्दरलाल** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग तथा सरकार को पता है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन का प्रबन्धक अपनी पद-स्थिति तथा इस भवन के स्टोर का दुरुपयोग करके इस भवन को नुक्सान पहुंचा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में खादी आयोग तथा सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) और (ख) : कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनकी खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों द्वारा सर्वोदय निधि में अंशदान

5021. **श्री ग्र० दीपा** : क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के प्रत्येक कर्मचारी के वेतन से सर्वोदय निधि के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से कटौती की जाती थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है, उस निधि के लिए कितनी कटौती की गई, कब कब की गई तथा वह धन-राशि बाद में कैसे प्रयोग में लाई गई;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि खादी आयोग का वर्तमान सदस्य मंत्री सदा सर्वोदय निधि के लिए की गई कटौती से सम्बन्धित था तथा वह उस राशि को गैर कानूनी तौर से लिया करता था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा क्या गैर-कानूनी तौर से कर्मचारियों से वसूल की गई राशि उन्हें लौटाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (घ) : जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि

5022. **श्री अ० दीपा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की राशि नगर भत्ते को छोड़ कर उनके वेतन के आधार पर निकाली जाती है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह बात इस सम्बन्ध में बनाये गये नियमों के कहां तक अनुरूप है :

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस संस्था ने उस समय के नगर भत्ते की गलत प्रविष्ठियां दिखाकर, जब कर्मचारियों को नगर भत्ता बिल्कुल नहीं मिलता था, जानबूझकर भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि जमा कराई है : और

(घ) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम, 1952 की धारा 6 के अधीन अंशदायी भविष्य निधि में मालिक द्वारा दिये जाने वाले अंशदान की राशि मूल वेतन, महंगाई भत्ता तथा कर्मचारियों को दिया जाने वाला प्रतिधारण भत्ता (यदि कोई हो) के आधार पर निकाली जाती है, जिसमें नगर भत्ता शामिल नहीं है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के धन का कथित दुरुपयोग

5023. **श्री अ० दीपा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग भवन का प्रबन्धक कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए रेलवे टिकट बुक करवाने के लिए इस भवन के धन का उपयोग करता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले दो वर्षों में हुई ऐसी घटनाओं का ब्योरा क्या है और सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है;

(ग) इस भवन द्वारा इस प्रकार खर्च की गई राशियां संबंधित व्यक्तियों से किस-किस तारीख को वसूल की गई और उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या है;

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनसे ये राशियां वसूल की जानी बाकी है; उनमें से प्रत्येक की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है और वह कब से बकाया है; और

(ङ) संबंधित अधिकारी के विरुद्ध तथा भवन के धन का इस प्रकार दुरुपयोग किये जाने को रोकने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इसे यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को नगर भत्ता

5024. **श्री अ० दीपा** : क्या **औद्योगिक**

विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली के कर्मचारियों को नगर भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो आरम्भ से अब तक वेतन-क्रम-वार दिये गए नगर भत्ते का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

नई दिल्ली खादी ग्रामोद्योग का स्टाक का गुम होना

5025. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग के स्टाक से कपड़े के अतिरिक्त अन्य कई वस्तुएं भी गुम हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) एक कैमरा जिसे खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन ने खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के एक अन्य कार्यालय से उधार लिया गया था खो गया ।

(ख) कैमरे का नाम रैलीवार्ड है और इसका मूल्य लगभग 1203 75 रु० है ।

खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन, नई दिल्ली में वातानुकूलन संयंत्र

5026. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रीगल भवन, नई दिल्ली में खादी ग्रामोद्योग भवन के विक्रय विभाग में ग्रीष्म ऋतु के लिए लगाये गये डैजर्ट कूलर को हटा दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) उस डैजर्ट कूलर तथा अन्य वातानुकूलन उपकरणों का इस समय किस स्थान पर इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भवन के प्रबन्धक के डैजर्ट कूलर को हटा कर तथा ग्राहकों के आराम की परवाह न करके भवन की बिक्री को धक्का पहुंचाया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर रेलवे में प्राध्यापकों के पद

5027. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे में 280/530 रुपये के वेतनमान में प्राध्यापकों के कितने पद हैं;

(ख) उनमें से कितने पद अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं और इस समय वहां पर आदिम जातियों के कितने प्राध्यापक हैं;

(ग) यदि अनुसूचित जाति का कोई भी उम्मीदवार नियुक्त नहीं किया गया है, तो उनके लिए पद आरक्षित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है: और

(घ) यदि कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) तेरह।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ). आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करने के लिए प्राध्यापकों के एकाकी पदों को एक वर्ग में करने के प्रश्न की जांच की जा रही है ।

रेलवे स्कूलों में अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति

5028. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे स्कूलों के लिये अध्यापकों, को उनकी पदोन्नति के लिये चयन की तारीखों आदि की सूचना किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत और कितने दिन पूर्व दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के वाणिज्य तथा अंग्रेजी के अध्यापकों की पदोन्नति के लिये उनके चयन के लिये 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 की तारीख निश्चित की गई थी और रेलवे कालिज, ट्रांडला के अध्यापकों को इसकी सूचना केवल कुछ घंटे पहले ही प्राप्त हुई थी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या चयन निर्धारित तिथि अर्थात् 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 को ही हुआ था और ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा चयन करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) रेलों द्वारा निर्धारित नियमों के अन्तर्गत साधारणतः 15 दिन का नोटिस दिया जाता है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) प्रवरण 9 दिसम्बर, 1968 को किया गया था क्योंकि कुछ उम्मीदवार समय के भीतर पहुंच गये थे और वे प्रवरण मंडल के समक्ष उपस्थित हो गये थे । वे उम्मीदवार जो 9-12-1968 को प्रवरण के लिए नहीं पहुंच सके थे उनके लिए बाद में एक तारीख नियत की गयी थी ।

Disruption of Train Services Due to Floods

5029. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total length of Railway lines affected by the floods in Eastern India in 1968 ;

(b) the number of services disrupted and discontinued as a result thereof ;

(c) the number of employees rendered unemployed or transferred ; and

(d) the steps taken to restore the lines and services ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the

Railway lines affected due to floods on Northeast Frontier Railway. If so, the length of lines affected in kilometres is–Broad gauge–236, Metre gauge--491 and Narrow gauge--66.

(b) Information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

(c) 223 employees were temporarily transferred. No employee was rendered unemployed.

(d) Entire main and branch lines affected, except Darjeeling-- Himalayan Railway, Lataguri--Changarbanda and Jalpaiguri--Haldibari branch lines, have already been restored. Instructions for restoration of Darjeeling--Himalayan Railway have also been issued.

New Industries on Leather and Carburettors in Collaboration with Italy

5030. SHRI R. K. SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether schemes have been finalised for setting up new industries on leather and carburettors in collaboration with certain Italian concerns ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). There is no scheme under the consideration of Government for setting up any industries on leather in collaboration with Italian concerns. As regards carburettors, one proposal for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Chinchwad, Poona in the state of Maharashtra for the manufacture of carburettors suitable for scooters, mopeds, motor cycles and three wheelers for an annual capacity of 60,000 Nos. In collaboration with an Italian firm was approved in principle and a letter of intent was granted to the Indan party in January, 1967. The terms of foreign collaboration with the Italian firm were also approved in principle in April, 1968. The Indian firm have recently intimated that for the convenience of their Italian collaborators, they would now enter into the collaboration agreement with a Swiss firm on the terms and conditions already approved by Government, instead of with the Italian firm. They have also submitted their application for import of capital goods. It is under consideration.

Biweekly Train between Tatanagar and Waltair

5031. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a biweekly train between Tatanagar and Waltair on Wednesdays and Saturdays which connects the Howrah Express and Howrah Mail at Waltair and is convenient for those who travel to the Southern States;

(b) whether there has been a demand to make it a daily train instead of a biweekly train ;

(c) whether the demand has been considered ; and

(d) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). The demand has been examined on more than one occasion but has not been found justified in the context of present utilisation of these biweekly expresses.

Manufacture of Telephone Cables

5032. SHRI D. C. SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to meet the wide gap between the demand and supply of

cables, Government propose to ask private parties to manufacture telephone cables ;

(b) whether a speedy decision will be taken in view of the fact that some private units have already sought the Centre's permission to produce cables by utilising their spare capacity; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). A Technical Team consisting of the representatives from the Directorate General of Technical Development, Hindustan Cables Ltd. The P and T Department and this Ministry has been set up to report on the capability of power cable manufacturing units to take up the manufacture of telephone cables. A decision will be taken on receipt of the team's report.

Production of Perfumes

5033. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India is not self--sufficient in the production of perfumes ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government so far in this regard, and results thereof ;

(c) if not, the total quantity (and kinds of perfumes) produced in India in 1967 and 1968 and by which companies *vis-a-vis* the demands in those years ; and

(d) the quantity of perfumes exported if any, in those years and the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) The demand for perfumes has not been assessed. However, the present output is more or less sufficient to meet the internal requirements.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The production figures of perfumes during the years 1967 and 1968 are given in the attached Statement.

Statement

The perfumes are blended products of natural essential oils, aromatic chemicals, resinoids and solvents. There are six units in the organised sector producing perfumery compounds. The quantity of perfumers produced during 1967 and 1968 by the following firms is given below :

S. N.	Name of the firm	Out put 1967	(Tonnes) 1968
1.	M/s. S. H. Kelkar & Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	79.986	84.081
2.	M/s. Industrial Perfumes Ltd., Bombay.	30.101	46.204
3.	M/s. Naarden Chemicals Works, Bombay.	54.174	69.211
4.	M/s. A. Maschmeijer Jr. I. Private Ltd., Madras.	12.344	14.171
5.	M/s. A. Beake Roberts India Ltd., Madras.	16.382	23.156
6.	M/s. Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd., Calcutta.	3.662	3.703 (10 months)

Besides the firm referred to above, there are also a number of firms producing perfumes in the small scale sector.

(d) Perfumes were exported during the year 1967 and 1968 to the tune of Rs. 12.70 Lakhs (April 1967 to March 1968) and Rs. 11.61 Lakhs (April, 1968 to December, 1968) respectively.

Inter Corporate Investments

5034. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had received applications for inter-corporate investments in 1968;

(b) if so, the number of applications approved and under consideration and number of applicants; and

(c) whether Government have a plan to stop this inter-corporate investment; if so, the details thereof; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *No. of applications received* -- 57
Approved -- 46
Rejected -- 2
Under consideration -- 9

(c) No, Sir. The Government does not consider it necessary to stop inter-corporate investments altogether, as the limits already laid down in Section 372 of Companies Act, 1956 are considered quite reasonable.

Licences to Birla Industrial Complex

5035. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Birla Industrial Complex has applied for new licences within January-February, 1969;

(b) if so, number of licences and the names of industries; and

(c) the decisions taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c). No application for lioence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, has been received from Companies belonging to the Birla Group of Industries during January and February, 1969 for the establishment of New Industrial Undertakings.

Two applications from this Group, were received during this period, one for 'carrying-on-the-business' of an existing undertaking for the manufacture of Cotton Seed Oil; and the other for the manufacture of Semi-conductor devices, Silicon diodes, Transistors etc. as 'new articles'.

In respect of the first application, the applicants have been informed that a licence is not required as the undertaking did not come within the scope of the licensing provisions of the Act. The second application is under examination.

Theft of Platinum Wire from Foundry Forge Plant, Ranchi

5036. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some platinum wire has beed stolen from the Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi causing dislocation of production;

(b) if so, whether Government have instituted any enquiry to find out how the wires have been stolen; and

c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). On the 8th March, 1969, a theft of a thermocouple (Platinum wire) worth about Rs. 57.000 was reported. The security Department started immediate enquiries and simultaneously a report was lodged with the local police The Police with the cooperation of the Security personnel, have been able to recover the entire quantity of

the allegedly stolen material from a shop keeper in Ranchi town The police are also reported to have seized about Rs. 9000 said to be sale proceeds of the stolen material from the house of an employee. Both the shopkeeper and the employee have been arrested and the case is under investigation.

Refusal of Pass and Leave Privileges to Firemen on the Southern Railway

5037. SHRI KIRUTTINAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Divisional officers of Madurai and Olavakkot division in the Southern Railway have issued orders refusing pass and leave privileges to the Firemen;

(b) if so, the specific reasons for this;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Firemen are agitating against these orders and are representing to Government; and

(d) the remedial steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Irregular Promotion of Clerks Grade I in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway

5039. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that quite a few promotions to the post of clerks Grade I in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi ordered after 1st April, 1968 are irregular and are at variance with the procedure followed in other offices of the Western Railway;

(b) if not, how a number of reversions have been brought about in F. T. A, office, Western Railway, Delhi;

(c) whether after reverting certain staff, fresh promotions have been made within a period of one month from either side from the date of reversion of staff referred to in part (b) above; and

(d) whether the promotions as referred to in part (c) are in order ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Promotion of Unqualified Staff in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi

5040. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi is promoting unqualified staff against 25 per cent of leave vacancies;

(b) whether such promotions are also made in Traffic Accounts Office of the Northern Railway, Delhi;

(c) if the practice followed on the Western Railway and Northern Railway Offices is different, whether representations have been made by the staff of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi;

(d) if so, the decision taken thereon ; and

(e) if promotions already made in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi are not in order, how these are to be rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग तथा आयोग सम्बन्धी अशोक मेहता समिति

5041. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी ग्रामोद्योग की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिए नियुक्त किये गए, अशोक मेहता समिति ने अपना प्रतिवेदन किस तारीख को प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को, उनके विचार जानने के लिए, किस तारीख को पत्र लिखे गए थे ; और

(ग) इस समिति की सिफारिशों पर निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) 28 फरवरी, 1968

(ख) 8 मई, 1968 ।

(ग) सभी राज्य सरकारों के विचारों को सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है । अभी कुछ ही राज्य सरकारों ने अपने विचार भेजे हैं ।

Galvanising Plant in Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.

5042. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 8274 on the 23rd April, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the galvanising plant in the Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd., Tungabhadra Dam, Mysore State has been commissioned;

(b) if so, the output thereof till date ; and

(c) whether it is intended to manufacture only towers or any other important products have been started and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir, it was commissioned in December, 1968.

(b) 130 tonnes.

(c) The plant is intended for the manufacture of galvanised high tension transmission towers and yard steel structures for electric generating stations and sub-stations but can also be utilised for galvanising of steel tanks and parts.

Opening of New Railway Station at Halgera

5043. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 478 on the 23rd July, 1968 and state :

(a) whether the proposal for opening a new railway station at Halgera between Bhanapur and Koppal Stations on the South-Central Railway in Hubli-Guntakal Section has been examined ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The proposal is still under examination as the site originally proposed has not been found suitable and the proposal for an alternative site is being investigated.

(b) Does not arise.

भारतीय रेलवे ट्रेन क्लर्क संघ की मांगें

5044. **श्री चंद्र शेखर सिंह :**
श्री झारखण्डे राय :
श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय रेलवे ट्रेन क्लर्क संघ का उद्घाटन समस्तीपुर में दिनांक 2 जनवरी, 1969 को वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बी० आर० भगत द्वारा किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्होंने अपनी मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये उन्हें कोई ज्ञापन प्रस्तुत किया था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री भगत तथा संसत्सदस्य श्री वाई० पी० मंडल (भारतीय रेलवे ट्रेन क्लर्क संघ के प्रधान) ने इन मांगों को न्याय सगत बताया था तथा आश्वासन दिया था कि ये मांगें पूरी की जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ) . पता चला है कि 2-1-69 को समस्तीपुर में अखिल भारतीय रेलवे ट्रेन क्लर्क संघ जो एक मान्यता प्राप्त यूनियन नहीं है, का अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन हुआ था और कुछ ज्ञापन भी पेश किये गये थे । इस सम्मेलन में किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा दिये गये किसी आश्वासन के सम्बन्ध में कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । इन मांगों पर उचित और आवश्यक करंवाई की जा रही है ।

Conversion of Metre Gauge Line between Guntakal and Bangalore into Broad Gauge (Southern Railway)

5045. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been finally decided to convert the Metre Gauge Railway line between Guntakal and Bangalore on the Southern Railway into broad gauge ;

(b) if so, when the actual work is expected to be started ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that strong representations are being made for the extension of broad gauge from Miraj to Hospet *via* Hubli to facilitate export of iron ore and manganese ;

(d) whether Government have made any estimate of the savings on the large quantity of exports of iron ore and manganese made through Hospet are a between broad and metre gauge transport system : and

(e) if so, the annual output and the details thereof since 1965–66 to date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) and (b). Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for a parallel B. G. line between Guntakal and Dharmavaram and for conversion of the Dharmavaram-Bangalore MG section into BG are now in progress. A decision regarding the conversion/new line can be taken only after the surveys are completed and the results thereof known. However this work has been included in the Railways' perspective plan for gauge conversions to be considered for implementation in the next 10 years or so.

(c) to (e). Representations have been received for conversion of the Miraj-Londa, Hospet-Hubli-Londa-Mormugao M. G. sections into B. G. This conversion too has been included in the Railways' perspective plan for gauge conversions and surveys for the same have also been carried out. As the iron ore export via Mormugao is not likely to exceed 1 million tons per annum for the present, the conversicn of these sections is not an immediate necessity, but would be considered when warranted by anticipted traffic developments.

सहरसा स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में काम कर रहे बाक्स बायज

5046. श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे

के जिला कटिहार परिचम के सहरसा स्टेशन पर बाक्स बायज के तीन पद हैं ;

(ख) इन पदों पर काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनसे अन्य प्रकार का काम भी लिया जाता है और ड्यूटी रोस्टर के न होने के कारण उन्हें कोई समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस कुप्रथा को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कटिहार लोको शेड के कर्मचारियों का स्थायीकरण

5047. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर** : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कटिहार के लोको शेड के कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने के लिये एक सूची तैयार की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सूची तैयार करने में विभागीय नियमों का उल्लघन करके वरिष्ठ व्यक्तियों की अपेक्षा अन्य व्यक्तियों को प्राथमिकता दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

कटिहार पश्चिम में गिट्टी गाड़ी के गार्ड

5048. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कटिहार पश्चिम में गिट्टी गाड़ी पर कुछ गार्डों को तीन महीने से अधिक समय तक काम करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि कुछ अन्य गार्डों को वहां छः महीने तक काम करने की अनुमति दे दी जाती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो एक ही संवर्ग के दो कर्मचारियों के बीच इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं तथा इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) कटिहार (पश्चिम) जिले में इस समय कोई गिट्टी गाड़ी नहीं चल रही है ।

(ख) और (ग): सवाल नहीं उठता ।

कटिहार पश्चिम के यातायात विभाग में गार्ड

5049. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के कटिहार पश्चिम के यातायात विभाग में काम करने वाले गार्डों को गत कई वर्षों से काम के घण्टे विनियमों के पैरा 71 (डी) के उपबन्धों का जानबूझ कर उल्लंघन करके समय समय पर विश्राम दिया जाता रहा है, जिससे सुरक्षा को खतरे की संभावना बढ़ जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो इसे रोकने के

लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कटिहार पश्चिम के मैकेनिकल विभाग में फायरमैनों का स्थायीकरण

5050. **श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कटिहार पश्चिम के मैकेनिकल विभाग के फायरमैनों को जो दस वर्ष से अधिक समय से काम कर रहे हैं अभी तक स्थायी नहीं किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी वरिष्ठता के बारे में कटिहार पश्चिम जिले के रेलवे कर्मचारियों की अपील कई वर्षों से अनिर्णीत पड़ी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने में विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (घ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Contracts on Railway Stations

5051. **SHRI HEM RAJ** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly all the contracts on Railway Stations on the Northern Railway have been sub-letted thus leading to certain malpractices;

(b) if so, whether any scheme is proposed by Government to eradicate such a malpractices; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). subletting of contracts at Railway stations is prohibited and in proved cases of sub-letting suitable action against the contractors is taken in terms of the agreemnets entered into by them.

Tenders for Goods Handling contracts

5052. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether tenders for goods handling contracts at Shalimar and Howrah in April, 1969 were invited in February, 1969;

(b) if so, the valuation of tenders received with names of parties and the one accepted and the average monthly handling charges paid to outgoing handling contractors for Howrah and Shalimar goods for April, 1967 to March, 1968;

(c) the number of Railway Handling Contractors held by the party now awarded goods handling contract at Shalimar;

(d) the wage rate paid by contractors to parcels, 'Quick Transit Service' at goods handling porters at Howrah, Asansol, Patna Jn., Moghalsarai, Tundla, Etawah, Khurja Jn., and Moradabad stations; and

(e) the monthly valuation of parcels, and 'Quick Transit Service' handling contracts at each of the stations mentioned in Part (a) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) : (a) No. Tenders were invited in January, 69 in respect of the combined goods handling contracts at Howrah and Ramkistopore which was to commence from 1st March, 69. The handling contract at Shalimar is in force from 10. 7. 68.

(b) Information is given in the statement. Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-588/69].

(c) the goods handling contract at Shalimar has not been awarded recently but is held by the existing contractor from 10. 7. 68. Apart from the handling contract for Shalimar, he holds one more handling contract for the Itwari group of stations consisting of Itwari, Bhandara Road, Tumsar Road, Tirora and Kamptee on South Estern Railway. Information of contracts held by this party on other Railways is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) Information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-588/69].

(e) the monthly valuation of the parcels and 'Quick Transit Service' handling contract at Howrah is Rs. 17424.32P. Shalimar station is not open for parcels traffic. The average monthly payment made to the contractor for handling Q. T. S. traffic at this station is Rs. 5860.20P.

Licence for a Carbon Plant at Haldia

5053. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Government have recommended to the Central Government an application for licence to an Indian firm for setting up a carbon plant at Haldia with foreign collaboration;

(b) if so, the name of the firm concerned; and

(c) the reactions of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) to (c) . No, Sir. However, there was a proposal from M/s. India Carbon Ltd. for setting up a plant for the manufacture of Cathode Blocks at Haldia, West Bengal. The firms were advised in August, 1968 to submit their proposals for import of capital goods and no proposals have been received so far.

— —

12.28 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Announcement by Agricultural Prices Commission Re : Procurement of Wheat

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर माननीय खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें—

> "गत वर्ष की तुलना में गेहूं की अधिक मात्रा में अधिक वसूली करने और उस का मूल्य कम निश्चित करने के बारे में कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा की गई घोषणा ।"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : The Report of the Agricultural Prices Commission on price policy for rabi foodgrains for the 1969-70 marketing season will be discussed in a Confrence of Chief Ministers of Rabi States which will be held on 3rd April, 1969 at New Delhi. The Government would formulate its policy for rabi marketing season only in the light of the discussions at the Chief Minister's Confrence.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा खाद, मजदूरी, और बिजली आदि के रेट बढ़ने के कारण किसानों की उपज की लागत बढ गई है । इसके साथ ही किसान को जो कुछ बाजार से खरीदना पड़ता है, उन के मूल्य भी निरन्तर बढ़ रहे हैं । इन के मुका-

[श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री]

अले किसान की उपज का मूल्य 40-50 प्रतिशत तक गिरा है और कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने भी जो मूल्य घोषित किये हैं, उन में गतवर्ष की अपेक्षा 9 प्रतिशत मूल्य में कमी की गई है। ऐसी अवस्था में क्या हम आशा कर सकते हैं कि किसान उपज बढ़ाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित होगा। आपने कहा है कि मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में इस विषय पर विचार होगा। यह ठीक है कि गत वर्ष भी कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने मूल्य कम नियत किये थे तथा मुख्य मन्त्रियों के विरोध पर वे मूल्य बढ़ाये गये। इस बार भी हरियाणा के मुख्य मन्त्री ने उन मूल्यों का विरोध किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में क्या कृषि मूल्य आयोग के उन दो सुझावों पर भी विचार किया जायेगा ? कृषि मूल्य आयोग का पहला सुझाव तो यह है कि चूंकि खाद्य निगम का खर्चा और उसका लाभांश बहुत ज्यादा है, साधारण व्यापारियों की तुलना में इसलिए वह कम होना चाहिए और उससे जो बचत हो उसका लाभ मूल्य बढ़ाकर किसानों को और साथ ही कन्ज्यूमर्स को भी दिया जाये। कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने दूसरी बात यह कही है कि बिचौलियों को समाप्त कर दिया जाये और सीधे उत्पादकों से ही खरीद-दारी की जाये। पिछले साल आपकी नोटिस में आया होगा कि व्यापारियों ने दोनों हाथों से किसानों को लूटा था। चूंकि तीन तरह के मूल्य निर्धारित किए गए थे इसलिए व्यापारियों ने किसानों से यह कहा कि तुम्हारा माल घटिया है और कम मूल्य पर ही किसानों से खरीदा और फिर बाद में उसी माल को ऊंची कीमत पर सरकार को बेचा। इसके अतिरिक्त व्यापारियों ने किसान के माल पर 5 परसेन्ट का करदा भी काटा यानी उनसे 100 किलो गेहूं लेकर 95 किलो के ही दाम दिये। तो क्या आप यहां पर इन दोनों सुझावों पर विचार करेंगे ?

इसके अतिरिक्त क्या आप इस बात पर भी विचार करेंगे कि कृषि मूल्य आयोग में तथा फूड कारपोरेशन में किसानों का भी उचित प्रतिनिधित्व रहे ताकि उनकी आवाज भी वहां पर पहुंच सके ? मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में कृषि मूल्य आयोग की इन सिफारिशों पर विचार करेंगे।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member has raised a number of points by way of putting a question. It has been our approach, and I will repeat it, that farmers should receive remunerative prices. That is our general approach. The recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission is not the final word on this. There seems to be an impression that is the final word. As I have mentioned in my main statement, it is going to be discussed in the Chief Minister's Conference. We will naturally take into consideration the views of the Chief Ministers. Based upon that the Government of India would formulate the policy. As far as various other points raised in the report are concerned, we have circulated the report to Chief Ministers. All the points raised by the Agricultural Prices Commission in its report would be discussed in the Conference.

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : The hon. Member's point was that the peasants should be given representation on the Food Corporation as well as the Price Commission.

श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री : मैंने यह कहा था कि किसानों को कृषि मूल्य आयोग और फूड कारपोरेशन में भी प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाये।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As for as the Food Corporation is concerned there are representatives of various State Governments and other bodies on it. The representatives of farmers are already there on its Board. We have instituted a panel of advisers to advise the Agricultural Prices Commission. Almost all of them are farmers. Two Members of Parliament, one from the Ruling Party and one from the Opposition have also been included in the panel to advice the Agricultural Prices Commission.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी ने पूछा कि गेहूं का रंग लाल क्यों है तो जवाब मिला कि किसानों का खून इस गेहूं के अन्दर मिला हुआ है इसलिए इसका रंग लाल है। गेहूं यूं ही पैदा नहीं हो जाता। सारा कुनबा तड़पती लू में और जाड़े में दिन रात एक कर देता है। जब लगातार 6 महीने दिन रात मेहनत होती है तब कहीं गेहूं पैदा होता है। उसकी जमीन को एक बार नहीं बल्कि सात बार प्लाऊ किया जाता है। मालूम ऐसा होता है कि यह कमीशन की जो रिपोर्ट है वह किसी मंडी के आढ़ती ने लिख दी हो। इस कमीशन को पता नहीं कि प्रोडक्शन पर कितनी कास्ट बैठती है लेकिन वे सिफारिश करेंगे कि कीमत में दस परसेन्ट की कटौती की जाये, यह भी सिफारिश करेंगे कि किसान घर में अनाज नहीं छोड़ने पायेगा बल्कि जबर्दस्ती उसे मंडी में ले जाना होगा और मंडी में सेठ लोग उसके अनाज से मुनाफा कमायेंगे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कमीशन जो कि बाबू जगजीवन राम जी की सरकार, शिंदे साहब की सरकार और हम लोगों को बदनाम करता है, उसको क्यों बिठाया जाता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसे कमीशन में इस तरह के मेम्बर न रखे जायें जोकि एन्टी किसान हों। रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री जी ने ठीक कहा, इस कमीशन के 80 फीसदी मेम्बरों में धर्मनारायण न हों, जो दूसरे मेम्बरान हैं वे न हों बल्कि वे 80 फीसदी मेम्बर किसान के प्रतिनिधि होने चाहिए जोकि किसानों से सीधा ताल्लुक रखते हों।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आज खेती में जो इनपुट्स हैं उनकी कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, चाहे वह फर्टिलाइजर हों, पम्पिंग सैट्स हों, ट्रैक्टर हों या आबपाशी हों। आपको चाहिए कि किसानों को इन्सेन्टिव दें लेकिन आप तो कुल्हाड़ी चलाते हैं उन गरीब किसानों के ऊपर। यहां पर यह बात कही जाती है कि किसान बड़ा मालदार हो गया है, उसके पास जायदादें खड़ी हो गई हैं लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उसके लिए इन्सटिव क्या है? उसको तो आपने मार दिया है। इन्डस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और सर्मायेदारों को आप जिस भाव पर बिजली देते हैं उससे तीन गुना भाव पर आप किसानों को बिजली दे रहे हैं।....(व्यवधान) ... यह चालीस करोड़ लोगों का सवाल है, बड़ी मुश्किल से मौका मिला है, थोड़ा सा वक्त दे दीजिए, फिर आपको तंग नहीं करूंगा।

आज किसानों पर आपने न मालूम कितने टैक्स बांध दिये है। वह ट्यूब से पानी लगाये तो ट्यूबेज टैक्स, ढकुली से पानी लगायेगा तो तो ढकुली टैक्स, तालाब से पानी लगायेगा तो रिजरवायर टैक्स, जमीन को खाली रखेगा तो नान-यूटिलाईजेशन टैक्स, जमीन को अच्छी बनायेगा तो बैटरमेंट टैक्स, गांव में रहेगा तो विलेज सैस, मकान बनायेगा तो हाऊस टैक्स, वह कोई और काम कर लेगा तो प्रोफेशन टैक्स, वह चौकीदार रखेगा तो चौकीदार टैक्स।....(व्यवधान)....मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि किसान को कोई इन्सेंटिव देने के बजाय आप उसको मार रहे हैं। उसको रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस देने के बजाय आपने उस पर सैकड़ों किस्म के टैक्स लगा रखे हैं—वह सारे टैक्स मेरे पास लिखे हुए हैं, लेकिन उनको पढ़ना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं यह सारा बोगस है, कहां उसके लिए रेम्युनरेटिव प्राइस है और कौन से उसको इंसेंटिव्ज हैं। क्या हाथी के दांत दिखाने के और, खाने के और? अब आप कहते हैं तो पूरा इन्सेंटिव दीजिए।

अब मेरा एक सवाल यह है कि क्या आप किसान के लिए पैरिटी आफ प्राइस मुकर्रर करेंगे या नहीं? आज किसान को जो चीजें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं वह चाहे लोहा हो, सीमेंट हो या कपड़ा हो, वह दुगुने भाव पर मिलती हैं लेकिन जो उसकी पैदावार होती है उसकी पूरी कीमत भी उसको नहीं मिल पाती है। तो

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि यह डिस्पैरिटी क्यों है ? क्या वह गरीब किसान इस देश का सिटिजन नहीं है ? इतना फर्क क्यों रखा गया है ? इसका जवाब आपको देना है ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने किसान के लिए बैरियर खड़े कर रखे हैं, उसका आपने घेराव कर रखा है । जैसे मजदूर सरकार का घेराव करते हैं उसी तरह से सरकार ने भी फूड जोंस बनाकर किसानों का घेराव कर रखा है । इससे किसानों का बड़ा नुकसान होता है । मंडी में जब किसान की फसल आती है तब तो जोंस हटा दिए जाते हैं । आज गेहूं का भाव 80 रु० क्वींटल तो यहां पर है और बंगलौर में 120 रु० क्वींटल हैं । वहां का गरीब मजदूर इस भाव पर कैसे खरीद पायेगा ? इसलिए आपने मूवमेंट के ऊपर जो रोक लगा रखी है उसको खत्म कीजिए । इसमें किसान का भी फायदा है और कंज्यूमर का भी फायदा है ।

चौथी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप किसान के अनाज की कोई कीमत मुकर्रर कीजिएगा या नहीं ? एकोनामिक प्राइस या एक्चुवल प्राइस तो मैं जानता नहीं कि कहां से कमीशन ले आई । मेरा कहना यह है कि किसान का जो खर्चा आता है, शुरू से लेकर आखीर तक, जुताई से लेकर कटाई तक, उसकी बैसिस पर आप कास्ट मुकर्रर कीजिए । आप साइकिल, कार, हवाई जहाज, रेडियो पर तो मुनाफा देते हैं फिर किसान को अपनी पैदावार पर क्यों मुनाफा नहीं मिलता है । अभी कहा गया कि 15 सौ रुपये एक चीज के ऊपर एक आदमी को मिलता है, किसान को आप चार आने ही मुनाफा दीजिए । और जब आप इन्सेंटिव का नाम लेते हैं तो फिर किसान की कास्ट निकाल करके उसको मुनाफा दीजिए । तो मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप इन बातों का खयाल रखेंगे या नहीं ?

आखीर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह उचित बात होगी कि इस कमीशन को स्क्रैप किया जाए और आप यह फैसला करें कि प्लानिंग कमीशन में और एग्रीकल्चर प्राइसेज कमीशन में सारे किसान लिये जाएं । सवाल यह नहीं है कि कांग्रेस के ही आदमी हों, जो किसानों का हित चाहने वाले हों, उनको लिया जाए ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It has always been our approach that the interests of the farmers should be properly safeguarded and I repeat that the farmers should receive incentive price, reasonable price. Regarding the agricultural development which has come up and the impetus it has received, the Government of India and my Ministry have played a significant role during the last few years and that is why there is enthusiasm all over the country, so far as agricultural production programmes are concerned. So far as the removal of zonal restriction is concerned, it is too general a question. But I would like to submit that during the last year or so we have been moving in the direction of making some relaxation and this is one of the points which would be taken into consideration by the Chief Minister's Conference.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जवाब किसी बात का नहीं दिया । कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन में क्या कर रहे हैं, यह नहीं बताया । किसी बात का जवाब नहीं दिया और स्पीकर साहब आपने हां में हां मिला दी । कास्ट आफ प्रोडक्शन डिटरमिन करेंगे या नहीं और पैरिटी आफ प्राइसेज होगी या नहीं, इसका जवाब नहीं दिया । मैंने छः सवाल किये थे । उनमें से एक का जवाब दिया और बाकी पांच का नहीं दिया ।

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : May I add that we may not agree with the findings of the Agricultural Prices Commission and, as I said, that it is not the final word, but we must not be so unkind to our economists who are working in the Agricultural Prices Commission ? We may differ from their view; but that is a different matter. The members of the Agricultral Prices

Commissoin are economists and experts and we have to give some weight to their views.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : किसान इससे सम्बन्धित हों। एग्रीकल्चर कमीशन में किसान तो होने चाहिए, यह तो आप इनसे कहलवाइए ?

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उस की नीति अभी तक इस प्रकार की रही है जो भी जिस चीज का उत्पादन करता है, उसके मूल्य निर्धारण में उसकी राय की कुछ कीमत होती है। उदाहरण के लिए सीमेंट है, लोहा है, कपड़ा है, जो भी चीज पैदा होती है तो मिल मालिक यह देख लेता है कि इतना रा-मैटीरियल उसका लगा है, इतनी मजदूरी उसकी लगी है, इतना सरकार का टैक्स है, इतना उसका मुनाफा है, तब उसके आधार पर अपनी कीमत तय करके बाजार में वह अपना उत्पादन भेजता है। लेकिन इस देश में एक अभागा किसान ही इस प्रकार का है कि जिसकी कितनी कीमत लगती है, उसका परिश्रम कितना हुआ है, उसका सिंचाई में कितना पैसा खर्च हुआ है, खाद में कितना हुआ है, इन तमाम चीजों की परवाह किये बिना सरकार ने जो इस प्रकार के कमीशन बनाए हुए हैं वे अपने आप उसके उत्पादन का मूल्य निर्धारित कर देते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको याद होगा कि पिछले अधिवेशन में श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने गन्ने के मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में यह घोषणा की थी कि गन्ने का मूल्य कम से कम 10 रुपये किसान को मिलना चाहिए।

अभी इसी अधिवेशन में मेरे एक अल्पकालिक प्रश्न के उत्तर में आपके कार्यालय द्वारा जो स्पष्टीकरण खाद्य मन्त्रालय का मुझे मिला, उसमें स्पष्ट लिखा है कि मन्त्री महोदय के आश्वासन का मिलों के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का कोई बन्धन नहीं समझा जाएगा और उसके बाद यह भी लिखा है कि सरकार का इरादा इस उद्योग को नष्ट करने का नहीं है। यदि चीनी कारखानों को भारी हानि हुई तो उस स्थिति में चीनी उद्योग को बचाने के लिए कोई तरीका निकाला जाएगा। चीनी उद्योग को बचाने के लिए तो कोई तरीका निकाला जाएगा कि चीनी उद्योग में हानि न हो। लेकिन किसान जिसकी इतनी लागत लगती है उसको हानि से बचाने के लिए सरकार ने किसी प्रकार का कोई तरीका सोचा है ?

मेक्सीकन व्हीट की खेती, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने आन्ध्र में देखा होगा, ईख की तरह करनी पड़ती है और उसको छः छः पानी देने पड़ते हैं। एक एकड़ में तीन सौ रुपये का खाद देना पड़ता है, सिंचाई का व्यय अलग और मजदूरी का अलग। तो क्या यह कृषि मूल्य आयोग जो यहां बैठकर ठंडे कमरों में मूल्य निर्धारित करता है, इन सब चीजों को ध्यान में रखता है। एक तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जो कृषि मूल्य आयोग आपका है, आप कृपा करके उनके नाम पढ़कर सुनाइए जोकि इसके सदस्य हैं ताकि हम यह जानें कि उनको कृषि के सम्बन्ध में कोई जानकारी है या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उसमें कृषकों के प्रतिनिधि लिये जाएंगे या नहीं लिये जाएंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित जानकारी आप हमें दीजिए। इसके अलावा मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि कृषि मूल्यों की इस प्रकार से घोषणा करने से पहले, किसानों का उत्पादन व्यय उस सम्बन्ध में क्या था, यह भी पहले से निश्चय कर लिया जाएगा। इस बार जैसा उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में भी कि वर्षा न होने से किसानों को कितनी सिंचाई करनी पड़ी, इसको जाने बिना यहां पर बैठकर आपने मूल्य निर्धारित कर दिया। उसकी कितनी लागत लगी देखने के बाद मूल्य निर्धारित करें, इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट नीति की घोषणा आप करें।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

तीसरी बात जो अन्तिम, मैं पूछना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि चाहे वे राष्ट्रपति डा० राधाकृष्णन हों या राष्ट्रपति डा० जाकिर हुसैन हों, जब भी संसद का उदघाटन होता है तो एक तिथी निर्धारित कर देते हैं कि उसके बाद से बाहर से गेहूं नहीं मगाएंगे, उसके बाद से खाद्यान्न निर्यात नहीं करेंगे। किसानों का जो सही परिश्रम है और किसानों के परिश्रम का सही मूल्यांकन आप करें तो आप स्पष्ट शब्दों में यह घोषित भी करें कि भारत को इस स्थिति में आप कब ले आएंगे जिसमें कि अन्न का आयात न करना पड़े ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : The hon. Member has also asked for the names of the Members of the Agricultural Prices Commission. They are, Dr. Ashok Mitra, Dharam Narain and Shri S. C. Choudhri.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): Not a single of them is a farmer.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : They are economists.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : None of them knows anything about agriculture.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : As I have already mentioned on the floor of the House, there is a panel of agriculturists to advise the Agricultural Prices Commission... (*Interruption*) Practically, all the States are included in the panel, including two Members of Parliament. As far as the hon. Member's view point is concerned, whether farmers' interests should be protected or not, I entirely share his view-point. The farmers' interest is equally dear to us. Naturally, when the Agricultural Prices Commission, all such expert bodies, go into the problem, they are expected to take into consideration all the factors, including productivity, cost of production, etc. I would not like to go--this is mainly regarding procurement prices into the wider issue. But I would again submit that the prices which the farmers are receiving and with the marketing arrangements which were made, initiated, by the Government of India, the farmers' interest is protected by and large in large parts of the country.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : ...and that is why there is so much enthusiasm all over the country in regard to high-yielding variety programme, use of fertilisers and use of new technology.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मेरे मुख्य रूप से दो प्रश्न थे जिनको मन्त्री महोदय जानबूझ कर टाल रहे हैं। शिन्दे साहब स्वयं एक सफल किसान हैं। मेरा कहना यह है कि बजाए इसके कि आप परामर्शदाता या एडवाइजर्स के रूप में किसानों को रखें, कृषि मूल्य आयोग में ही किसानों के प्रतिनिधियों को रखने में आपको क्या आपत्ति है। एक प्रश्न तो मेरा यह था और दूसरा प्रश्न मैंने यह पूछा था कि कब तक आप इस स्थिति में होंगे कि बाहर से आपको अन्न आयात न करने पड़े। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर आप स्पष्ट भाषा में दीजिए ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : We appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Members in regard to whether farmers should not be represented in the Agricultural Prices Commission. But there can be a view point that the Agricultural Prices Commission should not be allowed to develop into a pressure group. There can be a view point as to why consumers representatives shoul not be there, why other interests should not be there and all that. I am not saying that the arguments which are advanced are wrong. I am not trying to express my opinion in regared to them. There are different points of view. Naturally, at the moment, the Government has taken a view that the panel of agriculturists is there to advise the Agricultural Prices Commission and it should serve the purpose for the time being.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मन्त्री महोदय को इस बात का

पता है कि सरकार की जो साधारण नीति होती है, उस का असर कृषि दाम कमीशन की नीति पर भी पड़ता है। जब स्वयं आपने गन्ने का दाम 15 रुपये कुन्टल से घटाकर 9, 10 रुपये तक कर दिया तो यह बिल्कुल स्वाभाविक है कि उस का असर दाम कमीशन की नीति पर भी पड़ेगा। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दाम कमीशन के लिए आपने कोई निर्देश जारी किये हैं। मैं सिद्धान्तों की बात कर रहा हूँ। एक तो दामों के संतुलन का सिद्धान्त होता है और दूसरा यह हो सकता है कि जो खर्चा है या लागत है उसमें न्यूनतम आमदनी मिलाकर दाम निश्चित करना न्यूनतम कितना है। इन दो सिद्धान्तों में से किसी न किसी सिद्धान्त के आधार पर आपको दाम निर्धारित करने चाहिए। क्या इस तरह का कोई स्पष्ट और साफ निर्देश आपने कमीशन को दिया है?

क्या इस तरीके का कोई स्पष्ट और साफ निर्देश आपने कमिशन को दिया है और यदि नहीं दिया है तो क्या भविष्य में आप इस पर सोचेंगे? आप ने कहा कि कमिशन के जो सदस्य हैं वह बड़े बड़े अर्थ शास्त्री और पंडित हैं लेकिन ऊंची मीनार पर रह कर और दुनिया से अलग रह कर वह सारी चीजों का विचार करते हैं। साथ ही मैं आप का ध्यान दूसरी एक बात की ओर भी दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो वर्षों में आप के द्वारा जो दाम निर्धारित किये गये उन दामों पर अनाज खरीदने की जो आप की जिम्मेदारी है वह जिम्मेदारी सरकार ने और फुड कारपोरेशन ने नहीं निभाई इसलिए पंजाब, हरियाणा या दूसरे इलाके के किसानों को काफी घाटा हुआ है तो क्या इस बात की ओर भी आप का ध्यान गया है? मेरी बात का स्पष्ट जवाब दीजिये कि क्या कोई निर्देश आप ने दिया है या भविष्य में आप कोई निर्देश देंगे?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): The Agricultural Prices Commission has generally to take into consideration roughly the cost of production and give a reasonable return to the farmer. That is an obvious thing. It is not very easy to calculate the cost of production so far as agricultural sector is concerned. Therefore, I have said that roughly they have to take into consideration the cost of production...

SHRI RANGA : An honest effort should be made.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : I have myself been emphasizing that, as far as possible, roughly the cost of production should be taken into consideration in determining the price. That is one thing. Apart from that, there is the Agricultural Prices Commission; that is an expert body consisting of independent persons and they give the recommendations...

AN HON. MEMBER : Independent ?

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Yes; they are independent; they have no interests to serve...

SHRI RANGA : You should study their mind.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : After all, the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission are just recommendations. We give due weight to these recommendations, but the final decision is of the Government in the light of the discussion at the Chief Ministers' Conference...

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Khalilabad) : And the discussion here.

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Of course, we have to give weight to the opinions expressed by the members here. In the light of these discussions, we take decisions and, as members are aware, even last year we did not accept *in toto* the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : What about deficit States ? Are you taking their opinion also ? Also what about consumers ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM : Of course, the interests of the consumers also have to be taken into consideration while fixing the prices of agricultural commodities. I must say that, Government has to consider the interests of producers and consumers in determining prices.

So far as the purchase is concerned, efforts have been made to see that, whatever price we determine is made available to the farmers and there can be no denying the fact that in Punjab, due to the fine marketing system that they have, the Punjab farmers received the procurement price that was fixed. So far as Haryana is concerned, in Haryana the Food Corporation did not procure. It was the State Government's function and I will not presume that he State Government has not taken into consideration the interests of the farmers, that they would not see to the interests of the farmers...

श्री मधु लिमये : असलियत क्या है वह बतलाइये न ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : असलियत ही मैं ने बतलाई है ।

Except in the initial stages, the farmer did receive the procurement price. In U. P. the difficulty came in two or three districts where some sort of a disease developed and where the marketing organisation has not developed as yet There was some difficulty in the initial stages and we had to determine what the reduction will be due to the disease. I will not say that in U. P. it was as good as in Punjab. From Punjab there was no complaint; the farmers were satisfied.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़) : एक तो मैं खाद्य मन्त्री जी को जोकि मुख्य मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में इन मूल्यों पर विचार करेंगे उस के लिए उन्हें सावधान करना चाहता हूं कि अभी पिछले दिनों बुलन्दशहर में भाषण देते हुए उन्होंने यह कहा था कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो पिछले दिनों गन्ने का मूल्य अधिक किसानों को मिला उसका श्रेय हम को है । अगर हम नहीं चाहते तो वह अधिक नहीं हो सकता था। मेरा कहना है कि इस सम्मेलन में मुख्य मंत्रियों के ऊपर ही मूल्य के निर्णय को न छोड़ दिया जाय क्योंकि अगर वह मूल्य कम हुआ तो उस का अपयश भी आप के ऊपर ही डाल जायगा।

इस के साथ साथ मैं एक प्रश्न और पूछना चाहता हूं कि कई प्रकार की क्वालिटी का गेहूं किसानों के यहां उत्पन्न होता है और वह बिकने के लिए बाजार में आता है उन से खरीद करते समय उन को इस झमेले में डाल दिया जाता है और जो बढ़िया क्वालिटी का गेहूं होता है उस को दूसरे या तीसरे नम्बर का बता कर 5-5 और 6-6 रुपये क्विंटल कम पर खरीदा जाता है और इस प्रकार से किसानों को बहका कर उनको कम मूल्य दिया जाता है तो इस झमेले में से वह निकल सकें क्या इस इस प्रकार की सहायता के लिए भी आप कोई उपाय सोचेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE : It has been adequately explained that the views of the Chief Ministers will receive adequate attention. Ultimately, it is the decision of the Government of India with regared to prices.

Regarding the second part of the hon. Member's question, if marketing laws are adequate, naturally the farmers' interests are protected. But we find that in certain areas and certain States existing marketing laws are not adequate to protect the interests of the farmers. We have advised the Food Corporation that they should purchase from the farmers as far as possible so that the farmers' interests are protected.

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12. 57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Bokaro Steel Ltd. and Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. Govt. Reviews and Annual Reports

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : On behalf of Shri C. M. Poonacha I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(1) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bokaro Steel Limited for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bokaro Steel Limited for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comment of the comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited, Calcutta for the year 1967-68.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Steel works Construction Limited, Calcutta for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-574/69].

Orissa Road Transport Company Ltd. Govt Reviews and Annual Reports

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : On behalf of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, I beg to lay on the Table--

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section of (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :-

(i) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur for the year 1964-65.

(b) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur for the year 1964-65 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(ii) (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Road Transport Company, Limited, Berhampur for the year 1965-66.

(b) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur for the year 1965-66 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) The statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-575/69].

Delhi Motor Vehicle (Second-Amendment) Rules

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Second Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. F.3(39)/66-68-Tpt, in Delhi Gazette dated the 31st October, 1968, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2908/68].

Performance Budgets of Selected Organisation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Performances Budgets of Selected Organisations-1969-70. (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-576/69].

Corrigenda to Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board (Reorganisation) Order

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : On behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S. O. 753 (English version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1969 and S O. 918 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th March, 1969 containing corrigenda to the Punjab Khadi and Village Industries Board (Re-organisation) ordea 1969 published in Notification No. S. O. 379 (English version) and S. O. 380 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1969, under sub-section (5) of section 4 of the Inter-State Corporations Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-577/69].

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Seventy-fifth Report

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I beg to present the Seventy-fifth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power-Gandak Project.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

(i) Fifty-fifth Report

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Finance Accounts of Central Government, 1966-67-Chapters I and II of Audit Report (Civil), 1968.

(ii) Fifty-seventh Report

SHRI M. R. MASANI : I beg to present the Fifty-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Audit Report (Civil), 1968 relating to the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Supply (Department of Supply).

STATEMENT REFURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN NAGALAND

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SWARAN SINGH) : *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : You may lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH : I lay it on the Table of the House.

Statement

Mr. Speaker Sir, with your permission I wish to make a statement on the latest information available from Nagaland where our Security Forces have been dealing with the gangs of misguided Naga elements who had recently returned from China with arms.

2. The House may recall that in the statement made by me on the 18th March, 1969, in response to a Calling Attention Notice, I had indicated by that Mowu Angami and Loviche Angami and three others from Issac Swu's gang had been captured.

3. Mowu Angami's gang of 170 which had entered Nagaland on the 7th March, 1969 reached the underground PHESAMI Camp, about 80 Kms north east of Kohima, on the 15th March. The Security Forces who had been instructed to apprehend these gangs and take over their weapons located this camp and threw a tight cordon around it. As a result of the pressure exerted by our Security Forces, 165 members of this gang were disarmed and apprehended on the 28th March, 1969. This completes the capture of all members of Mowu Angami's gang of 170. A total of 161 weapons were recovered from this gang. These included four 60 mm mortars, one rocket launcher, eleven 7.62 mm LMGs, 89 semi-automatic rifles, ten .303 rifles, 42 sub-machine guns and 6 pistols. Over and above these, a large quantity of ammunition was also recovered. Bulk of these arms and ammunition are of Chinese origin.

As a result of the action taken by our Security Forces, Issac Swu's gang split into several small groups. These groups are being continuously chased and the area is

being combed to mop them up. So far 82 persons from Issac Swu's gang have been captured and 3 have been killed in 24 encounters and clashes. On our side, there has been only one casualty, namely, 1 officer wounded. Our Security Forces have so far recovered 60 weapons from this gang. These consist of one 60 mm mortar, one rocket launcher, one 7.62 mm LMG, 33 semiautomatic rifles, one 303 rifle. 11 sub-machine guns and 12 pistols. A substantial quantity of ammunition has also been recovered. Most of these weapons and ammunition are of Chinese origin.

Cases against those who have been captured are being examined on merits and appropriate action will be taken against them in accordance with the law.

Our Security Forces have throughout been working in close consultation with the Governor and the Government of Nagaland and receiving full-co-operation from the village guards and the civilian population. There have been a number of instances where villagers themselves have rounded up China returned Nagas and handed them over to the Security Forces along with weapons. The Village Guards have also been actively assisting the Security Forces and 9 members of Issac Swu's gang along with weapons were captured by them.

I am sure, the House would wish me to convey our appreciation of the commendable work done by our Security Forces as well as by the Village Guards and the civil population in the Nagaland, and congratulate the Government of Nagaland for the success of these operations. I have no doubt that we have been able to break the backbone of the misguided movement of those Nagas who had sought help and inspiration from foreign Powers. The success of our operations should enable the State Government to bring all the misguided elements to the path of peace and reason, and it is my hope that before long, normalcy would return to Nagaland and all the Nagas would be able to work for their progress and prosperity in accordance with our democratic Constitution and traditions.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirty-third Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move :

> "That this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 31st March, 1969"

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

> "That this House do agree with the Thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 31st March, 1969."

The motion was adopted.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS-*Contd.*

Ministry of Irrigation and Power-*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : We have taken 1 hour 50 minutes, Still we have got 2 hours 10 minutes.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I suggest that the hon. Minister may intervene at 5 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER : On Irrigation and Power one or two hon. members may like to speak. It is only to-day it is on the agenda. After Irrigation and Power, Andhra discussion comes. The Minister may begin the reply at 4 O'clock. He will take about 40 minutes. There will be no extension. By half an hour or 20 minutes we exceed normally.

Now Shri Ganga Reddy was speaking.

We adjourn for lunch and meet at 2 O'clock.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS *Contd.*

Ministry of Irrigations and Power-*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ganga Reddy may continue his speech.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने आप को भी पत्र द्वारा सूचित किया था, और मैं अपनी बात एक दो मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा। मेरे क्षेत्र के मुंगेर शहर में पिछले दो महीनों में चार या पांच मर्तबा हिन्दू मुसलमानों के दंगे करवाये गये हैं और करीब करीब एक दर्जन मुसलमानों को कत्ल किया गया है। पुलिस वाले इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कर रहे हैं। जब बिहार में राष्ट्रपति का शासन था तब कई मर्तबा मैं ने गवर्नर साहब, चीफ सेक्रेट्री और कलेक्टर सब को पत्र लिखे थे। लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस तरह की वार्ता की तरफ केन्द्रीय सरकार क्यों ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। आखिरकार केन्द्रीय सरकार की भी कोई जिम्मेदारी है। इसी तरह से बिहार के अन्दर पुरी के शंकराचार्य खुल्लम खुल्ला अस्पृश्यता का प्रचार करते हैं और अस्पृश्यता में विश्वास करते हैं। क्या अस्पृश्यता कानून की तहत उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की जा सकती है? अगर शंकराचार्य जैसे आदमी को जेल में रक्खा जा सके, तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि अस्पृश्यता के बारे में जो दकियानूसी विचार हैं वह खत्म हो जायेंगे। इस लिये इन दोनों बातों की तरफ गृह-मंत्री का ध्यान आप दिलायें कि मुसलमानों का कत्ल किया गया है, अस्पृश्यों के ऊपर अत्याचार हो रहा है। पुरी के शंकराचार्य को जेल में डाला जाय ताकि सारी दुनिया को पता लगे कि अस्पृश्यता के बारे में जो संविधान की धारा है, उस पर हमारा विश्वास है और हम उस पर कार्रवाई कर रहे हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : जब डा० कर्ण सिंह ने उस कांफरेंस का उद्घाटन किया था तब शंकराचार्य ने बयान दिया कि वेदशास्त्र जो है उसमें लिखा है कि हरिजन ज्यों का त्यों रहे। यह मैं ने होम मिनिस्ट्री पर बोलते हुए कहा था। लेकिन आज के अखबारों ने उस को टोटली नेगलेक्ट किया कि हरिजनों के साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है। हम लोग आप का प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What can I do about it ? It would have been proper if the Hon. Member had pointed out the events in Monghyr yesterday at the time of Home Ministry's demands. These should have been brought to the notice of the Home Minister then.

श्री मधु लिमये : दो तीन दिन से फिर शुरू हो गये हैं। मैं सोच रहा था कि वह रुक जायेगा। नहीं तो मैं गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय की मांगों के समय कहता।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That was the proper time.

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन): कटक (उड़ीसा) में मुसलमानों पर झूठा बम केस चलाया जा रहा है। कई मुसलमानों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था और उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं आप के जरिये सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। शंकराचार्य के बारे में राज्य सभा में काफी कहा जा चुका है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ (बम्बई दक्षिण) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग यहां न कहें तो फिर कहां अपने प्रश्नों को उठायें। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि आप परेशानी में हैं। लेकिन हम करें क्या ? मुंगेर का मामला है, मैसूर का मामला है...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want to shut out anybody. But I would have appreciated if this was mentioned yes-

terday when there was a debate on the Home Ministry's demands.

SHRI J. H PATEL (Shimoga) : This is not a stray incident in Bihar or in U. P. This is a planned thing throughout India. In Mysore State, within the course of six months, it started from Chikmagalur where there was looting, arson and attack on minority communities. Then it happened in Mangalore. Shri George Fernandes went there. Muslims were actually murdered and their properties were damaged. Very recently two weeks back, it happened in Hooghly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have permitted you. Now please listen. So far as Sankaracharya's speech is concerned, I am told that for tomorrow the Speaker has admitted a Calling Attention Notice. So, it is over now. About other matters, you have brought them to our notice. Whatever both of you have said will be taken note of.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप गृह-कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाइये ।

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने नोटिस दिया था आप को । मेरे क्षेत्र उज्जैन के अन्दर केन्द्र द्वारा कंट्रोलर बिठलाया गया है हीरा मिल के अन्दर । उस को बन्द करने का नोटिस लगाया गया है । 4,000 मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं । उज्जैन के अन्दर कुम्भ का मेला चल रहा है । इस से वहां अशान्ति बढ़ेगी । मैं कहता हूं कि सरकार उस कंट्रोलर को वहां से हटाये ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You should write to the Speaker in a proper way and then bring it to the notice of the House. You should write to the Speaker and he will take note of it.

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय : मैं ने नोटिस दिया है, लेकिन कोई जवाब नहीं मिला । इतने लोगों का सवाल है । 4,000 मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं । इस से बहुत बड़ी गड़बड़ी देश में हो सकती है । उस नगर में इतना बड़ा कुम्भ मेला चल रहा है । इस से अशान्ति बढ़ेगी । मेरी मांग है कि सरकार इस पर चर्चा के लिये समय निकाले । मैं ससद-कार्य मंत्री से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस के लिये समय दें ताकि हम यहां पर चर्चा कर सकें ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Unless you move the Speaker, I do not think we can do anything

श्री हुकमचंद कछवाय : मैं ने नोटिस दिया है । उस का कोई जवाब नहीं मिला है । आप खुद बतलायें, हम इस मामले को कैसे उठायें और जो लोग बेकार हो रहे हैं उन का क्या होगा ? एक ओर सरकार कहती है कि वह बेकारी दूर करना चाहती है और दूसरी ओर सरकार द्वारा ही लोगों को बेकार किया जा रहा है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में हम क्या करें?

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : मैं पोचम पहाड़ योजना के बारे में कह रहा था कि यह एक वाहिद प्राजैक्ट है तेलंगाना में और इस के साथ हमारी सभी उम्मीदें वाबस्ता हैं । 1962 में इस योजना का श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने उद्घाटन किया था । आठ साल हो चुके हैं । अब तक सिर्फ दस करोड़ रुपया ही इस पर खर्च हुआ है । मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि अगर यही रफ्तार रही तो अगले दस साल में भी यह योजना पूरी नहीं होने वाली है । इसमें 66 टी एम सी पानी का एलाटमेंट दिया गया है हालांकि इस की जरूरत 190 टी एम सी पानी की है । इस वक्त सिर्फ 5.7 लाख एकड़ की ही इससे सिंचाई होती है हालांकि 21 लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई हो सकती है ।

जहां तक नार्थ कैनाल का सम्बन्ध है इसका कैंसपशन आज नहीं बल्कि निजाम के जमाने में हुआ था । इस पर सिर्फ पांच करोड़ खर्च होना है और दस हजार एकड़ की सिंचाई हो सकती है । इससे आदिलाबाद को फायदा होने वाला है जहां 36 गांव सबमर्ज होंगे ।

[श्री गंगा रेड्डी]

इसके साथ साथ गोदावरी कैनाल के पानी के इस्तेमाल की भी बात है। इसके इस्तेमाल से जी एन सी पी कडम को लाभ हो सकता है। इसके बिना जी एन सी पी कड़म का कोई फायदा नहीं है। इसके तहत 65,000 एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होनी चाहिये। लेकिन चूंकि कड़म नदी में इतना पानी नहीं रहता है कि उतने रकबे की सिंचाई की जा सके, इसलिए इस वक्त 22 हजार एकड़ में सिंचाई हो रही है जबकि नार्थ कैनाल, जी एन सी पी प्राजैक्ट पर आठ करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो चुका है। अगर इसको नहीं किया गया, अगर इसको पानी नहीं दिया गया तो यह जो आठ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया है यह भी वेस्ट जाएगा। लिहाजा मेरी विनती है कि नार्थ कैनाल को भी हाथ में लिया जाए।

जहां तक नार्थ कैनाल का सम्बन्ध है इस वक्त तो वहां 36 गांव सबमर्ज हो रहे हैं लेकिन आगे चल कर 75 हो जायेंगे। ये आदिलाबाद जिले के गांव हैं। इस वक्त आदिलाबाद जिले की ज़मीन में से एक इंच ज़मीन को भी पानी नहीं दिया जा रहा है इस प्राजैक्ट से। मैं चाहता हूं कि आपका जो इखलाकी फर्ज है इसके बारे में उसको आप पहचानें।

जहां तक नागार्जुन सागर का सम्बन्ध है यह भी तेलंगाना एरिया के लिए है। इससे साढ़े 6 लाख एकड़ ज़मीन की सिंचाई होनी थी लेकिन अब उसमें कुछ तबदीली कर दी गई है और अब सिर्फ पांच लाख एकड़ के लिए ही पानी मिल सकता है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि बाकी रकबे के लिए भी लिफ्ट इरिगेशन का इंतज़ाम आप करें।

स्वर्णा प्राजैक्ट मेरे जिले में हैं, मेरी कंस्टिट्युएंसी में है। यह एक बहुत ही बदनसीब प्राजैक्ट है। इसको शुरू हुए तकरीबन बारह साल का अर्सा हो चुका है। एक छोटी या मीडियम यह प्राजैक्ट है और इस पर एक करोड़ पचह लाख खर्च होना था। इससे बारह हजार एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई हो सकती है। लेकिन इन पिछले बारह सालों में सिर्फ पचास लाख रुपया ही इस पर खर्च हो सका है। लेकिन अब यह समस्या पैदा हुई है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस प्राजैक्ट के बनाने पर कुछ एतराज़ात किए हैं। आप असली हालात को देखें। असली हालात को मद्देनजर रखा जाए तो उनके ये एतराज़ात बिल्कुल बेमानी मालूम आपको देंगे। उनका सिर्फ 450 एकड़ रकबा सबमर्ज होता है। इस 450 एकड़ में से 160 एकड़ रिवर बैड है, 70 एकड़ वैट लैंड है और 220 एकड़ ड्राई और अनकल्टीवेबल लैंड है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि इस प्राजैक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए फौरी कदम उठाये जायें और इसको जल्दी खत्म किया जाए। अगर महाराष्ट्र सरकार की बात को मान लिया गया और बांध के साइज़ को छोटा किया गया तो वह एक छोटा सा कुंड बन जाएगा और उसका कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इस योजना के साथ आदिलाबाद जिले की खुशहाली वाबस्ता है।

निज़ाम सागर योजना के बारे में दो साल से मैं बराबर कहता आ रहा हूं। यह निजाम के ज़माने की योजना है और इसको अली नवाज़ जंग ने बनाया था। इसकी 25.5 टी एम सी स्टोरेज की कैपेसेटी थी। इससे 2.75 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकती थी। अब इसको घटा कर 2 लाख 36 हज़ार कर दिया गया है। इन पिछले तीस सालों में 37 परसेंट उसकी जो कैपेसेटी थी वह कम हो गई है। इसकी वजह यह है कि रेत उस में भरती जा रही है। इस रेत को अगर निकाला नहीं गया तो यह बिल्कुल सिल्टिड हो जाएगी और यह प्राजैक्ट बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाएगी। अगर

यही रफ्तार सिल्टिंग की रही तो यह पक्की बात है कि निजाम सागर का वजूद ही नहीं रहेगा।

डा० राव को दावत दी गई थी कि वह आ कर इसको देखें। वहां पर उन्होंने ताज्जुब का इजहार किया था। वह वहां 25-12-66 को आए थे। उन्होंने कहा था कि 13 टी एम सी की गुंजाइश खत्म हो चुकी है और सिर्फ बारह टी एम सी की गुंजाइश रह गई है। लेकिन इन दो सालों में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में फौरी इकदामात किये जायें।

मैं ने कड़म प्राजैक्ट के बारे में कहा है कि नदी में गुंजाइश नहीं है। लिहाजा पोचमपहाड़ प्राजैक्ट और नार्थ कैनाल को फौरी तौर पर हाथ में लिया जाए।

रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस और बैक्वर्ड एरियाज की बात भी यहां होती है। तेलंगाना में एजीटेशन चल रहा है। इसकी मेन वजह उस एरिया का बैक्वर्ड होना है। उस एरिया की बैक्वर्डनेस दूर है, इसके लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सतनाला प्राजैक्ट, सुधावाल प्राजैक्ट और दूसरी लिफ्ट इरिगेशन स्कीम्ज जो हैं और जिन का सर्वे हो चुका है उनको फौरी तौर पर हाथ में लिया ताकि उस एरिया का डिवेलेपमेंट हो सके।

अलग अलग स्टेट्स में जो वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स हैं उनकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मुअज्जिज मैम्बर आए दिन इसकी चर्चा करते हैं। पिछले साल जब मैंने उनके भाषणों को सुना तो मुझे बड़ी तकलीफ हुई थी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट के जो डिसिशन होते हैं उनके लिए किसी एक मंत्री को जिम्मेवार नहीं ठहराया जा सकता है। मैं उन से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जब कभी वे कोई बात कहें तो उसकी स्टोरी में फैक्ट्स एंड फिगर्ज जरूर दें। कृष्णा वाटर डिस्प्यूट जो चल रहा है उसके बारे में कुछ फैक्ट्स मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। इस पानी की तकसीम इस तरह से हुई है कि आंध्र को 800 टी एम सी, महाराष्ट्र को 400 टी एम सी और मैसूर को 600 टी एम सी। डा० राव जब से यहां आए हैं, इस पदवी पर आसीन हुए हैं उन्होंने इसको कैसे तकसीम किया है इसको भी आप देखें। महाराष्ट्र को 182 टी एम सी दिया है, मैसूर को 130 टी एम सी दिया है और आंध्र को सिर्फ चौदह टी एम सी दिया है। आप देखें कि किस के साथ उन्होंने अन्याय किया है? हमारे साथ ही अन्याय किया है। मैसूर और महाराष्ट्र वाले हमेशा उनको ब्लेम करते रहे हैं कि वह पार्शल हैं लेकिन अगर वह पार्शल हैं तो उनकी तरफ हैं, आंध्र की तरफ नहीं हैं। अगर दूसरे प्रदेश वाले आन्दोलन करके कुछ हासिल कर सकते हैं या डरा धमका सकते हैं तो आंध्र वाले भी आन्दोलन करना शुरू कर सकते हैं। लेकिन यह रवैया अख्तयार नहीं किया जाना चाहिये।

जब कहीं पर वाटर डिस्प्यूट आपस में हल नहीं हो सकता है तो उसको ट्रिब्यूनल को रैफर किया जाता है। इस बारे में आए दिन चर्चा होती है और डा० राव को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जाती है कि उन्होंने ला मिनिस्ट्री को सैक्शन चार आफ दी वाटर डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के तहत रेफर किया है कि ये अलग अलग प्रदेश हैं ये अलग अलग फरीक हैं और अलग अलग ट्रिब्यूनल कायम होने चाहियें। मैं कहूंगा कि बजाय डा० साहब के हाथ मजबूत करने के उनको कमजोर किया जाता है। जिस तरह से इरिगेशन और पावर को हमारे देश में निगलैक्ट किया गया है, जिस तरह से इस के लिए फंड्ज कम रखे जाते हैं, उसके लिए लड़ने के बजाय डा० राव को क्रिटिसाइज किया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको जो कम दर्जा कैबिनेट में मिला हुआ है, उसके लिए लड़ा जाता और कहा जाता कि उनको कैबिनेट रैंक

[श्री गंगा रेड्डी]

दे कर इस मंत्रालय के महत्व को बढ़ाया जाए। उनकी पोस्ट को अपग्रेड करने के लिए हम को कहना चाहिये था। बजाय इसको कहने के उनके इस्तीफे की मांग की जाती है। यह बड़े ही अफसोस की बात है। डा० राव क्या कर सकते हैं? गवर्नमेंट का जब डिसिशन हो तो वह कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं कहूंगा कि पहली बार हमारे देश में एक काबिल इंजीनियर इरिगेशन और पावर का मिनिस्टर बना है और यह एक गौरव की बात है। उनकी तारीफ की जानी चाहिये। उनको हटाने से समस्या हल नहीं होगी।

मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि जो नदियां एक से ज्यादा स्टेट्स में से हो कर बहती हैं, उन नदियों पर जो प्राजेक्टस बनाये जायें, जो बंद बनाये जायें, वे कौमी बन्द बनाये जायें।

आप यह भी देखें कि फंड्ज की कमी की वजह से कई प्राजेक्ट्स रुकी पड़ी हैं अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं। जैसे राजस्थान कैनाल है। हमारे यहां नागार्जुन सागर की योजना है, पोचम पहाड़ की योजना है। इसी तरह से और भी कई दूसरी प्राजेक्ट्स हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि इनको बड़ी और नेशनल प्राजेक्ट्स माना जाए, इनको कौमी प्राजेक्ट्स मान कर इनको सैंटर अपने हाथ में ले कर जल्दी से जल्दी कम्प्लीट करे।

यह गांधी शताब्दी का साल है। आपने टारगेट फिक्स किया है कि एक लाख गांवों को आप बिजली देंगे, साढ़े बारह लाख पम्प्स को आप एनरजाइज करेंगे। ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि इस टारगेट को आप अचीव नहीं कर पायेंगे। पावर के बगैर मुल्क तरक्की नहीं कर सकता है। पावर के बारे में आप बिल्कुल कम्प्लेसेंट हैं। बहुत लापरवाही आप बरत रहे हैं। जो भी टारगेट आप इसके फिक्स करें उनको आप अचीव करें।

आंध्र का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां एवरेज पावर कंजम्शन पर कैपिटा 32 है जबकि आल इंडिया एवरेज 80 है। जो टारगेट आपने रखा है वह जब पूरा हो जाएगा तो हमारे यहां तो 65 होगा जबकि आल इंडिया एवरेज 140 हो जाएगा और मद्रास का 240 हो जाएगा। आंध्र में पावर की बहुत शार्टेज है। वहां सैंट्रली स्पांसर्ड कोई स्कीम नहीं है जैसे राजस्थान में राणा प्रताप सागर है, मद्रास में नैवेली और कलपाकम है, बम्बई में तारापुर है। मैं कहूंगा कि हमें सोमसिला एटमिक पावर प्राजेक्ट दी जाए।

तेलंगाना में कोयले के बहुत बड़े भंडार हैं। उस कोयले को पावर जैनरेशन के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। मैं कहूंगा कि फौरी तौर पर कोत्तगुडम और रामगुंडम स्कीम्ज को हाथ में लिया जाए। यहां पर कोल बेस्ड जैनरेशन प्लांट्स स्थापित किये जायें।

मैं अन्त में यही कहना चाहता हूं कि जब मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देना शुरू करें तो मेरे इन प्वाइंट्स का भी जवाब दें।

श्री बंश नारायण सिंह (मिर्जापुर) : सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री जी ने जो मांगें पेश की हैं वे बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं हैं। बीस बाईस सालों में इन्होंने जो सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध कांग्रेस राज्यों के अन्दर किया है, वह भी बिल्कुल सन्तोषजनक नहीं है। नहीं के बराबर है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक जितनी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था इस देश में हुई, इस देश में जितनी भूमि में खेती होती है, उस के एक चौथाई भाग में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हुई है। सिंचाई और बिजली की प्रगति इतनी धीमी चल रही है कि लगता है 50-60 वर्ष इस देश में पूरी सिंचाई व्यवस्था करने में लग जायेंगे। यह बड़ी लज्जा की बात है कि जिस देश में 70-75

फीसदी आदमी खेती का काम करता हो, उस को खाने को न मिले और दूसरे देशों से गल्ला मगाना पड़े। इस लिये मैं आपसे अपील करूंगा कि आप सारे देश में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था को शीघ्र से शीघ्र करने की कृपा करें।

भारत का किसान आज जिस कठिनाई से गुजर रहा है – यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। भारत का किसान आज अन्न के बिना मर रहा है, वस्त्र के बिना मर रहा है, पैसे के बिना मर रहा है उस के लड़के मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं, उन को नौकरी नहीं मिल रही है। उन के लड़के ग्रेजुएट हों, अन्डर-ग्रेजुएट हों, हाई स्कूल पास हों, पचास पचास रुपये की नौकरी ढूंढते फिर रहे हैं। अगर उन के खेतों को पानी मिल जाय, तो वे वापस अपने खेतों को लौट सकते हैं और इस तरह से सरकार की बेकारी की समस्या 25 फीसदी हल हो सकती है। लेकिन सरकार इस को करने के लिये तैयार नहीं है। किसान की आज जो दुर्दशा हो रही है, वह किसी नेता से छिपी नहीं है, यह सारी जिम्मेदारी उन बड़े बड़े नेताओं पर है, जिनके हाथ में पिछले 20 वर्षों से देश का शासन रहा है। जब तक भारत का किसान सुखी नहीं होगा, तब तक हिन्दुस्तान कभी समृद्धशाली नहीं हो सकता। किसान ही हिन्दुस्तान की एक ऐसी रीढ़ है, जो उस को अन्न दे सकता है. जो आपको सारे सामान दे सकता है, 75 फीसदी आदमी जो खेती करते हैं, उन का बल आपको मिल सकता है वे संगठन कर सकते हैं, देश को समृद्धशाली बना सकते हैं। इस लिये आपको किसानों की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

जब तक इस देश में किसानों का अंदर खुशहाली नहीं होगा तब तक यह देश ऊंचा नहीं उठ सकता। किसानों की पानी के बिना जो दुर्दशा हो रही है आप देहातों में जाकर देखिये। जिनके खेत पानी के बिना नहीं बोए गये हैं, उनके बच्चे भूखे मर रहे हैं, क्यों कि उनका जीवन केवल खेती पर आधारित हैं। इसलिये मैं सरकार से अपील करूंगा कि सारी शक्ति लगा कर सब से पहले सिंचाई और बिजली की व्यवस्था करे।

हिन्दुस्तान में जो प्रदेश पिछड़े हुए हैं, भारत सरकार को चाहिये कि काफी रुपया दे कर दूसरे विकसित प्रदेशों के मुकाबले में उन का विकास करे। आप उत्तर प्रदेश को लीजिये–जिस प्रदेश में इतनी नदियां बहती हैं – जहां गंगा बहती है, जमुना बहती है, घघर और गोमती नदियां बहती हैं—उस प्रदेश की सिंचाई पूरी न हो, वहां के लोग अन्न न पैदा कर सकें, यह कितने शर्म की बात है, यह इस सरकार की कमजोरी है। सरकार को चाहिये था कि इन नदियों का पानी उठा कर सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करती, जिससे कम से कम उत्तर प्रदेश के किसान सुखी हो जाते और अपने खेतों की उपज खुद खाते और दूसरे प्रदेशों को भी देते। आज गंगा और जमुना का पानी बेकार जा रहा है, उस का सदुपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश आदि—ऐसे प्रदेश हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं, इन के विकास की ओर आपका ध्यान तेजी से जाना चाहिये और इन के लिये आपको काफी रुपया खर्च करना चाहिये।

आज उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों की जो दुर्दशा है, वह कही नहीं जा सकती है। मैं अभी बनारस गया था। बनारस की ज्ञानपुर तहसील में चार पैसे का एक बाल्टी पानी मिलता है, लोग वहां पर परेशान हैं, सब के सब कूए सूख गये है। आप सोचें—जहां पर किसानों की खेती सूख गई हो, अन्न पैदा न हुआ हो, उनके पास कोई बिजनेस न हो, नौकरी न हो, आमदनी का कोई दूसरा जरिया न हो, वहां वे किसान अपने जीवन का निर्वाह कैसे कर सकते हैं। यह सारी जिम्मेदारी

[श्री वंश नारायणसिंह]

सरकार की है और उसे ही इसे देखना चाहिये। जिस वक्त वे बगावत करनी शुरू करेंगे, आन्दोलन करना शुरू करेंगे, तब केन्द्र उनको दबाने के लिये यहां से अपनी फौज भेजेगा। जो लोग आपकी मदद करना चाहते हैं, आप उन की मदद लेना नहीं चाहते, जितनी उपेक्षा, लापरवाही, अवहेलना हिन्दुस्तान में किसानों की की गई है, उतनी उपेक्षा दूसरे किसी वर्ग की नहीं की गई है। जब कि सरकार इस बात को जानती है कि किसान हिन्दुस्तान की रीढ़ है, हिन्दुस्तान के लिये गल्ला पैदा करने वाला किसान है, अपने खाने के लिये रख कर बाकी दूसरों को देने वाला किसान है, वह हमेशा शान्त रहने वाला है, वह किसी आन्दोलन या राजनीतिक चक्कर में जानेवाला नहीं है - ऐसे वर्ग की आप मदद नहीं कर रहे हैं। आपको चाहिये कि आप अपनी पूरी शक्ति से उसकी मदद करें।

मिर्जापुर जिले में उपरोक्त एक दक्षिण-पहाड़ी स्थान है, जहां लगभग डेढ़ लाख आदमी बसते हैं। वहां पर किसी के पास पीने के लिये पानी नहीं है, न कूएं हैं, न नहरें हैं और न नदियों का पानी है। वहां के जिलाधीश महोदय ट्रैकरों के द्वारा वहां पर पानी पहुंचा रहे हैं। ऐसी हालत में वहां खेती कैसे हो सकती है, लोग वहां से छोड़-छोड़ कर बाहर भाग रहे हैं। मैंने वहां अपने एक दौरे में देखा कि एक स्त्री घास की जड़ को काट रही थी। मैंने उससे पूछा—इस जड़ को क्यों खोद रही हो। उसने जवाब दिया—इस जड़ को निकाल कर, धूप में सुखा कर, इसको पीस कर आटा बना कर रोटी बनायेंगे। इस तरह से वहां पर लोग रह रहे हैं। उस जिले के लिये आपकी सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। वहां के लोग कैसे जीवित रह सकते हैं, उन के बाल-बच्चे कैसे जिन्दा रह सकते हैं—सरकार को इस पर पूर्ण रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

वहां पर बेलन, सोन, अदवा नदियां हैं, अगर उन को बांध कर उन के बरसाती पानी को रोक दिया जाय तो सारा साल उन को पानी मिल सकता है, उन की खेती भी हो सकती है और पानी को पी भी सकते हैं, जानवरों को भी पिला सकते हैं—लेकिन सरकार इस तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। 20 वर्ष कांग्रेस राज्य के बीत गये, अभी तक ऐसा कोई काम नहीं हुआ है कि किसानों की तरक्की हो सके। इस की जिम्मेदारी किसानों की नहीं है, इस की जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार की है। जिस क्षेत्र में चार वर्ष सूखे का जमाना बीता हो, उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की आज क्या हालत होगी, आप सहज में इस का अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। उन के घरों में वस्त्र नहीं है, उन के घरों में बर्तन नहीं हैं, सब बर्तनों को बेच-बेच कर खा गये, अपने घर-द्वार को छोड़-छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं। इस का सारा पाप इस सरकार के सिर पड़ेगा। आज चारों तरफ जो अशान्ति फैली हुई है, इस का मूल कारण यह है कि सरकार की ओर से किसानों की मदद नहीं की जा रही है।

मिर्जापुर का एक हिस्सा कोन-ब्लाक है, उस क्षेत्र में दो हजार वर्षों से गंगा जिस रास्ते से बहती थी, वही रास्ता पिछली बाढ़ से फिर उसने अपनाया है। रास्ता बदलने से 50 बड़े-बड़े गांव गंगा के कटाव में आ गये हैं। उन को बचाने के लिये सरकार के पास कोई उपाय नहीं है। मैं ने सलाह दी थी कि वहां पर गंगा जी में एक ठोकर बना दी जाय, जिससे गंगा जी की धारा दूसरी तरफ मुड़ जाय और वे गांव बच जायं, लेकिन अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकी है। आपको उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार में हमेशा झगड़ा रहा है कभी संविद की सरकार रही, कभी कांग्रेस की सरकार बनी किन्तु मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि किसी ने कोई काम नहीं किया। यह भगवान की बात है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अभी तक मध-

बून है, इस में परिवर्तन का अभी कोई खतरा नहीं है, इस लिये आपको चाहिये कि सारे के सारे काम आप अपने हाथ में लें, चाहे प्रदेश का हो या केन्द्र का हो, सब काम अपने हाथ में लेकर करना चाहिये। उन गांवों को बचाने के लिये कम से कम 50 लाख रुपया लगा कर गगा जी में ठोकर बनवा दीजिये, इस से वे गांव बच जायेंगे और–गगा जी के पानी को निकाल कर उन किसानों को खेती के लिये दे दीजिये। पहाड़ी इलाकों में कुयें नहीं बन पाते हैं क्योंकि नीचे पत्थर होता है। पत्थर को तोड़ कर नीचे से पानी निकाला जा सकता है लेकिन किसानों के पास इतना रुपया नहीं होता कि वे पत्थर को तोड़कर कुयें से पानी निकाल सकें। यह कार्य तो सरकार ही कर सकती है। सरकार को चाहिए कि पत्थर तोड़कर कम से कम एक कुआं हर गांव में बनवा दे ताकि लोगों की पानी पीने की समस्या हल हो जाये। इस के अलावा सरकार खेती के लिए नदियों को बांध दे। अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करती है तो तीन महीने के भीतर परेशानी में पड़ जायेगी। वहां के आदमी या तो प्यासे मर जायेंगे या फिर वहां से भाग जायेंगे।

सिंचाई मन्त्री से मुझे एक बात और कहनी है कि मिर्जापुर जिले में जाकर आप एक बार देख लें कि वहां के लोग किस तरह से जिन्दा हैं, क्या खाते हैं, कैसे रहते है और कब तक जिन्दा रह सकते हैं बिना खाने पीने के।

सिंचाई मन्त्री से मेरी अन्तिम अपील यह है कि वे जरा अपने इन्जीनियर्स को दुरुस्त करें, उनको चैतन्य बनायें और उन के काम को ठीक करें। जो भी प्लान बनाये जाते हैं उनमें इंजीनियर्स अपने मन की करते हैं। अगर उन से कहा जाय कि यहां पर पीने के लिए पानी नहीं है, किसान मर रहे हैं, यहां पर ट्यूब-वेल लगा दिया जाये लेकिन वे कभी भी वहां पर ट्यूब वेल लगाने के लिए तैयार नहीं होंगे। वे ट्यूबवेल वहीं पर लगायेंगे जहां पर कि और भी पंपिंग सेट्स और ट्यूब वेल्स लगे हुए हैं। वे पक्की सड़क के किनारे ही ट्यूब वेल लगायेंगे, इन्टीरियर में ट्यूब वेल लगाने के लिए कभी नहीं जायेंगे। वे लोग गरीब किसानों को कभी देख नहीं सकते हैं। वे नहीं चाहते कि गरीब लोगों को भी पानी पिलाया जाये ताकि उन की जिन्दगी बच सके। इसलिए मेरी आपसे अपील है कि उन गरीब किसानों को भी आप राहत पहुंचायें।

एक चीज और है। जो पुरानी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था थी अब वह बर्बाद हो गई है जब से कांग्रेस का राज्य हुआ। पहले हरएक गांव में बड़े बड़े तालाब, बड़े बड़े बंधे और बड़ी बड़ी झीलें होती थीं। जब बरसात का पानी आता था तो किसान उनको भर लेता था और फिर साल भर उस पानी से खेती करता था, खुद भी पीता था और अपने जानवरों को भी पिलाता था। लेकिन जब से कांग्रेस का राज्य हुआ, वह सारी जमीनें ग्राम समाज को दे दी गईं, सारे तालाब, बंधे और झीलें ग्राम समाज को दे दी गईं। अब उनकी कोई भी देखभाल करने वाला नहीं है। बरसात का पानी उन तालाबों में रुकता नहीं है, सारा पानी बह जाता है जिससे कि सारी खेती सूखी रहती है।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने 340 के अन्तर्गत नोटिस दी है। आप मेरे सुझाव को स्वीकार करें। आल इंडिया रेडियो के कर्मचारियों ने आज तनख्वाह नहीं ली है। यह बहुत गम्भीर प्रश्न है। जिन्होंने तनख्वाह लेने से इन्कार किया है वे बड़े कर्मचारी हैं, कलाकार हैं, म्यूजिशियन हैं। उसको आप स्वीकार कर लें।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Demands for Grants on Labour and Employment are coming. How is it possible? I know Rule 340. You want this debate to be adjourned. But this matter which

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

you want to raise can be raised on the Demands for Grants on Labour and Employment.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : उन्होंने आज तनख्वाह नहीं ली है । इसके लिए आप सूचना मन्त्री से कहिये । सरकार ने महगाई भत्ते को मूल वेतन के साथ जोड़ने का जो फैसला किया था उसको इस मन्त्रालय ने नहीं माना है । वह मन्त्रालय सरकार के उस फैसले को अस्वीकार कर रहा है । यही उन लोगों ने मांग की है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No, no, I cannot permit it now. Please resume your seat. But the other Demands are to come. This is not proper. The Demands for Grants on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, are all coming.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Banka) : Sir, I support my friend Shri George Fernandes. This is a very important subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am surprised, Mr. Sharma. Please resume your seat.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : जो लोग दिन रात मेहनत करके हमको खबरें सुनाते हैं, म्यूजिक चलाते हैं और आज से तो कामशिल ब्राडकास्टिंग भी शुरू की है, आज सुबह श्री सत्यनारायण सिंह की आवाज भी सुनवाई, उन लोगों ने ही आज तनख्वाह नहीं ली है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are in the labour field for a long time and you are a very effective Member of Parliament; Is it proper at this stage to adjourn the debate ?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं कब उठा हूं, आप मुझे बताइये ? मैं कहां उठा हूं और कब उठा हूं, आप बताइये ।

एक मन्त्री महोदय यहां पर आये हैं उनसे आप कहिये कि वे सत्यनारायण सिंह से जाकर कहें । उन लोगों ने एक बहुत ही मामूली सी मांग की है ।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You should contact the Speaker at the proper time. No adjournment is possible now.

श्री मुद्रिका सिंह (औरंगाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत ऐसे कृषि प्रधान देश में विद्युत और सिंचाई विभाग का अपना खास महत्व है । जब इस विभाग को डा० के० एल० राव जैसे दक्ष इन्जीनियर के हाथ में सौंपा गया तो ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि सचमुच केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान कृषि की ओर गया है । लेकिन जब आये दिन कैबिनेट में बहुत से हेर फेर होते रहे परन्तु न जाने क्यों केन्द्रीय सरकार ने यही उचित समझा कि इतना महत्वपूर्ण विभाग एक ऐसे व्यक्ति के हाथ में ही रहना चाहिए जोकि इस देश की सिंचाई और विद्युत से सम्बन्धित बातों को कैबिनेट लेवल पर न कह सके, अपनी बात कैबिनेट में दूसरे मिनिस्टर्स को समझा न सके अर्थात एक स्टेट मिनिस्टर के हाथ में ही इस विभाग को रहना चाहिए । जब डा० राव जैसे दक्ष व्यक्ति कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर नहीं हो सकते लेकिन उन से कम महत्वपूर्ण विभाग के लोगों को पदोन्नत करके कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर बनाया गया है, तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान कृषि की ओर, जिसका कि सम्बन्ध सिंचाई और विद्युत से है, उतना नहीं है जितना कि जाना चाहिए । यूं तो कहने के लिए हर रिपोर्ट में ऐसी बातें कही जाती हैं कि हम इस देश को, जहां तक खाद्य का सवाल है, आत्म-निर्भर बनाना चाहते हैं, कभी-कभी निश्चित अवधि भी निर्धारित करते हैं लेकिन वह हो नहीं पाता है । उसका कारण यह भी है कि जितना महत्व इस विभाग को देना चाहिए उतना महत्व केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से नहीं दिया जाता है । अनुदानों में भी उतना महत्व नहीं दिया जाता

हैं और एक पावरफुल मिनिस्टर कैबिनेट रैंक का हो जिसके हाथ में यह विभाग रहे, वह भी नहीं किया जा रहा है । मैं तो ऐसा मानता हूं कि यही एक मिनिस्ट्री है जो कि उस विषय को जानने वाले दक्ष व्यक्ति के चार्ज में है लेकिन फिर भी इस देश की आज यह हालत है । मैंने जैसा कहा इस विभाग के प्रति केन्द्रीय सरकार का एक विमाता जैसा व्यवहार है । अगर मैं बिहार राज्य को लूं तो मुझे माफ करेंगे अगर मैं यह कहूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार राज्य के साथ वही व्यवहार किया है जैसा कि किसी विमाता से हो सकता है ।

मेरे राज्य को देखिये । यह नदियों का राज्य है । यहां पर धरती माता की कोख में अनावृत जल राशि है । जमीन भी यहां की काफी उपजाऊ है और धरती माता के कोख में अनेकानेक रत्न पड़े हैं । फिर भी अभी तक बिहार राज्य सारे हिन्दुस्तान के स्तर पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय में नीचे से चौथा स्थान रखता था लेकिन अभी जो प्लानिंग कमीशन के सब ग्रुप ने अध्ययन करके रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके अनुसार हम लोवर से टोप कर रहे हैं । एक ओर तो आप सारे देश के राज्यों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी ओर इस केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह मेरे साथ व्यवहार है कि हम जहां पर खड़े थे वहां से खिसक कर पीछे जा रहे हैं । क्यों ऐसा हो रहा है ? इसका मूल कारण यह है कि हमारे साथ जो व्यवहार होना चाहिए, उचित व्यवहार नहीं हो रहा है । इसका कारण यह है कि हम भले हैं, हम झगड़ा नहीं कर सकते, हम और राज्यों की तरह से हिन्दुस्तान से अलग होने की बात नहीं करते, और राज्यों की तरह बगावत की बात नहीं करते । हम इस देश की इन्टेगरिटी को कायम रखना चाहते हैं, इसके साथ रहना चाहते हैं । लेकिन अगर यही व्यवहार रहा तो अन्ततोगत्वा बाध्य होकर बिहार राज्य को भी वही करना पड़ेगा जैसा कि और राज्यों से आवाज आ रही है, हम सुन रहे हैं और देख रहे हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिंचाई का काम बिहार राज्य में बहुत थोड़ा हुआ है हालांकि बिहार राज्य नदियों का राज्य है । अगर एक सुनियोजित योजना बनाई जाए, तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं बिहार राज्य की एक इंच भूमि भी, कम से कम उत्तरी बिहार और दक्षिणी बिहार में ऐसी नहीं रहेगी, जहां हम बारहमासी पानी न दे सकें । हम वहां पर चिरस्थायी सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध नहीं कर सके हैं । थोड़ा बहुत अगर किशन है तो कोसी और गंडक में काम चल रहा है । मैं सिंचाई मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि दक्षिण बिहार में आपने क्या किया है । सोन हाई लेविल की बात जो चली थी वह भी खटाई में पड़ रही है । बहुत खुशामद और मिन्नत के बाद आपने 70 लाख रुपये दिया है जहां 8 करोड़ का खर्चा है । यह इतनी अच्छी योजना है कि सोन हाई लेविल केनाल को सप्लाई बन सकता है । उसमें ही पानी लेकर हाई लेविल सोन केनाल को फीड करेंगे । उसके लिये भी मैं चिल्ला रहा हूं लेकिन किसी के कान पर जूं नहीं रेंग रही है । अभी तक हमारे के० एल० राव साहब के विभाग वालों ने उसके लिए पैसा नहीं दिया । इतनी महत्वपूर्ण योजना है जिससे कि उस क्षेत्र में काफी सिंचाई हो सकती है । हम अकाल के करार पर खड़े रहते हैं । अकाल में लोगों को जिन्दा रखने के लिए और उनको रोटी कपड़ा देने के लिए आप लाखों और करोड़ों रुपया हर वर्ष खर्च करते हैं लेकिन चिरस्थायी सिंचाई के प्रबन्ध करके लोगों को राहत देने का काम नहीं किया जाता है, उनको भिक्षुक बनने से नहीं बचाया जाता है, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । सरकार की कैसी समझदारी है कि वह इस तरह की नीति को अख्तियार करती है ।

[श्री मुद्रिका सिंह]

बिजली के मामले में आप देखें, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, तो क्या है ? मेरे राज्य की पोजीशन क्या है। बिहार का कुल क्षेत्र 66,936 वर्ग मील है और उसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र 66,147 वर्ग मील है। मद्रास को आप देखें। मद्रास तो हमारे राज्य से बहुत छोटा है, लेकिन स्वराज्य होने के बाद से आज तक बिहार राज्य को जो अनुदान मिला है वह 17 करोड़ रुपये है जबकि मद्रास को 35 करोड 50 लाख है। दूसरे आप यह देखें कि जबकि मद्रास में करीब 14 हजार गांव हैं, बिहार में 67 हजार से ज्यादा गांव हैं। आबादी में कम, गांवों में कम, क्षेत्रफल में कम लेकिन बिहार में अगर आज 40 हजार पम्प चल रहे हैं तो मद्रास में 4 लाख बिजली के पम्प चल रहे हैं। और जो आपको मैंने यह 40 हजार बताए, तो यह भी विगत अकाल की स्थिति में लगे। जबकि लोग भूख से मरने लगे तो उस तरफ ध्यान गया और बड़े जोर शोर से बिजली के पम्प देने की व्यवस्था हुई।

इसके साथ ही साथ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रान्समीशन लाइन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लाइनों के अभाव में, उनकी कमी की वजह से, जिन गरीब आदमियों ने बिजली के पम्प लगवाए हैं, उन्हे भी पूरा लोड नहीं मिलता और पम्प नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। एक तरफ तो मिनीमम गारन्टी है और दूसरी ओर ये सारी दिक्कते हैं। इस लिए बिहार में जो इलैक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड की मांग है, जितने पम्प लगाये गये हैं उनको समुचित बिजली पहुंचाने के लिए जितनी ट्रान्समीशन लाइन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लाइने चाहिए, उसके लिए तत्काल प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए और रुपया मिलना चाहिए। क्योंकि सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ नहीं जा रहा है, इसलिए मैं एक बार फिर न्याय की भीख मांगना चाहता हूं मिस्टर राव से और केन्द्रीय सरकार और प्लानिंग कमीशन से आपके जरिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य पिछड़ा हुआ है बिजली के मामले में, सिंचाई के मामले में, जिसकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय गिरती जा रही है, इसके साथ आप न्याय करें। आबादी के आधार पर न्याय करें, पिछड़ेपन के आधार पर न्याय करें। हमें दूसरे राज्यों के मुकाबले में लान के लिए आपको ज्यादा अनुदान सिंचाई के मामले में भी और बिजली के मामले में भी देना पड़ेगा।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to construct Western Kosi Canal (40)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to Include hydro-electric scheme in the Western Kosi Canal Project. (41)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to implement Adhwara Project. (42)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to make Adhwara Project a flood control-cum-irrigation scheme. (43)].

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to issue supply orders to manufacture all necessary drilling rigs and boring pumps to Hatia factory for irrigation of entire cultivable land in the country. (44)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to instal floating pumping sets in all the rivers of North Bihar. (45)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to provide adequate funds for completion of Rajasthan Canal. (46)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to remove acute shortage of power and backwardness of North Bihar. (47)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to construct a barrage and dam over Kosi river to carry out a multi-purpose scheme near Barah Kshetra. (48)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to set up warning stations on mountains to forewarn floods in Gandak, Bagmati. Kamla and Kosi rivers. (49)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to conclude an agreement with Nepal Government to complete Western Kosi Canal. (50)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to take over Gandak Project by the Centre. (51)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna) : I beg to move :-

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure to introduce effective flood-control schemes. (55)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Failure of the Central Government to take over big irrigation projects of the country. (56)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1/-."

[Policy of giving special assistance to the backward States for irrigation purposes. (57)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure of rural electrification scheme. (58)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to imp'ement flood-control scheme effectively. (60)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to give timely intimation regarding floods. (61)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to check sea and river erosion (62)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Failure to give proper assistance to the flood affected States. (63)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to check erosion of rivers like Ganga. Punpun, Kosi and Gandak in Bihar. (64)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to check erosion in villages of Diara area under Maner, Danapur and other Police Stations in Patna, Bihar (65)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to rehabilitate people affected by erosion. (66)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Inordinate delay in acquiring and allotting land for the rehabilitation of the people affected by erosion. (67)].

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities by taming the rivers (68)]

" That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs.100/-."

[Failure to provide irrigation facilities by taming Ganga river and to generate electricity. (69)].

" That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to give adequate financial assistance for the completion of Gandak, Kosi, and Sone irrigation projects. (70)].

" That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Carelessness of the Centres opened to give advance intimation and warning of the floods. (71)]

" That the demand under the head Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement Barahia-Mokama Tal irrigation project in Bihar. (72)].

SHRI B. K. MODAK (Hoogly) : I beg to move :--

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Over reliance on foreign collaboration in the matter of implementing Multi-purpose River Schemes. (73)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/."

[Failure to increase irrigation potential in consonance with the growing food requirement of the people. (74)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to allot sufficient fund for construction of Mahananda flood protection projects in North Bengal. (75)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to restore and strengthen flood control works damaged by flood of 1968 in Midnapore District and North Bengal. (76)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100 /-"

[Failure to provide adequate provision for irrigation development in the Draft Fourth Plan. (77)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to properly utilise surface and underground water resources in the country. (78)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to take up Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme. (79)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100-/."

[Failure to take up Moyna Basin Drainage. (80)].

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100./-"

[Failure to take up Sunderbans reclamation Schemes as recommended by experts from Holland. (81)]

" That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to include Tista Barrage Scheme in Fourth Plan. (82)].

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : I beg to move :-

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to resolve water disputes of the States (92)].

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Un-satisfactory work of Central Water and Power Commission. (93)].

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs.100."

[Need to reduced the charges of eleetrically propelled Tubewells in villages. (94)]

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to reduce the electric charges in Bihar. (95)]

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100./-"

[Failure to check the unauthorised consumption of electricity. (96)].

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay the loans asked for by the Bihar Electricity Board. (97)].

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-. "

[Need to levy uniform rates of electricity all over the country. (98)],

"That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to arrange regular sittings of the Electricity Consultancy Committee constituted at various levels in Bihar. (99)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irirgation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop corruption, nepotism, communalism and favouritism prevalent in Electricity Board of the State (100)].

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/--."

[Failure to provide special financial assistance to backward States for the implementation of irrigation Schemes. (101)].

" That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay suitable compensation for the land acquired by the Damodar Valley Corporation. (102)]

" That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100/--."

[Failure in accepting the six-point demands of Damodar Upatyaka Wastuhara Yuva Samiti, Kali Pahari located at Maithan in Dhanbad District. (103)].

" That the demand under the head Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure in rehabilitation of agriculturists who lost their land as a result of construction of Farakka Dam Project. (104)]

SHRI B. K. MADOK : I beg to move :

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to complete Kansabati Project in West Bengal in scheduled time. (105)]

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to allot sufficient fund for completion of Kansabati Project during Fourth Plan period. (106)].

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Inadequate supply of floating Pumping sets to utilise river water for Irrigation. (107)].

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to supply drilling rigs for boring tubewells. (108)].

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-."

[Failure to fix uniform and reduced water rates throughout the country. (109)].

" That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100/-"

[Failure to adequately utilise the irrigation potential created. (110)].

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : These cut motions are also before the House.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since the time at my disposal is very short, I will right down come to the point. The first point I wish to raise today on the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is about speeding up the work on the Rajasthan Canal, apoint which has been raised by many Members of Parliament in this House. The Rajasthan Government, on the one hand, is making a

claim that the Centre is not giving enough funds, and the Centre feels that perhaps adequate funds have been given and the State Government is not using them properly. Now, many of us in this House over the years have been asking the hon. Minister that the Centre should take over the work of the Rajasthan Canal entirely and not leave it to the State and its inefficient administration. We have read in the papers that contractors are blocking the progress of the work of the Rajasthan Canal. Now, when the State of Rajasthan is in the grip of a very severe famine, surely it is a matter of great sorrow that contractors are coming in the way of speedy progress of this mighty canal.

The Indus Water Treaty is coming to an end, and I believe we have only one more payment to make to Pakistan, of Rs. 10 crores. I would very strongly recommend to the Government of India and the hon. Minister that all those funds that we will now be saving should be diverted for the speedy implementation of the Rajasthan Canal project.

The lift channel project, of which the hon. Minister Dr. Rao is the father and founder has now been started, I would only request him that this should get a higher priority.

A little while ago an hon. Member made a reference that Dr. Rao should be raised to the rank of a Cabinet Minister. From the opposition side I whole-heartedly support that and I would like to say that he is a Minister who richly deserves to be raised to Cabinet rank.

The question of rural electrification is causing us a great deal of concern. Only 60,886 villages have been electrified in 18 years and nearly 5 lakh villages still remain to be electrified. Surely, in a country which is ultimately to have an industrial base, adequate electrification of cities and of villages is a matter of higher priority.

The question of floods has been taken up and discussed in this House. In the northern part of Rajasthan, just south of Punjab, we have been regularly having very severe floods, and the hon. Minister knows all about it. Various schemes have been suggested to utilize the flood waters. But I remember having discussed this matter with the hon. Minister, suggesting that instead of diverting these waters into the sand dunes we could utilize these to irrigate the Churu district of Rajasthan which already has a brackish water problem.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to use his influence to see that wherever there is a brackish water problem in any part of this country, it should be studied carefully and the irrigation and other projects be devised in such a way that within a span of say 5 or 10 years brackish water and drinking water problems in the country are solved permanently.

I was in Bombay only a little while ago and I found that this great showpiece city of ours, Bombay, with almost 5 million people, is in the grip of an acute water and electricity shortage. I believe that we are setting up a nuclear power station at Tarapore but the people in Bombay feel that another nuclear power station should be set up much closer to the city so that not only the power problem but also the water problem could be solved by the use of nuclear power for desalinisation purposes. I hope that the hon. Minister would be able to utilise his funds to see that this great city of Bombay is spared from this permanent water and electricity shortage.

This morning a deputation from Rajasthan came and met me. They came from a little town of 15,000 people, of Bidhasar, who have a perennial brackish water problem. They have one or two wells which run dry in the hot weather. This may not be a major problem from an all-India point of view, but they told me that when a deputation waited upon the Chief Minister of the Government of Rajasthan, they were told in an oblique way that this matter was not receiving high priority because the Congress was not returned from this area. Now, I am an independent. I feel that if we want to preserve democracy in our country, it does not make any difference whether it is the Congress Party or the Opposition that runs the State, that it is the duty of

[Dr. Karni Singh]

every welfare government to see that wherever human suffering is present that suffering should be alleviated and that if everything is based on voting, then democracy is degrading itself to a stage where one day, I feel, even democracy in our country may be threatened. I sincerely hope that not only the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in a Congress-run State but even in an Opposition-run States will not compel, coerce or make a voter subservient to threats of blackmail that if they vote for a particular party which is in power at that time, then and then alone will their needs be taken care of.

In many of the towns that are connected by the Bhakra system, large hours of shutdowns take place, quite often on Sundays. I have also brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Minister. In my own home town, Bikaner, where the temperature in the hot weather runs up to 115 degrees, in 115 degrees six to eight hour's shutdowns take place. I am quite sure that the Government is quite capable of diverting electricity from other places to see that if and when such shutdowns take place, adequate electricity is supplied to the people and to the hospitals in particular.

The question of fluctuations on the Bhakra line has also been causing a lot of concern to us. Hospitals are unable to run their x-ray systems because the power is too low. I feel that there should be some arrangements made on the Bhakra system to see that a big rang of power fluctuations do not take place and that expensive equipment belonging to the Government and the people is not destroyed as a result of this.

The Palana colliery question has been before the Government for a long time. The Russian experts who visited Rajasthan have given a scheme for an open cast system on the Palana colliery. I sincerly hope that the Government will give this matter their considered thought and higher priority.

The question of a thermal power station being set up near Palana has been brought to the attention of the hon. Minister and I sincerly hope that this will also be put through soon to augment the supply of electricity in spite of Bhakra.

The Irrigation and Power Ministry is the lifeline of our country. In the years to come, if we want to combat the immense increase in India's population of a crore and thirty lakhs each year, the emphasis on larger use of our waters, which are running waste today, becomes imperative. Ultimately whether civilisation survives will depend on the increased quantum of foodstuffs that we can produce. I, therefore, hope that in the hands of the hon. Minister our fate--in fact, the fate of humanity in India--lies secure and that irrigation projects will receive higher priority than they have done at present.

14.55 hrs.

[SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA *in the Chair*]

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR (Belgaum) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. At the outset, I warmly congratulate the Irrigation and Power Ministry and the hon. Minister in-charge for developing the irrigation and power potential to the maxium extent in our country.

If we could see from the figures, comparing from 1951 to 1968, during these two decades, we find tremendous progress in our country. The irrigation potential which was 24 million acres in 1951 is of the order of 45 million acres in 1968. The area irrigated in 1 51 was of the order of 24 million acres and now it is 41 million acres. The irrigation from all sources in 1951 was 56 million acres and now it is 86 million acres. In the same way in the power generation also, we have made a remarkable progress. As against 4051 villages which enjoyed the privilege of electricity in 1951, today 60,000 of our rural villages are electrified. Upto the end of the Third Plan, 514,000 pumping sets are having the electric supply. Similarly, we have made a remarkable progress in taking flood control measures by putting up almost about 8000 miles of embankments in our country. So, I

warmly congratulate the hon. Minister who is one of the brilliant engineers of our country.

Coming to the most vexed problem in our country of inter-State dispute over Krishna-Godavari waters, I want to make a few observations. I assure you that I am not obssessed by local patriotism or by any weakness. But I must put it plainly before the House that the whole matter has not been handled in a fair way. The whole trouble seems to be that one of the contending parties of Andhra Pradesh is not wanting to cooperate. The crux of the whole matter is that Andhra Pradesh wants to share more than what it deserves. In regard to the three contending parties of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, if we look into the irrigation facilities already provided, Maharashtra enjoys about 6 to 8 per cent, Mysore enjoys about 8 to 10 per cent and Andhra Pradesh enjoys about 26 to 30 per cent of irrigation facilities. In Mysore and Maharashtra, at least an area covering about 20 million people who are inhabiting the dry tracts, is almost touched by famine conditions every alternate year or once in two or three years. Under these circumstances, these two States are pressing for an equitable share of Krishna-Godavari waters.

It is our privilege to settle the dispute between Pakistan and India amicably. The Indus Commission which was appointed in 1941 enunciated broad principles and they could very well come to some conclusion. They had been able to evolve certain principles and work upto an agreed formula to settle the dispute. I may read out a paragraph which says how inter-State disputes could be settled. I am quoting the Commission which made the observation in the year 1941 :

> "The Commission propounded these principles in September, 1941, on the first day of its open session, and after hearing all the interested units, expressed these views in the following terms :-
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> > "All parties have accepted the general principles which we tentatively formulated on the first day after examining the practice in other parts of the world. It follows from them that the rights of the several units concerned in this dispute must be determined by applying neither the doctrine of sovereignty nor the doctrine of riparian rights, but the rule of equitable apportionment, each unit being entitled to a fair share of the waters of the Indus and its tributaries."

15 hrs.

This is a broad guiding principle. If we had tried to be guided by this principle, we would have been able, very easily, to settle the dispute. In the matter of equitable apportionment of waters, the International Association has also defined certain basis as to how the water should be apportioned, how the water should be shared by the contending parties. They have given five or six clauses. I will not read all of them, but I would mention only two. They are guided by the dry and arid conditions of the area, the contribution, the drainage of that particular basin and the needs of that area. Here in the year 1959-60, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh protested about the *ad hoc* allotment; it was stated by the Mr. Ganga Reddy that Andhra Pradesh should have 800 T. M. cft., Mysore should have 600 T. M. cft. and Maharashtra should have 400 T. M. cft. The Central Government has no *locus standi* to allot any water at all. The basic consideration is that there must be an agreement between the contending parties. As I said earlier, our country is a federal country and all the States are federal units. Over the utilisation of waters and land, each State is a Sovereign body; it is almost a quasi-sovereign body. Under these circumstances, the allocation made by the Government of India was highly improper. In the meanwhile, Andhra Pradesh wants to go ahead with certain projects. We are absolutely not opposed to their going ahead with the projects if that is not going to be prejudicial to our interests. We said, 'Let us decide about sharing of waters.' Meanwhile, it is very unwise and improper on the part of the Government of India to clear away some of the projects and allow Andhra Pradesh to go ahead with some of

[Shri M. N. Naghnoor]

the projects like Nagarjunasagar, appropriating a major share of the water. Once riparian rights are created, then there will be no water left for the other States We have clearly indicated on the floors of the Legislatures of Maharashtra and Mysore and also here that there is dispute over this, there is a little quantity of water, we *bona fide* need more water and, therefore, the issue should be decided. But that is being delayed. I do not attribute any motives to the hon. Minister or the government machinary, but it is a grave act of omission. We are all federal units. Suppose Andhra Pradesh comes and says that they have riparian rights, what will happen ? In spite of our protest, they have gone ahead erecting crest gates of Nagarjunasagar as against the wishes of the contending States. We said that they do not deserve so much of water, but they are trying to appropriate. It is on record that we have protested. A day might come when, if Andhra Pradesh wants to utilise her waters, she will have to take the help of the Army and the Police of Mr. Chavan to allow water from the upper regions. We are all States. Unless there is a broad agreement, we cannot force a particular issue and clear certain projects. I said that, as early as possible, a Tribunal should be appointed. I know, Government is anxious to appoint a Tribunal, but the acts that have already been committed are highly improper and are prejudicial to the interests of the upper regions of Maharashtra and Mysore, and these things have got to be corrected. Even now I would say that the best way to settle this dispute is by agreement because neither the Supreme Court nor the Government of India nor any other authority has any control over these States to make allocations or be guided by their decisions. It is only a Tribunal which can do it. Therefore, I still say that there should be an agreement, failing which there should be a Tribunal. In the matter of this Tribunal, we have heard something new. Now there is a proposal to say that we must have two Tribunals. In the year 1962 or 1963 when Mr. Gulati Commission was appointed, that Commission was appointed to go into the question of Krishna and Godavari waters. Then it was found that Godavari and Krishna basins are so much inter-linked that we cannot think of separate tribunal for Krishna and Godavari. Mr. Gulati made a suggestion that a correct assessment of the resources of the Krishna basin and the Godavari basin must be ascertained and then Mr. Gulati recommended that the surpluses of Godavari basin must be diverted to meet the requirments of Krishna basin. That is being avoided now. The basic reason behind this seems to be that Andhra Pradesh wants to enjoy the maximum share from the Krishna basin and also the Godavari surplus waters to be reserved for them and thus to say 'what is mine is mine and yours is also mine.' The waters of Krishna basin are being taken outside. the Krishna basin to irrigate about 32-35 lakhs of acres of land.

In the Krishna basin Maharashtra and Mysore are suffering and there are famine conditions. When we are unable to grow one single crop, our Andhra friends are anxious to grow two crops per year by making more water available to them. I would most welcome them to grow three crops per year but here we in the upper regions are starving. You can do it. It is most welcome but 20 million farmers are living right from Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Gulbarga, Raichur, and Bidar and in those areas people are not able to grow even one crop. They do not have sufficient drinking water facilities. In these circumstances I appeal to the Government that they must be very fair. I want Mr. K. L. Rao to be above all these things. I am sure an eminent engineer of his stature will give his best attention...

AN HON. MEMBER : Above all what ?

SHRI M. N. NAGHNOOR : Above all local considerations, local attachment. I request him to see that it is settled amicably and one must always realise that we are federating units and we have got equal status and the question of riparian rights and sovereignty of States does not solve our problem.

Lastly, Mysore has now in its programme many projects. Upto the end of the Third Plan we have projects costing about

Rs. 321 crores. The total expenditure so far is Rs. 129 crores. So the spill over is still Rs, 191 crores. We have been repeatedly requesting the Government of India to make available some resources for us so that we may implement our projects and they may give early benefits. But the Government of India has been very unkind to us and our projects are being delayed, Therefore, I appeal to the Government of India to find more funds. Secondly our Upper Krishna Project is one of our major projects which is going to irrigate about 20 lakhs acres of land. It is going to irrigate the most arid and famine stricken areas in our Mysore State. Therefore, I request the Government of India to make it a central project and implement it soon.

श्री क०मि० मधुकर (केसरिया) : सरकार की ओर से जो किताबें निकलती हैं उन में इस बात पर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है कि हमारा देश एक ऐसा देश है कि जहां पर घनी आबादी है, उपजाऊ भूमि है और यहां पर खनिज पदार्थ भी काफी मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं। साथ ही साथ यह भी सरकार की ओर से स्वीकार किया जाता है कि हमारे देश के विकास के लिए सबसे जरूरी चीज बिजली और पानी है। सरकार महात्मा गांधी के उस कथन को भी दोहराती है कि बिना सिंचाई की स्थायी व्यवस्था के खेती एक जुआ है। लेकिन सरकार कौन से प्रयत्न इसके लिए कर रही है इसका कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। पता नहीं वह ऐसा कहते हुए थकती क्यों नहीं है। उसके इस प्रकार के कहने का क्या अर्थ होता है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आया है। बहुत सी बातें हैं जिनको बार बार दोहराया जाता है। पता नहीं आत्म प्रवंचना के लिए ऐसा किया जाता है या लोगों को ठगने के लिए किया जाता है। जब बातें दोहराई जाती हैं तो क्यों नहीं जो नीति निर्धारित होती है उस पर अमल होता है। जब उन नीतियों पर अमल करने का सवाल आता है तो आप पीछे हट जाते हैं। आपकी कथनी और करनी में मेल नहीं बैठता है।

हमारे सिंचाई मन्त्री महोदय देश के एक प्रख्यात इंजीनियर हैं। हम बिहार के हैं। इनके यहां होने के बाद भी हमारे बिहार में सिंचाई की क्या व्यवस्था है, बिजली की क्या व्यवस्था है, बाढ़ नियन्त्रण की क्या व्यवस्था है, इन तीनों को आप देखें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि हमारे मन्त्री महोदय जो भले आदमी समझे जाते हैं, मैं भी समझता हूं कि ये भले आदमी हैं, फिर भी उनकी यह भलमनसाहत इस देश की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति में सहायक नहीं होती है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह क्या बात है। लेकिन उनका भला होना एक बात है और कांग्रेसी राजनीति के कुचक्र में उनका प्रभाव होना दूसरी बात है।

आप देखें कि आज 38 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि में खेती है। बीस बरस के बाद भी बहुत शर्म की बात है कि केवल एक चौथाई से भी कम में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है। देश में अन्न का अभाव है। ऐसी स्थिति में इतनी कम भूमि में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का होना बहुत ही शोचनीय बात है। हम अपने देश में पी एल 480 का अनाज मंगाते हैं। यह हमारे देश की प्रतिष्ठा, हमारे देश के गौरव और हमारे देश के स्वाभिमान को चोट पहुंचाने वाली बात है। आज भी हमें पी एल 480 की गुलामी से मुक्ति नहीं मिली है। इससे मुक्ति पाने के लिए सरकार की ओर से कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं। पी एल 480 के तहत अन्न मंगाने के मोह को सरकार छोड़ नहीं पा रही है। सरकार यही कोशिश करती प्रतीत होती है कि हमारी अन्न के मामले में परनिर्भरता बनी रहे।

आप देखें कि बिहार में, उत्तर प्रदेश में, पंजाब में घाटी के जो इलाके हैं, गंगा और दूसरी नदियों के बीच के जो इलाके हैं वहां की जमीन कितनी उपजाऊ है। फिर बिहार में खनिज पदार्थ भी बहुत मिलते हैं। उसके बावजूद भी उत्तर प्रदेश की या बिहार की

[श्री क० मि० मधुकर]

हालत को आप देखें। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में केवल 6 परसेंट में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो पाई है और जहां हो भी पाई है वह भी किसी काम की नहीं है।

[श्री गाडिलिंगन गौड पीठासीन हुए]

राम गंगा कैनाल बात चल रही थी। वहां पर क्या स्थिति है। वहां पर ठेकेदारों ने लूट मचा रखी है। जो वर्कर वहां काम करते हैं, उनको मजदूरी पाने में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जो वर्कर वहां काम करते हैं, उनके लिए कोई सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है। इन सबका नतीजा यह है कि जो काम की प्रगति है वह बहुत धीमी है।

तीन योजनायें हम पूरी कर चुके हैं। बिजली की यहां बहुत चर्चा होती है। यह कहा जाता है कि 64,000 गांवों में बिजली दी गई है। लेकिन आप देखें कि देश में गांवों की संख्या कितनी है। साढ़े पांच लाख से अधिक हमारे देश में गांव हैं। समझ में नहीं आता है कि साढ़े पांच लाख गांवों में से केवल 59,000 गांवों को बिजली देना कहां की अचीवमेंट है। कैसे इस पर गर्व किया जा सकता है। यह गौरव की बात नहीं है। आप इस पर दम्भ नहीं भर सकते हैं।

1968--69 के लिए जो लक्ष्य सरकार ने अपने सामने रखा था उस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में सरकार असफल रही है। यह सरकारी जो आंकड़े हैं उन से स्पष्ट हो जाता है।

सरकार की ओर से एलान किया जाता है कि देश में खेती की तरक्की हो गई है, देश में कृषि क्रान्ति हो गई है। अगर खेती की तरक्की हुई है, कृषि क्रान्ति हुई है, कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ी है तो यह सरकारी व्यवस्था के कारण नहीं बढ़ी है बल्कि इस वास्ते पैदावार बढ़ी है कि मौसम अच्छा रहा है, प्रकृति ने हमारा साथ दिया है। इसका श्रेय आपको नहीं है प्रकृति को है। जब तक सिंचाई की व्यवस्था स्थायी रूप से नहीं होती है, तब तक दम्भ भरने की बात सरकार के लिए आत्म-प्रवन्चना मात्र है।

बिहार में पिछले साल और बंगाल में, आसाम में इससाल बाढ़े आई हैं। बाढ़ों पर नियन्त्रण पाने के लिए आपने कहा है कि हमने ये ये काम किये हैं और बाढ़ों को रोकने में हमें काफी सफलता मिली है। लेकिन आज स्थिति क्या है ? बिहार में कोसी नदी के तटबन्ध टूट जाने से वहां भयंकर बाढ़ आई। असम में भयंकर बाढ़ आई। बाढ़े और सुखाड़ ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी स्थायी समस्यायें बन गई हैं और सरकार इनके आगे कुछ नहीं कर पा रही है। असम में बाढ़ आई। वहां पर बाढ़ों की रोक थाम करने के उपाय केन्द्र अपनाये, यह मांग असम की सरकार करती आ रही है। ब्रह्मपुत्र को नियन्त्रण में लाने के लिए केन्द्र ने एक योजना भी बनाई थी। सरकार ने और मन्त्री महोदय ने यह कबूल भी किया था कि वहां भयंकर बाढ़े आती हैं और उन पर काबू पाना चाहियें। लेकिन आज तक उस योजना को चालू नहीं किया गया है। बाढ़ों पर आज तक नियन्त्रण वहां नहीं पाया जा सका है और न ही वहां सिंचाई की कोई व्यवस्था हो सकी है, न कोई और ही काम हो सका है। आपके जो एलान होते हैं क्या उनका यही हश्र होगा, क्या आपकी योजनाओं का यही हश्र होगा ? क्या जो घोषणायें आप करते हैं, उनको पूरा करना आपका पावन कर्त्तव्य नहीं है।

जहां तक खेती का सम्बन्ध है, गांवों के किसानों में उसके प्रति आकर्षण बढ़ा है। लेकिन चूंकि सरकार उनको खेती की सुविधायें देने में, सिंचाई की सुविधायें देने में, बिजली की

सुविधायें प्रदान करने में नितान्त असफल रही है इस वास्ते जिन आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को लेकर किसान आगे बढ़े थे, वे अधूरी रह गई हैं। उन में बेचैनी व्याप्त हो गई है। बिहार की स्थिति तो यह है कि आए दिन अखबारों में आता है कि बिजली के कारखाने बन्द हो जाते हैं, बिजली ठप्प हो जाती है जिसके कारण उनके पम्पिंग सैट बन्द हो जाते हैं, बोरिंग पम्प बन्द हो जाते हैं, कारखाने बन्द हो जाते हैं, दूसरे काम ठप्प हो जाते हैं। वहां पर बिजली के ड्रापिंग की जो समस्या है उसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। डी० वी० सी० या दूसरी जगहों से जो बिजली मिलती है उसमें ड्रापिंग की समस्या भी चल रही है। इससे बड़ी परेशानी पैदा होती है किसानों को और दूसरों को। इसकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

आप कहते हैं कि किसानों को आप बिजली के कनैकशन देगें। लेकिन आप देखें कि बिजली कनैकशन देने के उनसे बाईस हजार रुपया अग्रिम मांगा जाता है। इतनी राशि वे किस प्रकार से जुटा सकते हैं, इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। फिर आप यह भी देखें कि पांच हार्स पावर से अधिक यदि वे इस्तेमाल करते हैं तो उनको सरचार्ज देना पड़ता है छः रुपये प्रति हार्स पावर के हिसाब से। इससे भी उनके सामने एक बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा होती है और अन्न की उपज बढ़ाने के रास्ते में बाधा उपस्थित होती है।

आपने यह भी कहा था कि आप बारह नए पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से किसान से चार्ज करेंगे। यह कहीं कहीं पर तो हो गया है लेकिन कहीं कहीं नहीं हुआ है। इस पर भी आप को गौर करना चाहिये। जो आपने एलान किया था उस पर आपको अमल करना चाहिये। किसानों से बारह पैसे प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से चार्ज होना चाहिए। किसानों के लिए आप को बिजली और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। इस मामले में आप संजीदगी से काम नहीं करते हैं। इसकी वजह से किसानों की जो कठिनाइयां हैं, वे बढ़ती हैं।

आप गंडक योजना को लें। मैंने इसके बारे में पिछले साल भी कहा था। गंडक योजना केवल बिहार के लिए नहीं है। इससे यू०पी० को भी लाभ होने वाला है और नेपाल को भी होने वाला है। मैंने इसके बारे में पिछले साल भी कहा था कि केन्द्र इसको अपने हाथ में ले और इसको पूरा करे। लेकिन ऐसा अभी तक नहीं किया गया है। बिहार में जब संविद की सरकार थी तब उस सरकार के सिंचाई मन्त्री श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह ने मांग की थी इसकी, लेकिन उनकी इस मांग की ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। अगर आप गंडक योजना को पूरा करना चाहते हैं तो इसको आप अपने हाथ में लें और अगर नहीं लेते हैं तो उतना ही ऋण या अनुदान आप बिहार सरकार को दें ताकि इस योजना को पूरा किया जा सके।

कोसी योजना को आप देखें। पश्चिमी कोसी कैनाल का तीन बार उद्घाटन हो चुका है। लेकिन फिर भी कहा जाता है कि नेपाल से झगड़ा तय नहीं हो पा रहा है इसलिए हम ईस्टर्न कोसी को शुरू नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि नेपाल से आप झगड़े को शीघ्र सुलझायें और ईस्टर्न कोसी योजना को पूरा करें। लार्ड बावेल और श्री नेहरू एक मत थे कि यह मल्टी परपज प्राजैक्ट हो। इससे इरिगेशन भी हो और पावर भी पैदा हो। लेकिन बिजली पैदा नहीं की जा रही है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी ओर भी ध्यान दें। नेपाल सरकार से समझौता होने में अगर कठिनाई होती है और इस योजना को हाथ में नहीं लिया जाता है, इसको खटाई में डाल दिया जाता है तो इससे बहुत हानि होगी।

[श्री कं० मि० मधुकर]

इसी तरह से सोन हाई कैनाल योजना है। पुन योजना है। चदन कैनाल योजना है। इनकी ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। अभी एक पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा है कि सत्तर करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। यह बहुत कम राशि है।

मैं चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश के लिए आपका एक इंटीग्रेटिड प्लान होना चाहिये, बिजली के सम्बन्ध में, बाढ़ नियत्रण के सम्बन्ध में, सिचाई के सम्बन्ध में ताकि जो सुविधायें एक जगह पर लोगो को उपलब्ध हैं, वे सुविधायें दूसरी जगह के लोगों को भी उपलब्ध हो सकें। जब आप नेशनल डवेलपमेन्ट की बात करते है तो आप को चाहिए कि जिन कठिनाइयों की तरफ आपका ध्यान दिलाया जाय, उन पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें। मैंने बार बार आपका ध्यान दिलाया है, पत्र भी लिखा है कि मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में मोतीपुर इलाके में बढ़ियारपुर में बाढ़ के कटाव की स्थिति भयंकर होती जा रही है, लेकिन आप ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। 50 लाख रुपया उस पर खर्च हो चुका है इस साल भी खर्च होगा, लेकिन स्थिति यह हो गई है कि अब नेशनल हाइवे नं. 32, रेल्वे लाइन और मोतीपुर शुगर फैक्टरी—इन सब पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ने वाला है। बाद में आप कहियेगा कि कुछ नहीं हो सका। समय रहते आप ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो इस तरह से काम नहीं चलने वाला है।

बिजली के सिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि बिजली की दर कम करना तो दूर, उस को बढ़ाने की बात की जा रही है। कोसी से अगर हम बिजली पैदा करें तो बहुत सस्ते दर पर वहां बिजली पैदा हो सकती है—लेकिन उस तरफ आप ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। इसी तरह से राजस्थान कैनाल के मामले मे कोई प्रगति नहीं हो पा रही है। यह सही है कि आपकी सरकार से वहां के मुख्य मन्त्री सुखाड़िया जी ने मांग की है कि राजस्थान कैनाल को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, लेकिन पता नहीं, आप उसको क्यों अपने हाथ में नहीं लेते हैं। साढ़े तीन लाख लोग वहां पर विस्थापित हो चुके हैं। राजस्थान जैसे इलाके में, जो मरुभूमि है, अगर सरकार की लापरवाही इसी तरह से चलती रही तो सूखा ही नहीं, वहां भयंकर अकाल भी पडनेवाला है।

यही स्थिति फरक्का प्रोजेक्ट है—उस इलाके में भी बहुत से लोग विस्थापित हो चुके हैं, उनको सैटिल करने की अभी तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हुई है। पाकिस्तान के साथ जो आपकी बातचीत चल रही है, वह भी अभी तक हल नहीं हो पाई है।

आप अपने एन. पी. सी. सी. की ओर देखिये उसका वर्कशाप आगरा में है। आगरा में वर्कशाप होते हुए भी आपने बहुत सी प्राइवेट कम्पनियों के साथ डायरैक्ट कांट्रेक्ट किये हुए हैं। जिसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उसमें पूरा उत्पादन नहीं होता है, उसकी पूरी कैपेसिटी का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है। मैं चाहूंगा कि एन. पी. सी. सी. के वर्कशाप का पूरा इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये और प्राइवेट लोगों को जो कांट्रेक्ट दिये जाते हैं, वे बन्द होने चाहिये।

बागमती योजना के सवाल को लीजिये। उस जिले में आपने फ्लड कंट्रोल की योजना बनाई है जो वहां के किसानों के लिये भयंकर आघात सिद्ध हो रही है। क्योंकि बागमती नदी में जो कीचड़ आता है, उस कीचड़ से किसानों के जमीन की उर्वरा शक्ति बढ़ती है लेकिन आप की योजना से जमीन बन्जर हो जायेगी। क्योंकि उस कीचड़ का इस्तेमाल जमीनों में नहीं हो पायेगा। इसलिये आप से अनुरोध है कि आप ऐसी योजना बनायें जिससे फ्लड कन्ट्रोल के साथ साथ सिचाई हो सके,

उस कीचड़ का इस्तेमाल हो सके। कोसी, बागमती, गण्डक योजनाओं के लागू होने का मतलब होता है कि बिहार की 60 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होगी और यदि हम केवल एक टन फी एकड़ ले लें तो बिहार से आपको 60 लाख टन अनाज मिल सकता है। जो देश की खपत की बहुत हद तक पूर्ति कर सकता है।

अगर आप इन समस्याओं पर ध्यान नहीं देंगे तो चाहे आप कितने ही बड़े आदमी हों, लेकिन प्रशासन के मामले में, योजनाओं के मामले में आपकी क्षमता और योग्यता का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पायेगा और देश समझेगा कि इतना बड़ा कौम्पीटेन्ट इन्जीनियर मिनिस्टर होने के बाद भी कोई काम नहीं कर सका। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि जितनी बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं, उनके बारे में आप कैटेगोरिकल आन्सर दीजिये—ब्रह्मपुत्र, गण्डक, कोसी योजना, कटाव के विषय में, राजस्थान कैनाल के विषय में—बिहार की सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में अपने भाषण में प्रकाश डालें।

श्री अहमद आगा (बारामूला) : सभापति जी, मुल्क की तरक्की का इनहसार बिजली और पानी पर है। कांग्रेस सरकार ने पिछली पांचसाला योजनाओं और पिछले दो सालों की योजनाओं से मुल्क की काफी तरक्की की है। इन्होंने 81 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन को सैराब करने की योजना बनाई थी, जिसमें से 35 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन सैराब हो चुकी है। 13 मिलियन एकड़ जमीन सैलाब की तबाही से बचाई। बिजली 1951 के मुकाबले चार गुना ज्यादा जेनरेट हुई, एटामिक पावर स्टेशन बम्बई, मद्रास और राजस्थान में बनाये। इस तरह से मुल्क की काफी तरक्की हुई है।

मैं काश्मीर को रिप्रेजेन्ट करता हूँ। मैंने यह देखा है कि काश्मीर में भी काफी तरक्की हुई है। जहां तक सड़कों का ताल्लुक है-सड़कों को जाल बिछाया गया है। मगर जहां तक बिजली और सिंचाई का ताल्लुक है—मैंने काश्मीर में देखा है—पिछले 20 सालों में बहुत कम तवज्जह दी गई है। वहां कोई मेजर या मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में नहीं लिये गये, बिजली को कोई बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में नहीं लिया गया। रियासत के गवर्नर ने अभी कुछ देर पहले अपने एड्रेस में कहा था—रावी और तवी कम्पलेक्स को हाथ में लिया जाय। लेकिन मैंने इस बजट में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं देखी जिससे जाहिर होता है कि इन पर काम शुरू हो सकेगा। लेकिन चूंकि यह बात गवर्नर के एड्रेस में कही गई है इसलिये शायद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट चौथी पांचसाला योजना में इस को ले सकेगी। जम्मू का वह सारा इलाका जो जम्मू और कठवा के दरम्यान पड़ता है पानी की बून्द-बून्द के लिये तरस रहा है, उन को पीने का पानी मोयस्सर नहीं है। अगर वहां पर हमारा रावी और तवी ब्लाक बन जाय, जो कि बहुत देर से शुरू हुआ है, तो उम्मीद करनी चाहिये कि वहां की एक लाख बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन सैराब हो सकेगी। हालांकि जम्मू का बहुत ज्यादा इलाका ऐसा है, जो सैराब नहीं होता है, और वह शायद फिर भी ऐसा ही रहे। काश्मीर की बेशतर जमीन जो जेरे-काश्त है, वह ज्यादातर कुओं से सेराब होती है, वाटर-सप्लाई के लिये पिछले साल हमको 90 लाख रुपये मिले थे, इस साल उस को घटाकर 80 लाख कर दिया गया है। पिछले साल बिजली के लिये हम को 514 लाख रुपये मिले थे, इस साल मैंने देखा है कि उसमें भी कमी कर दी गई है, इस साल 511 लाख रुपये दिये जाने वाले हैं। मैं ऐसा महसूस कर रहा हूँ कि काश्मीर में इस सिलसिले में कुछ कम तवज्जह दी जा रही है। मैं देखता हूं कि दूसरी रियासतों में बड़े बड़े प्रोजेक्ट्स पर काफी रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, वहां पर काफी काम हुआ है मुल्क ने काफी तरक्की की है, लेकिन काश्मीर को फरामोश नहीं किया जा सकता। मुल्क के एक बाजू को कमजोर नहीं

[श्री अहमद आगा]

रखा जा सकता, अगर बाजू की एक अंगुली भी कमजोर रहेगी तो सारा बाजू दुखेगा। कहा गया है—

समुन्द्र से मिले प्यासे को शबनम,
बखीली है, यह रजाकी नहीं है।

मैं देखता हूं कि काश्मीर के लिये जो रुपया इस सिलसिले में दिया जाता है, वह बहुत कम है और वहां की सरकार उस से कुछ नहीं कर पाती। हमारे पास 1947 से पहले बिजली का जो प्रोजेक्ट था, वही अब भी है, पिछले 22 सालों में कुछ नहीं हुआ। वहां चार प्रोजेक्ट्स बन सकते थे, हाथ में लिये भी गये थे—अपर सिन्धु, लोअर जेहलम, चिनैनी, सलाल। चिनैनी में कुछ काम हुआ है। लोअर जेहलम, मेरी कांस्टीचुएन्सी में पड़ता है, जब उसको देखता हूं तो ऐसा नजर आता है कि काम बन्द हो गया है। बड़ी सुस्त रफ्तार से वहां पर काम हो रहा है। अपर-सिन्ध की भी यही हालत है। सलाल के लिये यह वायदा था कि उस को सेन्ट्रल प्रोजेक्ट के तौर पर लिया जायेगा, लेकिन अभी तक कुछ नहीं हुआ। वहां पर पुल बनाना जरूरी था, जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया को उस के साथ मिला सके, वह पुल बन चुका है—उस का 3200 फुट का स्पान है, लेकिन बिजली पैदा करने के सिलसिले में अभी तक कोई मौजू कदम नहीं उठाये गये।

हमारे काश्मीर में एक ही सीजन चलता है। लोग तीन-चार महीने काम करते हैं बाकी साल भर बेकार बैठे रहते हैं। वहां पर बहुत से कारखानों की जरूरत है। वहां पर बहुत सा काम प्रोवाइड किया जा सकता है लेकिन जब तक बिजली नहीं होगी तब तक कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है। वहां पर 8 हजार मुरब्बा मील पर जंगल वाकय है जहां से तजार्ती लकड़ी बरामद हो रही है। वहां पर फूड बुड इन्डस्ट्रीज का बहुत स्कोप है लेकिन उसके लिए बिजली की जरूरत है।

यहां पर कश्मीर के मुताल्लिक जब भी बात होती है तो वह एक्तिसादी मसले को लेकर बहुत कम होती है, सियासी मसले पर ही ज्यादा तर होती है। अगर सियासी मसले की जगह पर एक्तिसादी मसले को ही उठाया जाये और वहां पर तरक्की के रास्ते पैदा किये जायं, लोगों को रोजगार मिले तो फिर वहां पर कोई समस्या ही नहीं है। कोई समस्या रह नहीं सकती है। आज वहां पर सारे के सारे लोग बेकार हैं, वे क्या करेंगे? हमारे यहां दस हजार मिलियन टन बाक्साइट का सर्वे हो चुका है लेकिन उसके मुताल्लिक अभी तक कुछ नहीं किया गया है। लाइम-स्टोन 85 हजार मिलियन टन है, सलाल में 10 हजार मिलियन टन के करीब मौजूद है। जिप्सम 76 हजार मिलियन टन है, ग्रैफाइट 48 हजार मिलियन टन है लेकिन उसके लिए कोई भी ठोस कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं।

मुझे उम्मीद है कि मन्त्री महोदय यहां पर यह एश्योरेंस देंगे कि इस फाइव ईयु प्लान में बिजली और सिंचाई का काम वहां पर हाथ में लिया जायेगा और उसको मुकम्मिल करने की कोशिश की जायेगी। रियासती सरकार तो इसलिए वहां पर ज्यादा काम नहीं कर पाती है क्योंकि उसको बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। वह तो सिर्फ मेन्टीनेन्स का काम ही करती है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मन्त्री जी अपनी तकरीर में यह एश्योरैन्स देंगे कि वहां पर लोवर जेलम और सलाल में तेज रफ्तार से काम किया जायेगा और रावी व तवी कम्पलेक्स पर खासी तेजी से काम किया जायेगा।

इसके अलावा इस वक्त मैं और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ।

[श्री احمد آغا (بارامولا)-सभापति जी-मुल्क की तरक्की का इन्हसार बिजली और पानी पर है- कांग्रेस सरकारने पिछली पांचसाला योजनाओं और पिछले दो सालों की योजनाओं से मुल्क की काफी तरक्की की है-इन्होंने ८१ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई करने की योजना बनाई थी- जिस में से ३५ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन सिंचाई हो चुकी है-१३ मिलियन एकड़ जमीन सिंचाई की सिंचाई से बिजली १९५१ के मुकाबले से चार गुना ज्यादा जेनरेट होती- ईस्टर्न पावर सप्लाई कम्पनी, मद्रास और राजस्थान में बनाये-इस तरह से मुल्क की काफी तरक्की होती है-

मैं कश्मीर को कंग्रेचुलेट करता हूं- मैंने यह देखा है कि कश्मीर में भी काफी तरक्की होती है-जहां तक सड़कों का तअल्लुक है- सड़कों का जाल बिछाया गया है - मगर जहां तक बिजली और सिंचाई का तअल्लुक है- मैंने कश्मीर में देखा है-पिछले २० सालों में बहुत कम तवज्जह दी गई है- वहां कोई मेजर या मीडियम प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में नहीं लिये गये-बिजली का कोई बड़ा प्रोजेक्ट हाथ में नहीं लिया गया-रियासत के गवर्नर ने अभी कुछ देर पहले अपने एड्रेस में कहा था- राजा और कौंसिल को हाथ में लिया जाये-लेकिन मैंने इस बजट में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं देखी जिस से ظاہر होता हो कि ان پر کام شروع ہو سکے گا- लेकिन चूंकि यह बात गवर्नर के एड्रेस में कही गई है इस लिये शायद सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट चौथी पांच साला योजना में इस को ले सके गी-जम्मू का वह सारा इलाका जो जम्मू और कठुआ के दरमियान पड़ता है पानी की बहुत बहुत के लिये तरस रहा है-इन को पीने का पानी मयस्सर नहीं है- अगर वहां पर हमारा राजा और कौंसिल बन जाते जो कि बहुत देर से शुरू हुआ है तो उम्मीद करनी चाहिये कि वहां एक लाख बीस हजार एकड़ जमीन सिंचाई हो सकेगी-हालांकि जम्मू का बहुत ज्यादा इलाका ऐसा है जो सिंचाई नहीं होता है-और वह शायद फिर भी ऐसा ही रहे-कश्मीर की बेशतर जमीन जो जेर काश्त है वह ज्यादा तर कुओं से सिंचाई होती है- वाटर सप्लाई के लिये पिछले साल हमें को ९० लाख रुपये मिले थे इस साल इस को घटाकर ८० लाख कर दिया गया है-पिछले साल बिजली के लिये हमें को ५१४ लाख रुपये मिले थे-इस साल मैंने देखा है कि इस में भी कमी कर दी गई है-इस साल ५११ लाख रुपये दिये जाने वाले हैं-मैं ऐसा महसूस कर रहा हूं कि कश्मीर में इस सिलसिले में कुछ कम तवज्जह दी जा रही है-मैं देखता हूं कि दूसरी रियासतों में बड़े बड़े प्राजेक्टस पर काफी रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है-वहां पर काफी काम हुआ है-मुल्क ने काफी तरक्की की है लेकिन कश्मीर को फरामोश नहीं किया जा सकता-मुल्क के एक बाजू को कमजोर नहीं रखा जा सकता- अगर बाजू की एक-

ضرورت ہے-وہاں پر بہت سا کام پرائیویٹ کیا جاسکتا ہے لیکن جب تک بجلی نہیں ہوگی تب تک کوئی کام نہیں ہو سکتا ہے-وہاں پر ۸ ہزار مربع میل پر جنگل واقع ہے جہاں سے تجارتی لکڑی برآمد ہو رہی ہے-وہاں پر ووڈ انڈسٹریز کا بہت اسکوپ ہے لیکن اس کے لئے بجلی کی ضرورت ہے—

یہاں پر کشمیر کے متعلق جب بھی بات ہوتی ہے تو وہ اقتصادی مسئلہ کو لیکر بہت کم ہوتی ہے-سیاسی مسئلہ پر ہی زیادہ تر ہوتی ہے-اگر سیاسی مسئلہ کی جگہ پر اقتصادی مسئلہ کو ہی اٹھایا جائے اور وہاں پر طرقی کے راستے پیدا کئے جائیں-لوگوں کو روزگار ملے تو پھر وہاں پر کوئی سمسیا ہی نہیں ہے-کوئی سمسیا رہ نہیں سکتی ہے-آج وہاں پر سارے کے سارے لوگ بیکار ہیں وے کیا کرینگے-ہمارے یہاں دس ہزار ملین ٹن باکسائیٹ کا سروے ہوچکا ہے لیکن اس کے متعلق ابھی تک کچھ نہیں کیا گیا ہے-لائیر اسٹون ۸۵ ہزار ملین ٹن ہے-سلال میں ۱۰ء۱ ملین ٹن کے قریب موجود ہے-جپسر ۷۶ ہزار ملین ٹن ہے-گریفائیٹ ۴۸ ہزار ملین ٹن ہے لیکن اس کے لئے کوئی بھی ٹھوس قدم نہیں اٹھائے جارہے ہیں-

مجھے امید ہے کہ منتری مہودے یہاں پر یہ اشیورینس دینگے کہ اس فائیو ایر پلین میں بجلی اور سنچائی کا کام وہاں پر ہاتھ میں لیا جائیگا اور اس کو مکمل کرنے کی کوشش کی جائیگی-

[شری احمد آغا]

انگلی بھی کمزور رہے گی تو سارا بازو دکھے گا- کہا گیا ہے کہ

سمندر سے ملے پیاسے کو شبنم
بخیلی ہے یہ رضا کی نہیں ہے-

میں دیکھتا ہوں کہ کشمیر کے لئے جو روپیہ اس سلسلے میں دیا جاتا ہے وہ بہت کم ہے اور وہاں کی سرکار اس سے کچھ نہیں کر پائی-ہمارے پاس ۱۹۴۷ سے پہلے بجلی کا جو پراجیکٹ تھا وہی اب بھی ہے-پچھلے ۲۲ سالوں میں کچھ نہیں ہوا ہے-وہاں چار پراجیکٹس بن سکتے تھے-ہاتھ میں لئے بھی گئے تھے- اپر سندھ-لوئر جھلم-چھنیٹی اور سلال- چھنیٹی میں کچھ کام ہوا ہے- لوئر جھلم میری کانسٹیٹوئنسی میں پڑتا ہے-جب اس کو دیکھتا ہوں تو ایسا لگتا ہے کہ کام بند ہو گیا ہے-بڑی سست رفتار سے وہاں پر کام ہو رہا ہے-اپر سندھ کی بھی یہی حالت ہے-سلال کے لئے یہ وائدہ تھا کہ اس کو سنٹرل پراجیکٹ کے طور پر لیا جائیگا-لیکن ابھی تک کچھ نہیں ہوا-وہاں پر پل بنانا ضروری تھا-جو اڑسٹرل ایریا کو اس کے ساتھ ملا سکے-وہ پل بن چکا ہے-اس کا ۳۲۰۰ فٹ کا سپان ہے لیکن بجلی پیدا کرنے کے سلسلے میں ابھی تک کوئی موثر قدم نہیں اٹھائے گئے-

ہمارے کشمیر میں ایک ہی سیزن چلتا ہے-لوگ تین چار مہینے کام کرتے ہیں باقی سال بھر بیکار بیٹھے رہتے ہیں-وہاں پر بہت سے کارخانوں کی

ریاستی سرکار تو اس لئے وہاں پر زیادہ کام نہیں کر پاتی ہے کیونکہ اس کو بہت کم پیسہ ملتا ہے۔ وہ تو صرف مینٹی۔ نینس کا کام ہی کرتی ہے۔ مجھے امید ہے کہ منتری جی اپنی گرانٹ میں یہ اشیورینس دینگے کہ وہاں پر لوور جیلم اور سلال میں تیز رفتار سے کام کیا جائیگا اور راوی و تلوی کمپلیکس پر خاص تیزی سے کام کیا جائیگا۔ اس کے علاوہ اس وقت میں اور کچھ نہیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔]

और पानी दे। पानी उपलब्ध करने के जो साधन है उनमें मेजर प्रोजेक्टेस हैं, माइनर प्रोजेक्टेस हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आप नहरों के जरिए से, ट्यूबवेल्स के जरिए से और लिफ्ट इरीगेशन के जरिए से किसानों को पानी दे सकते हैं। जहां तक मेजर प्रोजेक्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है, वे अधिकतर पूरे नहीं हो पाये हैं। जहां जहां पर अकाल की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो जाती है, जैसे बिहार में या यू० पी० के पूर्वी जिलों में तो वहां पर आप लिफ्ट इरीगेशन की थोड़ी बहुत सुविधाए प्रदान करते हैं लेकिन वह चीज़ सीजनल होती है, थोड़े समय के लिए ही होती है, उससे उनकी पानी की समस्या हल नहीं होती है। इस बजट में यू० पी० के लिए आपने इस तरह का कोई प्रयोजन नहीं किया है कि वहां पर किसानों को सस्ती दरों पर और समय पर पानी मिल जाये।

श्री राम चरण (खुर्जा) : चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे देश की ५० फीसदी आबादी किसानों के साथ बंधी हुई है। किसानों की जिन्दगी इस देश में पानी के साथ बंधी हुई है। और पानी की क्या स्थिति है? हमारे पास जो वाटर रिसोर्सेज हैं, आजादी के बाद से अभी तक उनका एक चौथाई हिस्सा भी इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाया है। वैसे तो माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारे मिनिस्टर बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं, इंजीनियर हैं और इसमें कोई शक भी नहीं है। लेकिन अभी तक कितने परसेन्ट पानी का उपयोग किया जा सका है, इस बात को भी तो आप देखें। कितना पानी अभी तक किसानों को दिया गया है? तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में करीब करीब 534 मेजर और माइनर प्रोजेक्ट्स चलाये गये लेकिन उनमें से अभी तक करीब पचास परसेन्ट ही पूरे हुए हैं। साथ ही आप इस बात को भी देखें कि किसानों को जो बिजली मिलती है वह किस रेट पर मिलती है? इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए पूंजीपतियों को तो सस्ती दर पर बिजली दी जाती है लेकिन किसानों को वही बिजली मंहगी मिलती है। मैं कांग्रेस सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह इस देश की भलाई चाहती है और किसानों के हित की बात सोचती है तो वह किसानों को सस्ते दामों पर बिजली

वैसे तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं, अन्तर्राज्यीय वाटर रिसोर्सेज को झगड़ों को निपटाने के लिए इन्टर स्टेट वाटर डिस्प्यूट ऐक्ट बनाया गया है, लेकिन उससे अभी तक कोई लाभ प्रतीत नहीं हुआ है। आज तक जितने भी मसले उठे हैं उनका कोई निपटारा उस एक्ट के जरिए से नहीं हो पाया है। आप कृष्णा, गोदावरी और नर्मदा के झगड़े को देखें, वे आज तक नहीं तय हो पाये हैं। बड़े अफसोस की बात है। आखिर वजह क्या है? इस कमीशन में जो काम करते हैं, जो आफिसर्स हैं वे स्टेट्स को बरगलाते हैं और कोई हल निकलने ही नहीं देते हैं। आपने गुलाटी कमीशन बनाया, पहले उसका टर्म कितने दिन का था और फिर बाद में आप ने उसको कितने एक्सटेंशन दिए? इससे साफ जाहिर होता है कि अधिकारी गण अपने स्वार्थ के लिए स्टेट्स को लड़ाते रहते हैं न कि उनके डिप्यूट्स को सेटिल करते हैं। आपने मिनिस्ट्री आफ इरीगेशन एंड पावर के अन्तर्गत बहुत से बोर्ड और कमीशन्स बनाये हैं लेकिन मेरे खयाल से

[श्री राम चरण]

उनकी सिफारिशों पर कोई अमल, इम्प्लीमेंटेशन या एग्जीक्यूशन नहीं हो पाता है।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर किसानों को समय पर पानी नहीं दिया गया, और उन को इरीगेशन फेसिलिटी प्रोवाइड नहीं की गई तो फिर कहीं ऐसा न हो कि किसानों का रुख भी कम्युनिस्टों की तरफ हो जाये । अभी तक तो इस देश में जो कम्युनिस्ट हैं वे एग्रीकल्चरिस्ट नहीं हैं, बल्कि लेबर क्लास वाले ही हैं लेकिन अगर किसानों के डिमाग में भी यह बात पैदा हो गई कि यह सरकार किसी प्रकार से भी उनको सुविधा देने में समर्थ नहीं है तो हो सकता है कि वे भी कम्युनिस्टों के साथ बैठकर कम्युनिस्ट हो जाय। इसलिए आपका ध्यान इस ओर अवश्य जाना चाहिए।

एक बात और है। फरक्का प्रोजेक्ट का ओरिजनल एस्टीमेट 70 करोड़ का था लेकिन उसका रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट 160 करोड़ का हो गया । इसकी वजह क्या है ? इसकी वजह है नौकरशाही की लापरवाही। इनीशल स्टेज पर कम कास्ट दिखाकर वे लोग प्रोजेक्ट्स को पास करा लेते हैं और फिर बाद में उनकी कास्ट बढ़ जाती है। जब उसका ओरिजनल एस्टीमेट 70 करोड़ का था और बाद में वह 160 करोड़ का हो गया तो उसका मतलब है कि उसमें लूपहोल है। फरक्का प्रोजेक्ट से इस देश को लाभ होगा लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ पावर ऐन्ड इरीगेशन ने उसको ओरिजनल कास्ट पर बनाकर क्यों नहीं तैयार किया ? उसकी क्या वजह है ? उसका कारण है अधिकारियों की लापरवाही। इस मिनिस्ट्री में दो विंग है, एक तो वाटर विंग है दूसरा पावर विंग है। दोनों विंगज में एक हजार इंजीनियर्स हैं । वे एयर कन्डीशन्ड बिल्डिंग्ज में बैठकर हिन्दुस्तान का जो नक्शा तैयार करते हैं वह गलत होता है। लिहाजा मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस बात को नोट कर लें कि इस मिनिस्ट्री के दोनों पावर और वाटर विंग्ज की वर्किंग को एनालाइज किया जाये और देखा जाये कि कितना वर्क है, सीजनल वर्क है या फुल टाइम वर्क है। उनको फुल टाइम वर्क प्रोवाइड किया जाये तथा उनकी पूरी यूटिलिटी का इस्तेमाल किया जाये।

इसके अलावा सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट से ताल्लुक रखता हूं। लिफ्ट वाटर इरीगेशन बोर्ड में जो नान-मिनिस्ट्रियल स्टाफ और जो टेक्निकल स्टाफ है, उसमें क्लास 3 और गजेटेड पोस्ट्स के अन्दर, सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की किसी भी केटेगरी को आप लें, सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इसकी क्या वजह है । वहां के आफीसर्स सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को गले नहीं लगाना चाहते। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि आन्ध्र की मिसाल को याद रखें। आन्ध्र के अन्दर जो जुल्म होता है तो क्या यहां पर उस जुल्म को बर्दाश्त करेंगें ? क्यों नहीं सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट की क्लास 3, क्लास 4 और गजेटेड पोस्टों में उनका कोटा पूरा करने की कोशिश की जाती है। जहां तक डिपार्टमेंटल प्रोमोशन्स और टेक्निकल पोस्टों की बात है, सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के क्लास 3 का प्रोमोशन का कोटा आप उठाकर देखेंगें तो निल के बराबर मिलेगा। इसकी वजह क्या हैं ? यहां के ब्यूरियोक्रेटिक आफीसर्स हैं जोकि तासुबी हैं। वे यह नहीं चाहते कि इस देश का निर्माण हो, वे नहीं चाहते कि सामाजिक उन्नति हो । तो मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक देश के किसानों का सवाल है, उनको आप पानी दीजिए।

मैं बाढ़ की बात कहता हूं। इन्होंने सन् 1954 में फ्लड कन्ट्रोल एक्ट पास किया।

उसके अन्तर्गत हर स्टेट के अन्दर फ्लड कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड सेट अप किये गये ताकि ये फ्लड को कन्ट्रोल करें । इन्होंने फ्लड कन्ट्रोल किया । लेकिन अगर वास्तव में ये देखेंगें तो जितने इन्होंने फीगर्स दिये हैं कि इतने विलेजेज को प्रोटेक्ट किया गया, तो क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बता सकते है कि जिस एरिया को प्रोटेक्ट किया गया, उसमें क्या फिर बाढ़ नहीं आई । बाढ़ आई है । डिफेक्ट यह है कि यहां के जो दरिया हैं यहां के जो रीवर्स हैं, इनके बेड्स में जो सिल्ट आती है उसको जब तक यह नहीं रोकेंगें, तब तक इस देश के फ्लड्स को नहीं रोक सकते हैं । इसके लिए अगर आप उसके ऊपर केचमेंट एरियाज के अन्दर सिल्ट को प्रिवेन्ट करने के लिए स्टेप लेंगें तो आप फ्लड्स को रोक सकते हैं । जहां तक फ्लड्स की बात है, मिनिस्टर साहब टेक्निकल आदमी हैं, वे जानते होगे कि कोई भी फ्लड इन्डिया के अन्दर ऐसा नहीं था जोकि सात दिन से ज्यादा रहा हो । तो क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कोई स्कीम नहीं बना सकते हैं जिससे कि उस पानी को डिटेन करके यूटिलाइज किया जा सके ।

अब जहां तक बिजली की बात है, इन्होंने एक ग्रिड सिस्टम स्टार्ट कर दिया । उससे एक स्टेट की बिजली दूसरी स्टेट के दे सकते हैं । ग्रिड सिस्टम का उन्होंने एक प्लान बनाया लेकिन जो रीवर ग्रिड सिस्टम है या वाटर रिसोसेज सिस्टम के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं । जिस समय बाढ़ आती है, उस पानी को क्यों नहीं डाइवर्ट करते हैं ताकि जहां पर शार्टेज आफ वाटर है, वहां पर उनको यूटीलाइज किया जा सके । क्यों नहीं अन्डर ग्राउन्ड चेनल्स आप बनाते ताकि जो फ्लड आए उसको प्रिजर्व किया जा सके और समय पर यूटीलाइज किया जा सके ।

आपके रीवर्स की जहां तक बात है, इनके बेड्स डिफेक्टिव हैं । यहां पर चीफ इन्जीनियर साहब बैठे हुए हैं । अर्थ डेम आपके बिल्कुल बेकार हो चुके हैं । आप किसी अर्थ डेम को ले लीजिए । आफटर फिफटी इयर्स वह बिल्कुल डिफेक्टिव हो जाएगा और वह फ्लड्स नहीं रोक पाएगा क्योंकि उसके बेड पर सिल्ट हो जाएगी । तो क्या आप इस तरह का प्रोवीजन कर रहे हैं कि अर्थ डेम की बजाए कोई दूसरी चीज हो जिससे ये फ्लड्स रोके जा सकें ।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की बात है, मैं अपने जिले की दो एक बातें कह दूं । हमारे जिले का हर किसान चाहता है कि उसे बिजली मिले जिससे वह तीन गुना, चार गुना, पांच गुना और दस गुना गल्ला पैदा कर सकें, लेकिन यह सरकार 22 साल के बाद और तीन पचवर्षीय योजनाएँ बनाने के बाद भी नाकाबिल रही है कि हर किसान को बिजली दे सके और हर किसान को पानी दे सके ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : आप मिनिस्टर साहब को अपने जिले का नाम बता दें ?

श्री राम चरण : मेरा जिला बुलन्दशहर है जहां का हर किसान चाहता है कि उसको पानी समय पर मिल जाए, नहरे पानी दें । आपके जो सरकारी ट्यूबवेल्स हैं वे फेल हो चुके हैं । जिन लोगों ने प्राइवेट ट्यूबवेल्स लगा रखे हैं उनको भी बिजली नहीं मिलती है । और जो कुछ मिलती है वह रिश्वत के सहारे मिलती है ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह : जरूर मिलनी चाहिए ।

श्री राम चरण : अगर आप देश के किसान का भला चाहते हैं तो मिनिस्टर साहब को चाहिए कि वे किसानों को पानी दें ।

रूरल इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन की एक बात और मैं कहना चाहता हूं । इन्होंने कहा है कि देहातों में बिजली पहुंचा रहे हैं । मैं आपको बताऊं कि जिन गांवों के अन्दर इन्होंने बिजली पहुंचाई

[श्री राम चरण]

है, वहां पर सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के एरिया के अन्दर बिजली का एक खम्बा भी नहीं मिलेगा। 80 फीसदी गांवों के अन्दर यह जो बिजली है यह सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों के हक में नहीं है।

जहां तक ड्रिंकिंग वाटर, पीने के पानी की बात है, 80 फीसदी देश के गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पीने के पानी के साधन नहीं हैं। मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि इन्होंने अब एक स्कीम बनाई है। (समय की घंटी) मैं एक मिनट लूंगा। जो यह रूरल वाटर सप्लाई स्कीम बनाई है, तो क्या मिनिस्टर साहब बताएंगे कि जिस जगह पर पीने का पानी नहीं है, तो क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्दर हर गांव में पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम करेंगे।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक पाकिस्तान और इन्डिया का सवाल है, यह इस तरह से लिंगर आन होने की जो बात है, यह डिस्प्यूट कब तक पाकिस्तान के साथ चलता रहेगा। यह क्या खिलवाड़ है। आपको चाहिए कि पर्मानेन्ट बेसिस पर आप इसको समाप्त कर दें और तय कर लें कि इतने परसेन्ट वाटर हम लेंगे और इतने परसेन्ट वे लेंगे, इतने क्यूसेक्स वाटर हम लेंगें और इतने क्यूसेक्स वे यूटीलइज करेंगें और वह जो फैसला हो, उसका इम्पलीमेंटेशन हो जाए। और इन्टरनेशनल बेसिस पर उसका एग्रीमेंट हो जाए। आपने जो फरक्का प्रोजेक्ट बना दी तो पाकिस्तान की जबान ललचाने लगे। उसको पता है कि फरक्का बांध के बन जाने से इस देश का, भारत का कितना डेवलपमेंट होगा। तो क्या मन्त्री जी इन्टरनेशनल वाटर डिस्प्यूट के अन्दर इस तरह का प्रोवीजन करेंगे जिससे हमेशा के लिए यह सवाल हल हो जाए और इन्टरनेशनल कोर्ट के जरिये से हो।

अन्त में मैं मन्त्री जी से कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां यू० पी० के अन्दर और खास तौर से पूर्वी इलाकों के अन्दर और बिहार के अन्दर उन एरियाज के किसानों को, जिनको स्केयरसिटी एरिया कहते हैं या जिसको फेमिन एरिया कहते हैं, वहां पर बाढ़ भी आ जाती है और छः महीने के बाद भुखमरी भी हो जाती है, पानी देने की व्यवस्था करें।

श्री यशवंतसिंह कुशवाह (भिंड) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे अवसर दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सिंचाई विभाग की जो मांगें पेश हुई हैं, उनका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। कई वक्ता महानुभावों ने सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री महोदय की इस आधार पर तारीफ की है कि वे तकनीकी व्यक्ति हैं। मैं भी उनकी तारीफ करता हूं कि उन्हें यह सौभाग्य प्राप्त है कि वे इन्जीनियर हैं। लेकिन इन्जीनियर होने के नाते उनसे विभाग के कामों में अधिक क्षमता लाने की लोग आशा कर रहे हैं, लेकिन स्थिति ठीक इसके विपरीत है। मैं उदाहरण के रूप में, उनके ही द्वारा दिये गये आंकों के आधार पर बताऊंगा कि सिंचाई विभाग की जो मौजूदा सिंचाई क्षमता है, मौजूदा स्थिति में उस क्षमता में केवल 50 फीसदी में सिंचाई हो पाती है अर्थात क्षमता क्षेत्र का 50 या 55 फीसदी ही केवल सिंचाई क्षेत्र हैं अर्थात वे उनकी क्षमता के आधार पर क्षमता से आधा ही काम करवा पाए हैं। उनके विभाग में लोग लापरवा हैं, इसका उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूं। जो मशीनरी नदी योजना के कामों के लिए खरीदी गई उसके बारे में उन्होंने अपने दिये हुए आंकड़ों में यह स्वीकार किया है कि 173 लाख रुपये की मशीनरी नष्ट हो जाएगी। केवल 30 लाख रुपये की मशीनरी जो टूटी फूटी हालत में है, ऐसी बची है जिसका उपयोग दूसरी योजना में किया जा सकता है।

लापरवाही के साथ साथ इनका डिपार्टमेंट घोर मौज करता है। इस मौज का उदाहरण यह है कि वह बहाने खोजा करता है कि किस तरह से हम विदेशों की यात्रा कर सकें। एक बहाना खोजा, रूस की यात्रा करने का, इनके डिपार्टमेंट के बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों ने कि वहां जाकर तैराकी सीखेंगे। एक बहाना खोजा गया पैरिस की यात्रा का कि खुली नाली में पानी किस तरह जाता है, सफाई कैसे रखी जा सकती है इन बातों को देखें। इसी तरह से और बहानों से अनेक प्रतिनिधि मंडल विदेशों में भेजे जाते हैं और इस तरह से पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर मंत्री जी तकनीकी तज्ञ व्यक्ति हैं तो उनके डिपार्टमेंट की क्षमता बढ़नी चाहिए जो मौजूदा सिंचाई साधन हैं उनसे सिंचाई का एरिया बढ़ना चाहिए, उनके विभाग की जो सम्पदा है, जो मशीनरी है, उसकी देखभाल ठीक रूप से, अच्छे ढंग से होना चाहिए और पैसे का दुरुपयोग उनके मातहत उनको आंखों में धूल डालकर न कर सकें, इसलिए विशेष सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए।

एक और बात उनकी लापरवाही की मैं बताना चाहता हूं और वह यह है कि, सभापति महोदय आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि हमारे देश में विदेशी शासन के वक्त का 1910 का बिजली अधिनियम अभी तक चालू है और मिनिस्टर साहब को यह फुरसत नहीं मिली कि उस अधिनियम को आज की परिस्थिति में बना कर पेश कर सकते। जो बिजली उपयोग के लिए जो कानून है वह भी 1948 का है। उसके लिए भी यह जरूरी है कि आज की स्थिति के अनुसार उसमें संशोधन किया जाता, आज की स्थिति के अनुसार कानून लाया जाता। लेकिन उसके लिए भी मंत्री महोदय को जरा सी भी फिक्र नहीं हो रही है।

मैं इस बात की तारीफ जरूर करना चाहता हूं कि स्वराज्य होने के बाद से हमारे देश में सिंचाई का ऐरिया बढ़ा है। जहां 1951 में 56 मिलियन एकड़ भूमि क्षेत्र सिंचित होती थी अब 1968 में सिंचित क्षेत्र बढ़ कर 67 मिलियन एकड़ हो गया है लेकिन केवल इतने से ही हमें संतोष मान कर बैठ नहीं जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि भगवान की देन के रूप में हमें जो पानी मिलता है उस पानी का केवल 37 फ़ीसदी ही हम उपयोग करवा रहे हैं। दो तिहाई पानी हमारा बह कर समुद्र में जा रहा है लेकिन उस पानी को रोकने की और हमारी ज़मीन को हरा, भरा करने की तरफ कोई ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना से लेकर अब तक जो भी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं बनी उन में बड़ी नदी योजनाएं 534 अपनाई गई। उन 534 में से सिर्फ 318 योजनाएं अभी तक पूरी हुई हैं और लगभग आधी योजनाएं अधूरी पड़ी हुई हैं। उन योजनाओं के पूरा होने की जो एक अवधि नियत होती है कि अमुक योजना इतने काल में पूरी हो जायेगी वह समय बराबर द्रोपदी के चीर की तरह से बढ़ता जाता है साथ ही खर्चा भी बढता जाता है और उसे कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश नहीं होती है। दुर्भाग्य का विषय यह है कि हमारा प्रदेश अर्थात् मध्यप्रदेश क्षेत्रफल के लिहाज से भारत का सब से बड़ा प्रान्त है लेकिन जो 534 योजनाएं सारे देश में अपनाई गई उस में से मध्यप्रदेश के हिस्से में केवल 4 योजनाएं दी गई हैं और उन चार में से एक भी अभी तक पूरी नहीं हुई है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारा ध्यान सिंचाई योजनाओं में से छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं की तरफ जाना चाहिए जिससे हम थोड़े पैसे में अधिक लोगों को फायदा पहुंचा सकें। हमारे मध्यप्रदेश में खेती के लिए ज़मीन बहुत अधिक उपलब्ध है लेकिन सिंचाई के साधन न होने से उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ता है। अगर उस प्रान्त को सिंचाई के साधन देने के मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जाय तो मैं दावे के

[श्री यशवन्तसिंह कुशवाह]

साथ यह अर्ज कर सकता हूं कि मध्यप्रदेश इतना अनाज पैदा कर सकता है जिससे कि सारे देश को अन्न का भंडार मिल सके। और जाहिर है कि फिर विदेशों से अन्न मंगाने की आवश्यकत नहीं रह जायेगी।

लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए ट्यूबवैल्स की बात कही गई है लेकिन ट्यूबवैल्स की बात जहां कही जाती है वहां यह भी तो सोचना चाहिए कि हमारे वह ट्यूवैल्स जोकि हम योजनाओं में आंकड़ों के रूप में रख तो लेते है लेकिन वह तैयार नहीं किये जा सकते क्योंकि हमारे देश में रिग जोकि ट्यूबवैल्स के लिए आवश्यक है उन को बनाने या प्राप्त करने के लिए सुविधा नहीं दी जा रही है। हमारे प्रान्त में कोई 7000 ट्यूबवैल्स लगेंगे। यह बात भी उस में कही गयी है कि केन्द्रीय शासन, के सिंचाई ऐक्सपर्ट्स की राय है कि वह 7000 ट्यूबवैल्स जोकि मध्यप्रदेश में मिलेगे उस में से भिंड जिले को सबसे पहले मिलने चाहिए क्योंकि वहां इस की सफलता की सम्भावनाएं सब से अधिक है। लेकिन खेद का विषय है कि भिंड जिले मे 7000 में से एक भी ट्यूबवैल का काम अभी तक प्रारम्भ भी नहीं हुआ है। किसी ऐसे अधिकारी के दर्शन तक नहीं हुए हैं। यह सूची तक नहीं बनी है कि किस किस गांव में वह ट्यूबवैल्स लगेंगे ? इस तरह से केवल मात्र योजनाएं बनाने से काम नहीं होता है बल्कि उस में देखना चाहिए कि क्या क्या सहूलियतें आवश्यक होंगी। ये बातें मैं आप के माध्यम से मन्त्रीजी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

एक बात जोकि मैं बड़ी योजनाओं के सिलसिले में कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि मंत्री जी बड़े सक्षम हैं पर अगर सचमुच में वे हल्की बातों से ऊपर उठ कर काम करने की कोशिश करें तो बहुत बड़ा काम हो सकता है।

एक उदाहरण हमारे यहां की नर्मदा नदी की योजना है। लम्बे समय से इस योजना के लिए कई प्रोजैक्ट मंजूर हुए हैं लेकिन न तो उस के लिए पैसा मिलता है और न ही उन को काम प्रारम्भ करने दिया जाता है। महाराष्ट्र और मध्यप्रदेश का समझौता होने के बाद भी जल सिंधी योजना का काम शुरू नहीं करने दिया गया। कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन्हें कि मंत्री जी को ऊपर उठ कर तय करना चाहिए। नीचे की ओर बहने वाले पानी के बटवारे के विषय में यह जो उनकी अपनी आवश्यकता है, उन के प्रान्त की जरूरत हो सकती है, उनके क्षेत्र की हो सकती है परन्तु उस के लिए दूसरे प्रान्तों के साथ अन्याय न हो यह देखना भी उन का फर्ज है।

माननीय मंत्री जी के विभाग में एक काम भू संरक्षण का भी आता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 13 नदी घाटी योजनाएं तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक थीं और 14 नदी घाटी योजनाएं और नई लेने की है। अब तक कोई 9 करोड़ रुपया उस पर खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन उस का फायदा कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं एक ऐसे एरिया, एक ऐसे क्षेत्र के बारे में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं जोकि एक समस्या प्रधान क्षेत्र है, चम्बल नदी क्षेत्र जोकि भिंड, मुरैना जिले में है वहां ज़मीन कटती जा रही है, ज़मीन बराबर ढह कर पानी के साथ बह कर जा रही है और कम होती जा रही है। वहां डाकू लोग शरण पाते हैं, गहरे गहरे गडढे हो गये हैं उस का संरक्षण करने की आवश्यकता थी। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पाएलट योजना बना कर परीक्षण भी किया गया। लेकिन उसके बाद वह पैसा खत्म हो गया और वहां अब कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। उस क्षेत्र को प्राथमिकता इसलिए दी जानी चाहिए ताकि यह डाकू समस्या का निदान हो जाय। वहां किसानों के पास जो एक जमीन है दूसरे क्षेत्रों की अपेक्षा यह औसतन बहुत कम

है। जनसंख्या वहां सब से ज्यादा है। जबकि दूसरे प्रान्तों और दूसरे हिस्सों की अपेक्षा गरीबी बेहद बढ़ी हुई है। अगर इन नदी योजनाओं में भू संरक्षण का जो काम होना है उस में भिंड, मुरैना जिले के चम्बल वाले एरिया को प्राथमिकता दी जायेगी तो मंत्री जी उस क्षेत्र की बड़ी सेवा कर सकेंगे और डाकू समस्या के रूप में वहां जो एक आतंक फैला हुआ है उस आतंक को भी समाप्त करवाने में सहायक बन सकेंगे।

मैं यह स्वीकार करता हूं कि हमारे देश में बिजली का उत्पादन बढ़ा है लेकिन उस के बाद भी इस बात को स्वीकार करने में मंत्री जी को इंकार नहीं होगा कि दूसरे जो प्रगतिशील देश हैं उन की तुलना में आज भी भारत के प्रति व्यक्ति का जो विद्युत का खर्चा है वह अत्यन्त नीचे का आंकड़ा है और उस आधार पर मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि हमारा देश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है और मंत्री जी को बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है तभी वह सिद्ध कर सकते हैं कि वह एक सक्षम प्रशासक भी हैं।

बिजली गांवों को भी दी जाये इस के लिए प्रचार तो बहुत होता है। हम गांवों को भी बिजली दे रहे हैं इस के लिए बड़ी बड़ी बातें कही जाती हैं लेकिन दे किस तरह से रहे है? भारत जोकि 7 लाख ग्रामों का देश है उस में अभी 20 साल के भीतर 57000 या 60,000 यह दो तरह के आंकड़े हैं अब सच्चे आंकड़े कौन से हैं यह वह जानें लेकिन ज्यादा वाला भी हम मान लें तो उस के मुताबिक 60,000 ऐसे हैं जिन्हें कि इन आंकड़ों के आधार पर 20 साल में बिजली दी जा सकी है। औसतन अगर देखें तो यह मानना पड़ेगा कि जिस रफ्तार से यह कार्य चल रहा है उसी रूप से चलता गया तो बहुत से गांव ऐसे रहेंगें जिनको कि 200 वर्ष बाद जाकर कहीं बिजली मिल सकेगी। 200 वर्ष तक यह सारे देश को बिजली देने का काम पूरा नहीं कर सकेंगें। भारत जोकि एक कृषि प्रधान देश है भारत जोकि गांवों में बसता है, क्या वह देश 200 वर्ष तक रावसाहब से बिजली पाने के लिए इंतजार करता रहेगा? फिर अभी तक जिन गांवों में बिजली दी जाती है वहां उस में केवल चंद प्रकाश के लट्टू लगा दिये जाते है और बिजली न गृह उद्योगों के लिए मिलती है और न ही सिंचाई के लिए मिलती है। इसलिए मेरी अर्ज है कि बिजली देते समय गांवों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए और वहां सिंचाई और गृह उद्योग को अधिक से अधिक बिजली मिले इस के लिए प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। मेरा यह भी सुझाव है कि जहां जहां बड़ी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के आधार पर बिजली उत्पादन का काम हो रहा है उन सब का अगर एक ग्रिड बना दिया जायेगा तो देश में हम ज्यादा सेवा कर सकेंगे। मुझे जो समय दिया गया उस के लिए मैं आभार प्रदर्शित करता हूं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur) : Sir, I would like to raise only two or three points. As the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, very well knows, in Tamilnadu we do not have many river water sources, either major or medium. Fortunately, we have thousands of small lakes and tanks about which we prepared a scheme costing about Rs. 100 crores. Unfortunately, the Irrigation and Power Ministry now tell us that this is not a subject with which they are concerned, as it comes within the province of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. But the total allocation of the Agriculture Ministry under this head is so meagre that even if they give a major portion of the allocation it would not touch even a fringe of the problem we are facing today. This is the dilemma for us-this is the only major source of irrigation for us available within the state and neither the Irrigation Ministry nor the Agriculture Ministry would help us to tap or improve this potential. So, I would only ask Dr. K. L. Rao to take up this issue with the Minister concerned and also with his Government and

[Shri Kandappan]

see that the only possibility that is there in Tamil Nadu gets some assistance from the Centre.

16 hrs.

Then, I would like to place one more thing for his consideration. I would like to remind Dr. K. L. Rao that he was directly concerned in that project of the former composite Mad as State. There was an investigation project considered by the name of Ramapadasagar project. Shri Tenneti Viswanatham and other Members who happened to be there at that time in the Assembly might be knowing about it. That was with regard to having a dam across the Godavari river and diverting the waters into the Krishna river and from the Krishna taking it to the North Pennar and from there diverting it to either Veeranam lake or the Cauveri river. That was prepared as a major project and about Rs, 150 plus Rs. 70 crores were envisaged for that. I understand that at that time there was dispute between the engineers in my State headed by Dr. K. L. Rao and the Central Government, and it seems that the engineers in the State wanted to execute the programme on their own whereas the Central Government came in the way and they said that they would execute the programme. For this statement of mine, I am relying on the authority of an old Congressman who has recently written an article over this issue. It seems that Dr. K. L. Rao at that time was presiding over this affair. Even today, unfortunately, the waters of the Godavari and some other rivers in Andhra Pradesh are not being fully utilised. I think, subject to correction that only 20 to 30 per cent of the water availability is being utilised today. If the Central Government could seriously take up a programme of this magnitude in consultation with the Andhra Pradesh Government and the Tamilnadu State Government-of course, the Tamilnadu State can also be asked to share some of the financial involvement since that State would also benefit out of this scheme-that would be a good scheme which would cover a lot of area in that Andhra and Tamil Nadu belt. This is another suggestion that I would like to make to the hon. Minister and I hope he will consider it.

Some hon. Members have raised the issue of raising the rank of our hon. Minister Dr. K. L. Rao. I think the House and the country would appreciate if he is given a Cabinet rank; there is no doubt about it. This only goes to show the scant regard that the Central Government has got for irrigation and its importance for the country. That is how I look at it. It is precisely because of this attitude of the Government that I feel even the justification for a department at the Centre in this regard is not fully respected. When we look at the Gandak and Kosi projects, what do we find ? This morning, the report on the Gandak project was submitted. It would be very interesting to note that they had constructed a canal on the Bihar side hoping that the Gandak waters would flow into it, before the western portion of that canal on the UP side was not taken up.

SHRI BISHWA NATH ROY (Deoria) : On the UP side also, the work has been going on. The hon. Member seems to have got wrong information.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN : The Bihar portion was completed two years back, but the UP portion was still to be taken up. The result is that the money that was invested on the Bihar portion of the Canal was wasted and became infructuous. The Centre which was all along dealing with this issue was not able to coordinate probably because they were not able to command the respect of the states. If this is going to be the situation in regard to such a vital and important portfolio like irrigation in our country I fear that things cannot improve very much in the near future. I hope that Dr. K. L. Rao with all the support that he can muster in this House would put up a brave fight and see that there is some improvement in irrigation in the near future in our country.

16. 04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah, he will have only two minutes.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH Kotah (Jhalawar) : I am very grateful for the kind privilege given to me to speak for two minutes. I would like to draw the hon. Minister's attention to the acute problem in our area namely the Chambal-commanded area as far as waterlogging is concerned. There is a pilot project working there for irrigation, drainage, land shaping and land reclamation. According to the official figures given by Government, the level of water table rising up from O to 5 feet, that is, up to the root zone of the crops, was for 44,000 acres in June 1968. From O to 10 feet, the area was 3,22,000 acres in the Chambal-commanded area of Rajasthan.

This problem is most acute and because of this waterlogging production has gone down. Salts have come up and all the resulting ills that are there have cropped up. Orchards by the hundreds and trees by the thousands, mangoes and citrus trees etc., which used to grow here so profusely, have now withered away.

I am told that this pilot project which was doing excellent work is under the Government of Rajasthan and that they have not sanctioned further funds for it. I would request and urge upon the hon. Minister that he will see that this project continues the work it is doing. There is such a lot of work to be done. If I were to narrate everything here, I do not think I would have the time to do justice to it.

As the hon. Member, Shri Kushwah, was saying, the Chambal ravines are a problem by themselves. They start right down from Kotah and end up where the river meets Etawah. Your department is trying to relcaim the land. It says that the cost of reclamation will come to Rs. 100 an acre. We also have a town called Etawah in the district of Kotah and their experience has shown that the reclamation charges are no less than Rs. 500 an acre and this area alone would need at least Rs. 30 crores to make the land arable.

So, with very limited time at my disposal, I would only request the hon. Minister to see that the acute problem of waterlogging is tackled, that the pilot project which is working in Kotah and which has four pilot demonstration projects--two in Bundi District and two in Kotah District--are made to work and that he takes serious note that if reclamation has to be done it has to be tackled on a real, wide national sale. That is all I have to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : A number of hon. Members could not get an opportunity and this is a debate in which every State and every region is interested. So, I will permit a few questions, Shri K. N. Pandey.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : मेरा नाम कांग्रेस की लिस्ट में था, मुझे नहीं बुलाया गया ।

MR. DEUPTY-SPEAKER : I have got to see that all regions get an opportunity as far as possible; otherwise; it is not possible to manage, because this is a subject in which every State is interested. I will permit you one question.

SHRI BISHWANTH ROY : There is no question of putting questions...(*Interruption*)

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA (Chittorgarh) : Rajasthan has not been represented. वहां के लोगों को इसका मौका दिया जाना चाहिये ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : An independent Member has made the contribution. I must see that all sides are represented.

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : The Congress Party list of speakers was given and there were two or three names in it from Rajasthan.

श्री रमेशचन्द्र व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : जब से मैं इस सदन का सदस्य बन कर आया हूं, तब से मुझे एक शब्द भी बोलने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया है । कल से इन्तजार में बैठा हुआ हूं । फिर मैं आज का सदस्य नहीं हूं । जब आप विरोधी दल में बैठते थे, तब भी मैं कांग्रेस का सदस्य था । लेकिन इतना पुराना

[श्री रमेशचन्द्र व्यास]

सदस्य होने पर भी आप ने मौका नहीं दिया। राजस्थान के दो राजाओं को आप ने मौका दिया....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is their time, What can I do ?

श्री रमेशचन्द्र व्यास : लेकिन मुझ को मौका मिलना चाहिये। यह मेरे साथ ज्यादती है और मैं वाक-आउट करता हूं। आप कांग्रेस वालों को भी चुन-चुन कर मौका देते हैं।

16.09 hrs.

(SHRI RAMESH CHANDRA VYAS ; then left the House.)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : Sir, it is with profound regret that I wish to bring to your notice that speakers mentioned in the list supplied on behalf of the Congress Party for your great consideration in calling speakers, according to reports received by me, have not been called to speak. I seek your indulgence and assistance because I have also a duty to discharge to my party.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your time is so limited that if I had followed the serial list some of the States would never get a chance. For instance, the representative from Kashmir would never get a chance and he has something to say. If someone from the Opposition pleads the case of Rajasthan and then I bypass Rajasthan and call someone from, say, Mysore, I think, I am doing justice I would assure the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that normally we take guidance from the list. But if it is expected that every time we are to follow it, it would not be doing justice to the debate and to the States.

There is another factor.

There are Members who never get an opportunity to participate in the debate. About Shri Randhir Singh, almost on every national debate, he participates. I cannot single him out. Therefore, if there is anything, I would suggest that if in respect of certain Members who never get an opportunity--it is possible I might slip over them-the whips point out to me that this is the case, I will, certainly, accommodate them. But normally, on national debates of this nature, accommodation must be made. You will appreciate my concern...

SHRI ONKARLAL BOHRA : Mr. Vyas has not spoken for the last 15 years.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : I did not get a chance to speak on the Railway Budget, the General Budget and the President's Address even though my name was given by the Whip. Again, this time, I did not get a chance even though my name was given.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : I appreciate your difficulty, Sir. But I would like you to appreciate our difficulty also. In preparing the list. we do take into account whether each State has been represented or not and whether each Member has spoken or not. We do not do it recklessly. We give consideration to that. If, after that, we find none of the names are called or called in such a manner that we ourselves are misunderstood in our party. I seek your indulgence for guidance, help and assistance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is insisted that I call them serially, I will not be responsible because I will not be doing justice to the House. Yesterday, for instance the names that I incorporated were from a distant area, from Centrally-administered areas. They get only once in a while an opportunity to ventilate their grievances. Even going out of the way, I gave them an opportunity. I think, that is fair. But I appreciate your difficulty. We can try to solve it in a way that no injustice is done to anyone.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती (मेरठ) : मुख्य कठिनाई तो यह है कि समय कम दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is the main difficulty. What can I do ? You should fight for more time in the Business Advisory Committee meeting. Every time, I cannot extend time. I have discretion to extend time for half an hour only. In the Business Advisory Committee, your representatives are there and the Minister of Parliamantry Affairs is also there. We can adjust time. But every time, we are extending time. This is a subject in which every region, all the rural areas, is interested. I know how many slips I have got. I cannot help it. I will permit only a few questions.

SHRI K. N. PANDEY (Padrauna) : The hon. Minister has full knowledge of the grave situation caused by the Bari Gandak flood. I am thankful to him that he visited the area twice. Now, the flood has gone to such an extent that there is even a danger that the line between Chitoni and Khada will also be washed away. May I know what steps he is going to take to see that before the rainly season starts, the area may be saved from floods.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar) : May I know from the hon. Minister what progress has been made in regard to the Barak project and whether he is going to include it in the Fourth Plan.

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा : मैं एक विशिष्ट प्रश्न की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। आपने पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान के लिए पोंग बांध बनाने का निश्चय किया है और सन् 1972 तक आप उस बांध को समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उस में साठ प्रतिशत रुपया राजस्थान का लगेगा और 47 प्रतिशत हरियाणा और पंजाब का। राजस्थान सरकार ने वायदा किया है कि इस पोंग बांध के अन्दर जो तीस हजार लोग विस्थापित होंगे उनको राजस्थान में जगह दी जाएगी और सवा तीन लाख एकड़ जमीन उनको राजस्थान में खेती के लिए दी जाएगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक आप राजस्थान नहर को बनाने का फैसला नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस पोंग बांध से राजस्थान को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि पोंग बांध का पानी राजस्थान नहर को तभी मिल सकता है जब राजस्थान नहर पहले बने। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस पोंग बांध के साथ यदि आपने राजस्थान नहर का साथ साथ निर्माण नहीं किया तो उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि न पोंग बांध बन सकेगा और न राजस्थान नहर। इस वास्ते मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या राजस्थान नहर को भी आप साथ साथ समाप्त करेंगे, उसको भी साथ साथ पूरा करेंगे ?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): This is about Neiveli Corporation's power distribution to the neighbouring States. Recently the Committee on Public Undertakings has remarked severely against the execution of the Neiveli Corporation's power distribution to the neighbouring States. The Committee does not consider it desirable that the Corporation should think of dealing with one party alone, namely, the Madras State Electricity Board, instead of asking for the requirement of all the neighbouring States and distributing power equitably among them at the same cost. The Madras State Electricity Board is purchasing from Neiveli at the cost of Central Government, four Paise or five Paise, and they are selling that to the neighbouring States at a higher cost. I would request the hon. Minister to clarify the position of the Government of India and the action to be taken to implement the recommendation of the Committee on Public Undertakings.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : I would like to pose the war of nerves that is going on between Dr. Rao and Mysore, with particular reference to a project known as 'Hemavati project' in the Cauvery Basin. Our agreement with Madras is up for renew and reconsideration in the year 1974 or 1972. But Dr. Rao has not so far given the clearance for Hemavati project--deliberately or for any other reason, I do not know. The Government of Mysore have made repeated attempts and they have made repeated trips to Dr. Rao to get the clearance

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

for Hemavati project. I would like to ask Dr. Rao what prevents him from giving clearance to this project.

श्री मोलहू प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : सिंचाई योजनाओं को तीन भागों में विभक्त किया गया है। एक तो सिंचाई विभाग है, एक बिजली विभाग है और तीसरे छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन तीनों विभागों को एक ही विभाग के अन्तर्गत करने का क्या कोई प्रयास किया जा रहा है। अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि जो गलतियां इन से होती हैं, उनको पकड़ा नहीं जा सकता है। छोटी सिंचाई योजनायें कृषि मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आती हैं, बड़ी सिंचाई योजनायें इनके अन्तर्गत आती हैं और बिजली विभाग दूसरे विभाग के अन्तर्गत आता है। चूंकि इन तीनों का बटवारा आपने किया हुआ है इस वास्ते सिंचाई की समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं हो पाती है। क्या आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे कि जहां पानी नहीं पहुंच रहे हैं वहां फर्टिलाइजर भिजवा दिया जाए ?

श्री शिकरे (पंजिम) : मैं गोआ से आता हूं। वहां 125 इंच बरसात होती है। लेकिन वह सारा पानी समुद्र में चला जाता है। हमारी गोआ महाराष्ट्रवादी गोमान्तक पक्ष की गवर्नमेंट ने सजैस्ट किया था सैंटर को कि वहां तीन योजनायें चल सकती हैं। उसमें जहां तक सेलावली योजना का सम्बन्ध है इससे तो केवल गोआ का ही सम्बन्ध आता है। लेकिन जहां तक सेलावली को छोड़ कर अन्य दो योजनाओं का सम्बन्ध है अर्थात तिल्लारी और हिरण्यकेशी प्राजैक्ट्स. इनको महाराष्ट्र सरकार के सहकार के बिना पूरा नहीं किया जा सकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि चौथी योजना में आप इन में से कौन सी प्राजैक्ट को हाथ में लेने जा रहे हैं।

दूसरा प्रश्न मेरा बिजली के बारे में है। हमें अभी कोयना महाराष्ट्र और शेरावती (मैसूर) से बिजली मिलती है। वह बहुत मंहगी पड़ती है। गोआ जैसा छोटा सा प्रदेश इतनी मंहगी बिजली ले कर काम नहीं चला सकता है। फिर एक बात यह भी है कि वहां से जो बिजली आती है, उसकी जो लाइनें आती हैं वे पर्वतीय इलाके से आती हैं। जब बरसात होती है तब ये जो लाइनें हैं ये खराब हो जाती हैं और बिजली खंडित हो जाती है। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि हमारे यहां गोआ में जो दूधसागर फाल है, वाटर फाल है, क्या उसको हमेशा टूरिस्ट्स के आकर्षण के लिए ही रखा जाएगा या दूधसागर फाल का बिजली उत्पादन के लिए भी उपयोग किया जाएगा ? बीस साल पहले जब वहां पौरचुगीज गवर्नमेंट थी तब उसने स्वर्गीय विश्वेश्वरैया जैसे प्रख्यात इंजीनियर को बुलाया था और उन्होंने उसका सर्वे किया था और एक योजना भी दी थी। उस वक्त भी वहां की सरकार चाहती थी कि इसका बिजली उत्पादन के लिए उपयोग किया जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसका जल्दी से जल्दी सर्वे किया जाएगा और इस योजना को हाथ में लिया जाएगा ?

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (मलेमपुर) : मैं एक बहुत ही गम्भीर प्रश्न की ओर सिंचाई मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। वह सौभाग्य से बहुत ही कुशल इंजीनियर भी हैं। गत वर्ष वह बलिया जिले में गए थे और दुर्भाग्य से या सौभाग्य से बलिया जिले और देवरिया जिले में दो भयंकर नदियां बहती हैं गंगा और घाघरा।

बड़े बड़े सुन्दर गांव और कस्बे इन दोनों नदियों के कटाव के अन्दर हैं। जब सिंचाई मंत्री महोदय बलिया पधारे थे, इन्होंने वचन दिया था—घाघरा नदी के किनारे जो गांव कटाव में हैं, बलिया और देवरिया जिले में, उन

का संरक्षण करेंगे और संरक्षण कर के ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कि वे गांव कटाव से वंचित हो जायं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि घाघरा नदी के किनारे और गंगा नदी के किनारे के जिन गांवों के प्रति इन्होंने विश्वास दिलाया था, उन के बचाव के लिये इन्होंने कौन सा काम किया है, उन का संरक्षण किया है या नहीं ? यदि नहीं किया है तो कब करने वाले हैं ?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पटना बिहार की राजधानी है, आप जानते हैं, मंत्री महोदय भी जानते हैं। मैं उसी के सिलसिले में पूछ रहा हूं। पटना में अक्टोबस द्वारा कम्पनी संचालित पटना इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कम्पनी है और दूसरा वहां पर बिहार बिजली बोर्ड है। बिहार बिजली बोर्ड का बिजली रेट कुछ है और उस से ज्यादा रेट पटना इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कम्पनी ने रखा है। किसानों को ज्यादा रेट पर पानी देते हैं, जिसको लेकर हाई कोर्ट में कुछ मुकदमें भी चले। वहां के लोगों ने बार बार मांग की है कि बिजली का रेट ज्यादा होने से वहां के उद्योग धन्धों के विकास में गड़-बड़ हो रही है, किसानों को सिंचाई के लिये ठीक से पानी नहीं मिलता है। पटना इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कम्पनी और उसी तरह की दरभंगा इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कम्पनी को सरकार अपने कब्जे में ले ले, ताकि वहां पर जो दो रेट चल रहे हैं बोर्ड का अलग और कम्पनी का अलग-वे समान हो सकें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इस के बारे में क्या विचार कर रही है ? सरकार जल्द से जल्द इन को अपने कब्जे में ले ताकि वहां की जनता की आशा और आकांक्षा पूरी हो सके और पटना इलैक्ट्रिक सप्लाई कम्पनी की मनमानी और लूट खत्म हो सके।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा इलाका गंगा और घघर दोनों से कट रहा है, जिसको राष्ट्रपति शासन काल में हमारे इन्जीनियर्स देख आये हैं। अगर उस में अप्रैल तक काम नहीं हुआ तो बलिया का दो-तिहाई हिस्सा डूब जायेगा, इस से 20 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होगा। भारत सरकार और यू० पी० सरकार के जो इन्जीनियर्स वहां गये थे, उन्होंने एक योजना बनाई थी, जिस पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होने वाला था। अब केन्द्र सरकार यह कह रही है—कि तुम्हारे यहां सरकार बन गई है, इस लिये अब तुम अपनी सरकार से बात करो। हमारा यह कहना है कि पटेल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार हमारा जिला बैकवर्ड माना गया है, उस के विकास के लिये सारा काम भारत सरकार के सुपुर्द है, इस लिये भारत सरकार को उस पर काम करना चाहिये।

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा (बांका) : मैं माननीय मन्त्री का ध्यान बड़ुआ डैम की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। वहां दो नहरें हैं - एक पश्चिमी और दूसरी पूर्वी। पश्चिमी नहर 20 फुट नीची है और पूर्वी नहर 20 फुट ऊंची। जो पूर्वी नहर है उस में 75 प्रतिशत कमाण्ड एरिया है और पश्चिमी नहर में 25 प्रतिशत कमाण्ड एरिया है, इस तरह से पूरब की नहर ऊंची होने के कारण 75 प्रतिशत कमाण्ड एरिया वाले इस क्षेत्र को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों नहरों का लेवल एक किया जाए। गत वर्ष भी मैं ने इस प्रश्न को सदन में उठाया था और माननीय मन्त्री डैम पर गये भी थे और उन्होंने अपने मातहत इन्जिनियरों को कुछ डाइरैक्टिव्ज भी दिये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही हुई है और उन दोनों नहरों के धरातल को समान किया जा रहा है या नहीं ?

दूसरे—चान डैम करीब करीब बन गया है, लेकिन जो नहर उस से निकलने वाली है, उसके लिये कहा गया है कि अभी तक टैकनीकल क्लियरैंस नहीं दिया गया है। मैं जानना

[श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा]

चाहता हूं कि यह क्लियरेंस कब तक दे दिया जायेगा, क्योंकि डैम बन गया है, किन्तु नहर नहीं बनी ऐसे डैम से क्या फायदा होगा ।

DR. P. MANDAL (Vishnupur): There was unimaginable and unprecedented, devastating flood in the North Bengal in 1968. The Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister visited North Bengal and they declared then and there that finance will not be a hurdle for rehabilitation and hydro-electric power schemes. But till now the affected people were not rehabilitated and the power project also not completed. In the Farraka Barrage project the controversy arose over the question of submersible cellular coffer dam. Some local engineers felt that such a method would not work in alluvial rivers in monsoon areas where fluctuations of the water level is very much between flood months and dry months. A number of Russian experts were brought in. They strongly supported the idea that submersible Cellular coffer dam will work satisfactorily. Since some of the engineers still maintained that such a system would not work in the central part of the river it was decided that some cells would be put up in the river. Trial cells were accordingly put up at a considerable expense and a large quantity of cellular coffer dam piles were also purchased for the main works in anticipation of the method proving successful. But after the first floods it was found that the cells were not there. They had to be found out by magnetic surveys below the river. It is a mere wastage of foreign exchange. I want to know what is being done in this regard.

The Kangsabati project has been taken up in the 2nd Five-year Plan and not even one third of the work has been completed. If it is completed it will irrigate 8 lakh acres of land and save the lower Midnapore from flood. It was a scheme costing Rs. 22 crores. Because the project has been delayed it has cost Rs. 50 crores. May I know whether sufficient funds will be allotted to complete the work ?

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati): I want to ask only one question. This is about the Kapilli Valley Project. It is a multipurpose project in Assam. It has got three-fold purpose. One is flood control; the second is irrigation and the third is power generation, for which the Government of India and State Government have spent some crores of rupees. Uptill now the plan has not yet been executed. The Government of India has not given any help in the implementation of the national project. I want to know from the Government whether the Government of India will give clearance soon to this project.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान के उत्तरी भाग में जिस प्रकार सरकार ट्यूब-वैल बना रही है, ऐसी ही व्यवस्था दक्षिण-पूर्वी राजस्थान में भी होनी चाहिये । वहां के किसान उस का खर्च स्वयं वहन करने के लिये तैयार हैं, लेकिन पहला ट्यूबवैल सरकार लगाये, क्योंकि उनको विश्वास नहीं है कि ये ट्यूब-वैल सफल होंगे या नहीं । अगर पहला ट्यूबवैल सरकार लगा कर बतला दे, तो आगे के लिये वे उस का खर्च किसान स्वय वहन करने को तैयार हैं । मैं यह सुझाव राजस्थान के सवाई-माधोपुर जिले के लिये दे रहा हूं । क्या सरकार इस तरह का ट्यूबवैल खोलेगी ?

किसानों को बिजली देने में वहां बहुत भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस को दूर करने के लिये सरकार कुछ कदम उठाये ।

श्री भोलानाथ मास्टर (अलवर) : मन्त्री महोदय दिल्ली से अलवर हो कर जयपुर को बिजली की लाइन से जोड़ना चाहते थे । लेकिन राजस्थान सरकार कहती है कि इस को आल इण्डिया ग्रिड में ले लिया जाये और वह कर्जा हमारे नाम अभी डाल दिया जाये—अगर ऐसा आप कर दें तो उस को वह मन्जूर करने के लिये तैयार हैं । राजस्थान सरकार इस समय 40 करोड़ रुपया फैमीन पर खर्च कर रही है,

इस लिये वह पैसा अपने खर्च में डालने के लिये तैयार नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आल इण्डिया ग्रिड में पहले से ही कर्जा राजस्थान के नाम डाल कर जयपुर से दिल्ली को जोड़ दिया जाये ।

श्री रमेश चन्द्र व्यास (भीलवाड़ा) : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं—पौंग डैम 1972 तक पूरा हो जायेगा, लेकिन उस के लिये नहर बनाने के वास्ते पैसा नहीं है । उस में डूबने वाले जितने भी हिमाचल प्रदेश के लोग हैं, उन को राजस्थान में बसाने का जिम्मा लिया गया है, लेकिन अगर वहां पानी नहीं जायेगा तो वे कैसे बसेंगे । इस लिये मैं चाहता हूं कि नहर बनाने का खर्च राजस्थान सरकार की मांग के अनुसार दिया जाना चाहिये ।

श्री एस० एम० जोशी (पूना) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं डा० राव से जानना चाहता हूं कि कोल्हापुर जिले में जो एक दूध गंगा प्रोजेक्ट है जिससे कि डा० राव भी स्वयं काफी वाकिफ हैं कि वह बहुत ही फायदे मन्द प्रोजेक्ट हैं-वहां पर एक कोआपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरी भी शुरू हो गई है जिसको कि इसी आधार पर इजाजत मिली थी कि वहां पर प्रोजेक्ट बनने जा रहा है-और वह इलाका भी बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, तो क्या उस प्रोजेक्ट को आप चौथी योजना में स्थान देंगे ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I will call the Hon. Minister. I have called members from almost all the States as far as possible.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : Not Haryana. I won't take much time. I would like to put a direct question. What about Rabi-Beas link ? 75 per cent of the water has to be diverted to Haryana from this link. Then, what about Bhakra-Nangal share for Haryana ? These Punjabi friends and brothers are not giving us anything. Finally what about the Kisau Dam and Gurgaon Canal? What about the unanimous resolution passed by the House regarding Sahibi Nadi ? I want all these to be implemented.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No more questions. We must set some time limit. I was trying to accommodate most of you. Yes, Shri Verma will be the last member to put the question.

श्री बाल गोविन्द वर्मा (खेरी) : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरजू कराज प्रोजेक्ट जो बनाया जा रहा है उसके बनने में कितने दिन लगेंगे, कितना पैसा लगेगा, उससे निकली हुई नहरों से कितने एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई हो सकेगी और कितनी बिजली उससे पैदा की जा सकेगी ?

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : No member has participated from Jammu and Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Your member has got an opportunity. You were not here.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : I just want to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Mahanadi Delta irrigation scheme, for which already a scheme was prepared and forwarded to the Government of India, is going to be taken up this year and at what stage is that project now ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : One question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, please. You are a very senior member. Now the Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I must thank all the Hon. Members who have participated in this debate. I am very thankful for a large number of suggestions. There are some Hon. Members who are not quite happy. I quite appreciate that. It is because they are most anxious about the rapid and accelerated development both in the fields of irrigation and power.

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First, I will briefly review some of the most important aspects of the questions Hon. Members have raised and then deal with some projects that they mentioned. But I am afraid that, with such a large number of questions that have been raised, it will not be possible for me to cover all of them within forty minutes and therefore to such of those questions that are left over, written answers will be sent.

First of all I would like to say about the question of target and achievement. In the field of irrigation, for example, the target this year is 2.2 million acres. That is we wanted to create a potential of 2.2 million acres. The actual achievement was 2 million acres. The reason for the non-fulfilment was that we could not finance the Mahanadi Delta scheme fully so that we lost one lakh acres there and another one lakh acres on other schemes. Therefore, on the whole, we have been able to do fairly well in the matter of achievement of target set for 1968-69.

Similarly, in respect of power, the target was 2 million kw. Actual achievement was 1.5 million. You may say that 0.5 million is a big amount. But it is not really a bad achievement.

The fact is this : when you have a target like this, it includes all the various types of generation of power. That is, in the 2 million kw. target is included atomic energy power. We expected from Tarapur 3.8 lakh kw., but it did not fructify. Tarapur was expected to be commissioned in October last year, but it was not done. Due to some reasons, they were unable to commission the station. We expect to commission it in May, by June completely. That means it will come nearly two months later. That was how the target set could not be achieved fully.

Then comes the question of what the targets should be for the future. Many hon. members were very particular that the acceleration in respect of irrigation and power should be very high. I entirely agree. In fact, in the field of power, our achievement was less than half a million kw till 1964. It is only in the last four years that we have raised it to 1½ million kw. a year. Consumption in the country of power is increasing and demands are bound to be great. According to the opinion of the Ministry, the target increase should be at least 2½ million kw. every year; it is only then that we will be able to deal with the growing and very heavy demand in the country. Then only will be able to do some justice.

Of course, as hon. members are aware, due to our limited financial resources, we are not able to expand it as we would like to. But according to our estimate, we should be able easily to achieve a target of 2½ million kw. every year.

As regards irrigation projects, we have on hand a large number of projects which had been taken up previously. They are in various stage of construction That is why we are not adding any further projects. Still our target next year will be 2.4 million acres. Though the money provided is not very large, because various projects are at various stages, some nearing completion, some in the process of construction and so on, we are going to add this much. Our target must really have been about 3 million acres addition every year. That really answers the needs of the nation. Three million acres in irrigation and 2½ million kw power every year will be the ideal targets that we should aim at, taking into account absolute minimum growth of the country.

Then hon. members mentioned about the all-India grid. I agree it must be achieved at the earliest. What we have now got is the framework of a grid. It is not complete, but I think in the next year we will be able to have the framework of an all-India grid. Today we have got power connection line from Amritsar to Calcutta completely. That is, we can transmit power from one end to the other. Similarly on the west coast, from Bhakra to Papanasam in the south, it is continuous except for a link between Kolhapur and Belgaum. If this link is completed, we will be able to transmit power from Bhakra to Papanasam uninterrupted. Similarly on the east coast, from

Papanasam to Calcutta, except for a line between Talcher and Macherla, it is complete. That is, you have got the triangle. You have got the Gangetic power line; you have got the west coast power line and the east coast power line, except for a few small links. We have got the line from Calcutta to Bombay nearly complete except for a gap between Hirakud and Korba.

Thus, we have got the framework of an all-India grid. But this has got to be strengthened to carry more power. For example, in the Bengal area, we are going to have very heavy consumption, and a 400 kv. line is necessary. We have got to have a tie-up. We estimate that the cost would be of the order of Rs. 40 crores. The Fourth plan is not finalised, so that we do not know what amount will be provided for power. With the result that the all-India grid-I am afraid-can be formed in an effective way only by the end of the Fifth Plan, although we have the capacity to do it much earlier, in the next five years.

In the matter of interlinking of rivers Shri Maharaj Singh Bharati and Durairasu and other hon Members have been telling often that the rivers of India must be linked and that Ganga must be linked with Cauvery. Last year also they said so. It has been a sort of a tradition handed over to us. I thought that this problem must be looked into. When I went to the United States about six months back, I saw schemes there which were very helpful in guiding my thinking on this matter. So, I made some studies in that respect. I want to warn the House that what I am placing before the House cannot be achieved tomorrow. It has got to wait until we become prosperous and more money could be found to finance the schemes and it has also to wait till the investigations are completed. I expect that any scheme like the one which I am going to outline before you will be taken up only at the end of this century. The scheme is roughly like this. One must always take water from where it is excess or surplus and at the time when it is surplus and is not needed. In the Ganga the only place where you can get such water is Patna and below. Above Patna Ganga waters are practically committed and used up. For four months in a year during the monsoon time when the discharge is heavy and the water cannot be used lower down, this water should be tapped at that point. I have done some preliminary studies and I find that if we take a canal from there by a series of lift systems, we can take water right through to Rihand and then Demba on Sone, going on to Bargi on the Narbada, and Pench in Maharashtra, Pochamad on Godavari and then go up the heights of Mysore-Maharashtra plateau, and then go down to Cauvery and lower down to Kanyakumari. That is a sort of a practical and possible alignment of the main feeder canal and from this canal we can take out tributaries and branches on either side to feed the arid regions in all the areas. The House must not take me seriusly. This is an idea which I am trying to explore further and it goes a little more than where it was last year. Hon. Members have provoked me into this kind of thinking. The great advantage of this link will be that there will really be integration; there is no doubt about it. There are river water dispute about the peninsular rivers merely becaus: of small marginal deficit amount of water, it is not huge amount of water that are involved and these marginal amounts can be provided by this feeder canal and those disputes also can be solved. One should think of the possibility of using the holy Ganga; after all Ganga is our sacred river and it is sacred to the whole country. It is quite possible for us to use the excess amount of water when there are floods in the Gangetic plains and it is possible for us to take it to areas lower down. But I must again caution that this is purely a sort of a paper study and has got to be investigated further. We will not be able to bear the cost because all the time we are lifting water and at some places we lift it to 1600 feet. This is not the time to do so. In America they are doing it now but we are not so prosperous; we must remember that. However, I am certain that at the end of this century India will not be what it is today and our children are going to be richer and more prosperous and at that time I hope that the when there are the floods or surplus waters in Ganga they will be taken down and some of the rivers which are empty today, such as the

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Vaigai, will be flowing with water but that will be in the next century.

Now, I would turn to rural electrification. Hon. Members have pointed out the necessity for taking up rural electrification and said that the work done so far has not been really up to the mark. They say that only 67,000 villages have been electrified so far out of 5,70,000 villages and it is a very small quantum, and they asked how it is that during all these years we have done only very little, out of the 5,70,000 villages. They said that it will take many more years before all these villages are electrified. I would submit that there is a paradox in this. The paradox is that out of 5,70,000 villages 3,50,000 are only small villages with a population of less than 500 each. It is only 2 lakh odd villages which have got a higher population of about 2,000 or so each which have to be electrified first. Of course, there are some villages with a population of 500 each which have also been electrified, but there are only 2 lakh odd villages wich have got a population of more than about 2,000. The result is that today, by electrifying 67 000 villages, possibly we have served nearly 30 per cent of the rural population. It is not to be viewed as a proportion of 67,000 versus 5,70,000. Nearly one-third of our rural population has been served by giving them rural electrification, but that is no real satisfaction. I can appreciate the anxiety of the hon. Members that all the villages including those with a population of 500 or so should be electrified and be given the same amenities as are found in the cities. Therefore, while I am one with them in seeing that we should try to electrify as many villages as possible, at the same time, we should remember that what we have done is not insignificant in that we have electrified and served nearly one-third of the rural population and we are trying to extend the facility in a more accelerated way.

Many hon. Members have said that by 2nd October, 1970 the completion of the Gandhi Centenary Year, we are aiming at electrifying one lakh villages, but then we have been able to electrify only 67,000 villages so far. If every year we are going to add 9,000 villages, that will come to 80,000 in all. We can put in another 14,000 villages which means that 67,000 plus 14,000 will make up a little over 80,000 villages. And yet 20,000 villages will still remain, and so, they asked what we are going to do about them. I still feel that if we want to practise what Mahatma Gandhi preached, we can achieve our object. Gandhiji said that Swaraj in India means Swaraj in the villages, and unless Swaraj in the villages is attained there is no Swaraj for India as a whole. I feel that is entirely correct. It means that it is our duty, it is the duty of the people, it is the duty of the States and it is the duty of the Centre, it is the duty of all of us, to see that these 20,000 villages are also electrified so that we will be able to say that on 2nd October, 1970, we have electrified one lakh villages in all. It will be paying a tribute to the memory of that great man who led us to freedom and liberty.

Therefore, I still feel that we will be able to do it ; I do not want to give up the feeling and say that we cannot do it. It is quite possible, physically possible, and all that we want is more money and more contribution from the people. The States may be able to give money ; if the Centre cannot give more money, if the hon. Finance Minister is not able to give more money, we may try to get a little more contribution from the people as a whole, and see that one lakh villages are electrified, and that it self will electrify the whole nation, and remind us of Gandhiji's wish. That is the direction in which we should aim at.

Hon. Members have spoken about the inter-water disputes. I am sorry and I plead guilty in this regard in the sense that I had always hoped during the last few years that we should be able to solve this problem by negotiation. I sincerely believe that negotiations are the best and that adjudication, leaving the problem for adjudication, could create bitterness among the contending parties to the disputes. But it was found that the situation in the States was such that it is no longer possible to settle the disputes by negotiation, and that we should take action under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. They said that the

Krishna-Godavari dispute could be decided under the Act, but at the last moment, a very senior leader of the nation said, "Why not you try once again by negotiation" ? And that is what is going to be done on the 3rd April, in another two days, they are going to make another attempt. If that fails, naturally, it will go to the tribunal.

In regard to Narmada, I quite appreciate what the Gujarat Government said. They have been pressing that the tribunal must be resorted to. It was felt that we have been waiting for six years and the Narmada waters were going to waste. We have a lot of work to do and have a lot of land to be irrigated. Therefore, this should be referred to the tribunal. I have always felt, why not make one more attempt ? I wrote to the previous Chief Minister and a reply was received that a new ministry was going to come in Madhya Pradesh. That was about 20 to 30 days ago and that I should contact the new ministry after it is formed. I am waiting for the new ministry to come in M. P. and for the portfolios to be setteld. Then we will make a last attempt. If we fail in that, the court, etc. is always there.

AN HON. MEMBER : Fix a time-limit for that.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already spoken to the Chief Minister and he said, let the new ministry be formed. As soon as the new ministry is formed, we will contact them. If they think that. that approach is possible and useful, we will procced. Otherwise, we will go in for adjudication.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : What about twin tribunals for Krishna-Godavari ?

DR. K. L. RAO : About the tribunals, I do not mind giving the facts. I am only a humble person. but I have been attacked by the Mysore Government, the Mysore Assembly...

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : By the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee and the opposition members also.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have been attacked by all of them. For the information of the hon. member, I may tell him that anybody who runs the Government knows that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has nothing to do with the interpretation of the Inter-State Water Dispute Act. They refer it to the Ministry of Law. The Ministry of Law gives its opinion and then it goes to the Cabinet. Then the Cabinet decides. That is the procedure. It has nothing to do with any one single individual. Even the suggestion does not come from any single individual. The same procedure was followed in that case. I do not want to say anything more about it. I have been abused wrongly. But I do not mind it. That is part of public life. I am only sorry for Mysore, because I have got the greatest respect for that State, which produced Sri Visveswarayya, from whom we have learnt many lessons and drawn inspiration.

I come to Hemavati project. The hon. member said, I am at war with Mysore.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I said, war of nerves ; not war. Not yet at any rate.

DR. K. L. RAO : Hemavati is a river which is upstream of Krishnarajasagar and there are certain gauges. There is a very strict agreement between Mysore and Madras. When Mysore wanted to construct a project upstream, naturally Madras objected and Mysore has been replied. Of course, I am only doing my duty and there is no question of thanking me. I have gone out of the way, met both Chief Ministers, made them sit down together and I suggested a beautiful solution. Both of them accepted it. But when I send the comments for confirmation, the confirmation does not come. In the absence of confirmation, if we say that we clear the project, what will happen ? My hon. friend from Madras would not have let me off easily; he would have mounted guns on me. We have to be very cautious in these matters. In this particular case, we have got a very good solution by which it is possible to construct that project, provided certain precautions are taken and certain gauge levels are recorded. I have written to the Mysore Chief Minister for an immediate reply. Even Now I would appeal to Mysore to follow the understanding we arrived it,

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so that Hemavati project can be taken up. Otherwise, in the absence of agreement between Madras and Mysore, to say that I should clear the project is really not a duty which you should ask me to do.

I have told the hon. Member some time before that an Irrigation Commission is over due. The last Irrigation Commission was set up some where in 1903. For the last 60 years no review of the whole affair has been done. Therefore, an Irrigation Commission is going to be set up which will look into the various stages of coordination. I am glad to submit that the Commission will be under the chairmanship of Shri A. P. Jain who had been our Minister of Agriculture before. It consists of Dr. Sen of the Planning Commission, two engineers-one from the north and one from the south and one agriculture expert. We hope that they will be able to give us some very sound advice on the various aspects of irrigation.

There is one other aspect that is worrying me. In the matter of electricity, after my visit to the United States I found that power production in this country is at a very high cost. The capital cost of power per kilowatt is Rs. 2000 in this country where as in the United States it is only Rs. 1000. The cost of generation of thermal power per unit is seven paise in this country where as in the United States it is only 4½ paise. Transmission loss in this country is anything like 16 percent where as in the United States it is only 8 per cent. Unless we are able to supply cheap power it will not be possible to build up the country. The only way to make a success of our nation building effort is by selling a very large amount of power at cheap price. Both are required and both are inter-related. If only you generate power on a large scale the price will come down. Therefore, we must take effective steps for it. For that reason we are setting up a technical committee with some of the friends from America and some of the experts here to go into the various aspects covering generation of power so that we will be able to achieve reduction in the cost that we are now having. I only hope that this committee will complete its labour early and give us a report so that we will be able to adpot some effective economic measures. In a few days the personnel of the committee will be announced.

There are a large number of engineers in our country, both experienced and youngsters. It is high time that we go out of the country. There are many countries where they require the services of engineers in the field of irrigation and power. It is high time that we take advantage of UNO, the Asian Bank and other such bodies. The other day I had been to Afghanistan There I saw a work. which probably would have been done in India-just an investigation work-for anything like Rs. 3 lakhs, being let out to a French firm for something like Rs. 1 crore. We can do it much cheaper than that. We, therefore, want to compete in the international field for designs and investigations. We are now organising a company known as Water and Power Development International so that we can try to get work and experience in outside bodies.

I now come to some of the specific projects that were mentioned. Shri Gowder mentioned about Avinashi, Palladam and Coimbatore area. No doubt those areas are really bereft of water completely. They are very dry areas. But there again there is the same problem as in the case of Madras and Mysore. Here it is Madras and Kerala. Unless there is understanding between the people of those two States it is not possible for us to take any steps which will put one State at an advantage over the other. We are going to hold a meeting with the Chief Ministers of Madras and Kerala, discuss the Lower Bhawani valley and the Periyakulam Aliyar System and arrive at some settlement. Once that is done, it will be possible to know how much water can be used in Kerala area and how much water can be used in Madras area. Even that does not solve the problem. In the Madras area there is internal trouble : there is the question of the Lower Bhavani which is already there and these areas which will be coming, there will be trouble about that, That has

to be sorted out. But I appreciate that Avinashi area does require some project.

17 hrs.

The hon. Member, Shri Gowder, referred to soil conservation in Ooty. This is dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture. He referred to soil terracing and said that because of this soil has gone and pebbles and other things are coming up and the whole land is being wasted. I do not know how it has come about. If there is only a thin soil cover, we do not allow terracing to be done. If it is done, it is injurious to the area. So, I would request my colleague, the hon. Minister of food and Agriculture, to send one of his officers to look into this.

Then the hon. Member, Shri Patil, referred to a large number of projects in Maharashtra which are awaiting sanction of the Centre. I would again like to submit that during the last five or six years in terms of cost the number of projects sanctioned for Maharashtra come to one-third of the total for the country. They will irrigate 20 lakhs acres of land. At the moment, in Maharashtra the major and medium projects irrigate only 12 lakhs acres of land. The sanctioned projects will add another 20 lakhs acres of land. So, what is require dis implementation of those projects which were sanctioned five years back. They have to find money for it ; they are rich people and they can do it. They must find the money for the implementation of the projects and make a beginning. The irrigation scarcity can be solved, not by sanctioning of projects but by implementation of projects. If sanctioning of projects will solve the problem, there are Rs. 1,000 crores worth of projects waiting sanction in the office of the CWPC. But that does not solve the problem. What solves the problem is actual implementation of the projects which have been sanctioned. If all the projects of Maharashtra which have been sanctioned are implemented in the course of next few years, then more projects can be sanctioned. So, to make a grievance of the projects not being sanctioned is really not fair.

Another hon. Member referred to Koppili project in Assam. I think the idea of the hon. Member is that this project will serve as an irrigation, flood control and power project. Unfortunately, the site on which we have spent quite a lot of money and a number of years of investigation did not prove helpful. It had limestone and heavy cavities. So, the Assam Government have now sent another project. But that is only purely for power generation, and that too only a small amount of power. That project is not designed for irrigation or flood control. I had been to Nowgong area and what is wanted in that area is flood prevention and irrigation. For that you require a storage tank for the detention of the Koppili water. I have asked the officers to investigate other sites specially for this purpose, not to go to the limestone area but lower down in order to store up water. I hope they will be doing that.

The hon. lady Member referred to Barak project in Assam. It is a very slow moving river but with a very heavy amount of water. It catches the highest rainfall of the world, Chirapunji rainfall waters, and it causes heavy floods in the Cachar district of Assam. We have done investigation of this problem and we have been able to suggest a scheme. That scheme consists of constructing a reservoir for holding back peak waters so that there will be only moderate floods and the floods will be much less. But, unfortunately, it submerges areas in Manipur State and, therefore, it is a question of getting into correspondence with the Manipur Chief Minister. It is a question again of finding out how best to rehabilitate those people and where they can be rehabilitated. I think, both Shri Laskar and the hon. lady Member must try to use their good offices also in impressing upon the Manipur Chief Minister to do something in the matter. It is a very difficult problem.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Is not the Government negotiating with the Manipur Government ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We are doing that but one voice alone will not be sufficient in these matters and that too when they are

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supposed to be the Manipur Nagas. It is a difficult problem.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : The Central Government must take the responsibility.

DR. K. L. RAO : That we are doing.

The hon. Member, Shri Ganga Reddy, said that the Pochampad Project should be completed. I entirely agree with him. The Pochampad project was sanctioned many years back and it was started nearly ten years ago. It is very high time that it should have been completed. The only trouble was that that area is a part of Andhra Pradesh and it is another major project. The policy of the Government of India was to finance fully only one major project in a State and that is how this project suffered. So far out of Rs. 40 crores, Rs. 11 crores have been spent on this and I find that in the Fourth Plan they have made allocation for it. I hope, it will be accelerated. It is a very simple project and 6 lakh acres can be brought under irrigation quite simply from the Godavari River. I will take some further steps to see that the utilisation of the waters will begin much earlier, probably in another one or two years.

Then, Shri Ganga Reddy made another point about the north canal. At the moment there is only the south canal. He said with great force that a large number of villages are going to be submerged and that those people must be given rehabilitation by having the north canal. It is entirely correct. In fact, nowadays the most important point that we have got to look after is the rehabilitation of the people who are displaced in these reservoirs. That is growing more and more important and more and more difficult. Therefore I will entirely agree that the north canal must be constructed simultaneously and I will take it up with the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Then he mentioned the Swarna Project also. It is another unfortunate project. It started in the Second Plan and nearly Rs. ½ crores was spent on it. The project would have been completed but for the fact that it was submerging some 450 acres in Maharashtra and the Maharashtra Government objected. There the matter rests. This again is a matter which has got to be dealt with very delicately and I hope that we should be able to do something in the matter and see that the Swarna Project comes into use.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : How many decades will it take to complete the Tungabhadra high-level canal, second phase, and the Srisailam hydro-electric project ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have got a lot of projects to deal with. I have got ahead of it 30 questions to answer.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Since you are dealing with Andhra Pradesh, you could as well give this information.

17.09 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

Sir, I want the hon. Minister to give some information. If he has no information, he can say so but he cannot skip over my question. I want specific information with regard to the completion of the Srikakulam hydro-electric project and the Tungabhadra high-level canal, second stage, since they have been included and are under execution. What time will they take to complete?

DR. K. L. RAO : I wish, I am able to answer that question. I have got the information also; it is not that I do not have it. But the hon. Deputy-Speaker had allowed a number of Members to ask questions and there are 30 questions already put to me. This is the thirty-first question. They will say, because I am from Andhra, I am giving preference to Andhra. I do not think I am entitled to do that.

Some hon. Members from U. P. said that no project has been taken up in U. P. and that irrigation has got to be built up in Uttar Pradesh. One hon. Member speci-

fically asked about the Sarjoo project also. I want to submit that we have taken a very nice project in U. P., harnessing, for the first time, the waters of Ghaghra river and when that is expected to be completed in five years, we will be able to irrigate all the area between Ghaghra and Ganga which is practically now a very backward area in Uttar Pradesh. Nearly a very large extensive area of that backward area will be supplied water. This is one of the most backward areas of our country and everyone would like that there is rapid progress in the completion of this project.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार के लिये कोई मेजर स्कीम और कोसी तथा गण्डक के बारे में कुछ नहीं कह रहे हैं....

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has said that he will communicate to you. I was hearing your questions also. The Minister has promised that he will write to you about those points raised.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : उन स्कीमों के बारे में इन को जरूर कुछ बोलना चाहिये ।

DR. K. L. RAO : About the Rajasthan Canal, it deserves the attention of the House and it deserves the attention of the nation because the temporary provisions for supply of water to Pakistan under the Indus Treaty is coming to close by March, 1970. All the waters of the eastern rivers belong to India, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, and we should utilise them. We are spending a lot of money on it. The amount of money that is required for the completion of the project should be given. That is also what the Planning Commission is trying to do. The only difficulty is that they are insisting it should be within the State Plan. If it is within the State Plan, it will not be possible to adjust it. That is where the difficulty is. We have got to find a way out. I have already drawn the attention of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to this aspect. We are taking necessary steps. I am pretty certain that the importance of the project itself will accelerate the progress of the project. I am certain that the project will be completed much earlier than what we are thinking.

Many hon. Members from Bihar spoke about various projects. There is not much time at my disposal. I will, however, deal with one question and that is about the electricity rates. One hon. Member said that the electricity rate has not been decreased and that what we are saying is not correct. What I want to submit is that, actually, as a result of Central intervention, the electricity rate has been brought down to uniform level in Bihar. It is 15 p. a unit. If the amount of power that is going to be consumed is more, it will be 12 p. a unit. Even if it is 15p. the Government has offered the subsidy of 50 per cent provided the State gives another 50 per cent. If the State is not able to find it acceptable, if they have not done it, we cannot help it. Anyway, the rates are much reduced now. What actually is required in Bihar is that the power-lines must be spread out more. The power is also there. What we want is that power-lines should be spread out specially in north Bihar which is got to be fed with more power-lines.

There are a large number of questions relating to various projects of other States. I only feel guilty that I have not been able to deal with them because of lack of time. I would submit that I will write to the hon. Members, answer their questions and send them the information.

I once again, thank the hon. House...

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : जरा पिकिंग-पीरियड के लिये भी बतलाइये कि बिजली कहां से देंगे ।

DR. K. L. RAO : I shall discuss it with the hon. Member.

I would submit that, in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, the House has been very helpful. I only wish that the House keeps up its enthusiasm for these two subjects, so that it will be possible for us to get more funds and we may be able to do justice to the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions which have been moved together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1970, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 65 to 67, 123 and 124, relating to the Ministry of Irrigation & Power."

The motion was adopted.

[*The Motions for Demands for grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below-Ed.*]

Demand No. 65-Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,58,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power.' "

Demand No. 66-Multi-purpose River Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,21,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes.' "

Demand No- 67-Other Revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,86,52,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Other Revenue expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.' "

Demand No. 123-Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,08,80,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes.' "

Demand No. 124-Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,11,53,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray* the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1970, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.' "

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : What about Haryana ? No money has been sanctioned.....

MR. SPEAKER : He will write to you about Haryana.

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17. 17 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE* : RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TELENGANA AND OTHER AREAS OF ANDHRA PRADESH

MR. SPEAKER : Before we take up the discussion on the Telengana and other areas of Andhra Pradesh, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. members. The situation there is already explosive. It is also a fact that the Telengana area was not done due justice in the last twelve years. There is no point in blaming any one individual there. Therefore, any suggestion which will help consolidation will be very useful. I am sure that the feelings of the Telengana people and the injustice done to

them will be borne in mind by the hon. members when they make their speeches and suggestions.

Now, may I request Mr. Ranga to raise the discussion ?

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with you that we should be very careful and see that the already explosive situation is not made much more explosive. At the same time I have also to make it very clear that, as has happened on similar occasions when regional disputes were discussed either in the House or outside, our Party has not been taking any partisan view or any view at all as a party. Therefore, I am speaking here for what all I stand in Andhra and in the country as Ranga.

Let me tell you that I would very much like to ask that the present Andhra Ministry should be dismissed, but I have no right to do that here; this is not the forum for that. I would also like to condemn all the Chief Ministers who were responsible, as you say, for the failure to implement this agreement. I do not also want to say much about this because you were also one of the Chief Ministers; now you are the Speaker and so, I cannot condemn you...

MR. SPEAKER : I myself said that.

SHRI RANGA : But one thing is clear that there is an atmosphere, an impression, that an injustice has been done to Telengana all these years. Who is responsible for this ? The Chief Ministers, and they have agreed the present as well as the past Chief Ministers. But what about the Government of India ? Yesterday, in a very cogent manner, my hon. friend, Mr. Narayana Reddy, has presented the facts. I would like my hon. friend, the Home Minister, to read his speech a little more carefully. The late G. B. Pant gave an assurance to the Telengana people that certain assurances were being given and they would be implemented and, therefore, a Council was being formed.

The Council indeed came to be formed by a Presidential order 3 weeks earlier than his own statement here in this House. That has been working. On it were represented not the representatives of the Andhra or the whole coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema but the representatives, the MLAs. who hail from Telengana itself. Till to-day the great majority of the members elected from the Telengana happen to belong to the Congress throughout. In the beginning a few more Communists, but now a few less. But certainly a great majority, the overwhelming majority of them were from Andhra State. The Chief Ministers were also Congressmen, the Government also was Congress at the Union level, there was Congress at the centre also and the Governors were also Congress. (*Interruptions*)

Under that particular Act and assurance the Governor was charged with the special responsibility to see that these assurances were implemented. Secondly, if at any time there arose any kind of dispute or difference of opinion between the Council and the Ministry in regard to any particular issue, it was the duty of the Governor to arbitrate and to give a decision and that should be accepted by the Cabinet. Not once did the Governor make any such decision. Not once was the Governor asked to make such a decision. Not once did the Govenor seek the permission of the Government of India or advice of the Government of India to do anything. More than this there was this Union Government. They gave that assurance here that they would make it a special responsibility to watch and see from time to time that this agreement would be honoured in letter and law. And what did they do ? They never did anything. What is worse, Sir- yesterday I was disappointed with my hon. friend, the Home Minister. Possibly because he has been speaking for nearly one hour. He had to take up this matter at the fag end of the speech. Therefore he was tired and he was not able to give sufficient attention to this matter. I want him to remember that even if he had not known it before, that it is a special responsibility of the Government of India and therefore, a special responsibility of the Home Minister to see that these assurances are implemented properly. I am laying special stress on that because the question of Assam is also

[Shri Ranga]

coming up later on. There also the Home Ministry has to play its own role in order to see that various institutions that are going to be created there, will function properly, one with the other and in co-operation with each other and if there is to be any kind of conflict, the Home Minister has got to help them to get out of that. Therefore, the Government of India has failed. I have every right to ask this House, if it is so minded, to dismiss this Ministry. If anybody who is at fault at all, it is the Government of India. That is what Shri Narayan Reddy has said and I endorse it entirely.

Now what has been done ? What is happening there ? You were good enough to say that the people of Telengana very much hurt. I am here to say that the erstwhile Andhra people also have a feeling of being hurt. Ever since this trouble has arisen, a large number of them who found it necessary, who found it advisable, who found it profitable also to go and settle in various parts of Telengana came to be treated very shabbily. There was no proper law and order. I charge the Andhra Government with failure to discharge its primary responsibility of enforcing law and order and it failed. When it found that the local Police and magesterial authorities were not able to co-operate, were not willing to co-operate with them or with their orders, in a fright they asked for the Army to come in. This is the most imbecile way of running the show. If you had been there, I need not mention it that this way of tackling the situation would not have happened. I am sure of it. Here is a Chief Minister who does not know anything. He was dancing in power. But the moment the test came the man called the military. If the military had not gone into action in Waranga1, many people would have died, men, women and children and much more property would have been destroyed. Damage was done sufficiently and it was bad and it is having its own repercussions in the whole of Andhra. They are a little more politically ripe. Therefore, they are not believing in the same way as so many of these people are doing in Telengana area.

They are very unhappy. They find that there is no law and order, at all under this regime. And what sort of regime is this, Sir ? It is not able to implement the law. Nobody is satisfied with it today. And now the State Government has come to ask the Central Government to amend the Constitution itself for its benefit. What sort of Government is this, Sir ? You have the whole Congress Cabinet there. They behave as if to alter the Constitution is of no consequence, as if it can be done for anybody's convenience. They just want the Constitution to be changed to suit their convenience because they are not able to enforce law and order. They are not able to honour this agreement which they had agreed upon twelve years ago. They are not able to keep their children and students under proper control. They simply say that the Constitution itself should be amended.

Now, is my hon. friend going to do that ? Let him not forget the experience that he has had only the other day in regard to Assam. Let him be very careful about it. Our party has always stood for looking upon our Constitution with a certain amount of sacredness, decency and decorum. Our party has always been opposed to frequent amendments of the Constitution in such an erratic manner. Under these circumstances what is it that can be done ? Something has got to be done. It is said that so much injustice has been done to Telengana. The Chief Minister himself has supplied the information which was retailed by a number of Members. About 4,000 Andhra officers are supposed to be there, in excess. 2,000 of them are teachers. They are all employees from the Andhra area. They are not mulkis and so on. But all those people were appointed by Telengana authorities, by the Congress authorities. The Zilla Parishads were under the Congress authorities. I don't know whether any Zilla Parishad is under the control of the Communist party. They are nowhere in the picture. I say this for the benefit of our Prime Minister. She was unwise enough to say that the Swatantra party is trying to play a party role there. Our party never did that. Here is a Prime Minister who made herself responsible for a

wrong statement. It is no wonder, Sir, this Prime Minister, this Home Minister, the whole lot of them, have been failing all the time. We have been suggesting various ways of improving the working of the Constitution and the working of the Cabinet and also the implementation of the agreement but they have not heeded our advice and now they quarrel with the doctor who prescribed medicine for the ailment. Now, the information could have been supplied by the Chief Minister even before the trouble started. Only after the trouble had arisen this wisdom had dawned upon them. They supplied information through the Public Relations Officer here. And they keep these Public Relations Officers in Delhi in the same way as State Enterprises and private entrepreneurs maintain their public relations officers. They are here to do 'salam' to the grand Vazier of this Government. Now they say, No, no, we have not done any injustice to the Telengana people. They have supplied this piece of information. Telengana has not been getting any justice at the secretariat level and at the ministerial level. All kinds of jobs have been given to Andhras at very high level. I have got this information supplied by the Andhra Government. These have been supplied by the Public Relations Officer. Just look at it : In the High Court, 7 are from Telengana, Andhra 12. The present Chief Justice as well as the next one are going to be Telenganites. Public Sevice Commission : out of three, two are Telenganites; Board of Revenue : out of five, three are from Telengana; IAS out of seventy-seven, forty-six are from Telengana. It is only one-third and yet look at this. Select list officers : out of twelve, eleven are from Telengana. Secretaries including Special and Joint Secretaries : there are ten from Telengana and only six from Andhra. Deputy Secretaries to Government : Fourteen from Telengana and thirteen from Andhra. Then again, officers holding the posts of heads of Departments : there are 43 from Telengana, 28 from Andhra and 4 from outside States. Where is any injustice ?

Here is this useless Andhra Government which has not got any public relations and goes on doing these things rightly or wrongly in favour of Telengana and yet it allows this impression to be created that so much injustice is done to Telengana. This is information supplied by the Andhra Government. That does not mean that no injustice has been done. Jobs are not everything. There is econmic development, irrigation and power. Dr. K. L. Rao was saying that scrupulously they did not do any injustice in this direction. What about elementary schools, high-schools, technical schools, hospitals and dispensaries ? Only the other day, we were told that 70 of them had to be brought from Andhra because they did not have trained nurses, there were no Doctors or midwives. All these developments had to be attended to; but they were neglected by these friends. And that is why this grievance has come. What shall we do under these circumstances ? It is being suggested in the Andhra Legislature that the present Chief Minister should resign-he would not resign-that the Present Cabinet should resign-they would not go-and there should be a new leadership and it is not available. I am suggesting that there should be an all-Party Government. To this the Home Minister or the Prime Minister will never agree because they want unity and agreement on all principles and programmes. They are now changing this attitude slowly and they are going to give a go-by to principles and programmes. What is it that we can get done in Andhra ? Do you want to change the Constitutions ? Do you want to give real assurance to those people that their economic and social developments would be properly protected and ensured ? This one you should. But then who is responsible ? That is where the Centre comes. I am here to condemn the Centre. It is the duty of the Centre to justify itself if they have any case. if they have no case, as you have said in generous terms, let them come in sack cloth and ashes and say : We made a mistake; we will hereafter help the Andhra Government and see that justice is done to the Telegana people and we shall see that we take special care about them. Supposing they say this, would that be enought ? That is why sometime ago.....

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : According to your statement, they have got more than their due.

SHRI RANGA : But what about economic development, social development and so many other things in which they should have helped these people to progress and they have not progressed ? They are still groaning under the development of the earlier feudal regime. You do not know what kind of caste regime there is in Telengana. It is to a much greater extent than in other States. It is as bad as in U. P. But then in U. P. people have not opened their eyes. A time will come for them. Therefore, Telengana people have got to be helped. But do those people believe in the Union Government ? No. Therefore, it is a crisis of confidence. Who can go and help them to see reason ? To a large extent they are behaving in an unreasonable manner, by taking law into their own hands, by resorting to violence and by destroying not only the property of the local Government, but also of the Union Government and the property of the general public to create an atmosphere of panic in Telengana and to make it impossible for people outside Telengana to go and settle down there in a peaceful manner. All this is not doing Telengana any service at all. It is doing a great injustice. Therefore, they are not behaving in a reasonable manner. But they have got to be brought to reason. While they are being brought to reason, law has also got to be enforced.

Who is to enforce it ? Do you think that the Government is capable of enforcing that law and order ? Facts are against it. Then whose is the responsibility ? Obviously of this Government. The Chief Minister there is their favourate. Indeed, every Congress Chief Minister must be their favourite. Anyhow, within the Union Government, they are all together. Therefore, they must see to it that, that Chief Minister is given proper advice. Advice how ? Either to quit the job or at least make the Cabinet broad-based so that it is representative. Now all elements within the Congress are not put in the Cabinet. What scandal it is ? The Congress Government itself is a minority government. As for Andhra, it is a majority government; but huge minorities are kept out even within the Congress. Again, they want to keep out another big minority. Therefore, it is a hopelessly unrepresentative Cabinet that they have got. Let them at least start making it a really all-inclusive Congress Government. Let this Government give this advice to him.

Then, as they have got so many others here, why not he be brought over here ? Earlier, so many Chief Ministers were brought over here. One of them is here now. Therefore, why not accommodate that gentleman and make, as my leader, Sardar Latchanna, has said a Telenganite as Chief Minister. Side by side, they must also enforce law and order—I lay special stress on that. Till today, there is no government at all worth speaking. It is a useless, weak-kneed government, not worth the name. Let there be a real, good government, at the same time, a beneficent government, a wise government, a decent government. That sort of thing we are not having there now. What is there now can only be a part of this Government. Therefore, this also is not a decent-enough government. Let this Government help him to come over here and let them have a real Congress Government, even if they are not prepared to accept my suggestion of an all-party government.

If in spite of all this, there is no solution found, let them go to the people. Let them assure the people on that score. Let them be told to wait for 2½ years till the next elections. Let them be told, 'At the time of elections, you go to the people. If you are satisfied with us, you be with us. If you are not, you get a mandate from your people'.

And who are the leaders of Telengana today ? Shri Ranga Reddy—he retired long ago. Then another gentleman, who was a Minister here till yesterday or the day before. He was said to have been given a hero's welcome. I was also given a hero's welcome many times. Yet I was defeated twice ! With that experience, I would not lay much store by these hero's welcomes.

The elected members who have come from Andhra and Telengana sitting overthere, have themselves been telling me in the

Central Hall and everywhere else, 'For God's sake, do not ask for a separate Telengana.' Let them go and meet their own people. Let the Telengana MLAs go back to their constituents. Let them be made to see reason. Let them make them behave properly. Even if they were to have a separate Telengana, let Telengana make its debut as a prosperous viable Telengana from the political and social point of view. But if they were to carry on in the manner in which they are doing, I do not think at any time Telengana, or for that matter any other area, can become a socially and politically viable State.

Therefore, let them do that. At the time of the next elections, if they come back, as the Hills people leaders have come back, with a mandate from the people, people who do not belong to any political party as such but belong only to the Telengana party, with the confidence of the people, let that mandate be respected-even as Shri Chavan's disciples did when they wanted a separate Maharashtra; he was also in it at that time. At that time, it would be time enough to know the mind of the Telengana leadership. But today there is no such thing. A group of 10 or 15 people calling themselves 'Telengana leaders' cannot do that. Of course, they confront this useless, incapable, imbecile Government here at the Centre as well as in the State and are making them shiver in their shoes to such an extent that they want Parliament to amend the Constitution. We are opposed to this kind of thing. Therefore, in conclusion I make this appeal to them. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister as also my friend Shri Jagjiwan Ram are there. They must see that there is good Government, a representative Government, a decent and effective Government in Andhra, a Government which would stand by its word and a Government which has got strength like the earlier Chief Ministers to implement whatever agreement it reaches and whatever commitment it gives to you and to Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Ranga is one of our respected leaders in Andhra Pradesh. Whether he wins or loses an election is a different matter. He was against constitutional amendment. But he has not touched upon one other point. We signed a guarantee, and I was a signatory to it unfortunately, that the employment potential in Telengana will not be taken away. That has gone in view of the Supreme Court's decision. That means anybody can be employed How to safeguard that ?

SHRI RANGA : With your indulgence, if only there would be an all party Government, at least an all inclusive democratic Government, the constituents can agree among themselves to implement the decision. After all, appointments have got to be made. The real trouble arose over the local board appointments. We have had experience and so many people have had this experience. I have also gained from my experience, Jobs can be distributed as 20 for this district, 100 for that district and so on. The district authorities will be the employment officers for this purpose. They will be provided with jobs and Andhra people need not have to go there.

Secondly, if we were to have that kind of gentleman's agreement among us people will be assured that because somebody happens to be the Minister the agreement will be broken and we can go and tell the Andhra people : for God's sake do not apply for any job at all in Telengana as they want those jobs for themselves, the Andhra area people are politically mature enough.. ..

AN HON. MEMBER : To go to the Supreme Court.

SHRI RANGA : Not to go to the Supreme Court. It is not necessary to go to the Supreme Court. They will not apply for those jobs and we content with whatever jobs they are able to get in their own area. But are they going to give that kind of leadership ? Do you think, Sir, that this Congress Government in the Centre and the State Government are in a proper mood and mind to give that kind of real and effective leadership in Andhra ? It is a question for which my hon. friends here and the Prime Minister will have to give an answer.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO (Kakinada) : I rise with a heavy heart to speak on this

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

occasion. I was anxiously listening to my friend Prof Ranga to see what attitude he was going to take on this matter. I was afraid that in his anger and chagrin against so many persons for political reasons he would plump for a separate Telengana. I congratulate him and the Andhra Pradesh people that as leader of Opposition in this House and as a respected leader in Andhra Pradesh, he has teken a balanced view of things and has given constructive suggestions to the Central Government to deal with this problem. In the main, apart from his criticism of parties and individuals I am inclined to agree with the operative part of his suggestion that a constructive approach should be made to this problem. Andhra Pradesh has come into existance by the combined labours of my friend Prof. Ranga and other Congress leaders like our Speaker and the formation of Andhra Pradesh was the result of the sacrifices and a spirit of give and take on the part of the leaders who are still active in the field. They are still active in the field.

But I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that this problem is not merely an economic problem. This is not merely a question of jobs and places in Government service. This is an emotional problem. This is a problem of the development of a backward area which has been, due to one reason or another, neglected to some extent. But the blame rests on the shoulders of everybody who has had the responsibility of running the Andhra Government, whether it is from Telengana area or Rayalaseema area or the coastal districts. As he said, the Congress Government had an unshakeable majority where power was shared by the representatives of the people from all the three regions. The Telengana committee which has been entrusted with the power of looking to these safeguards being enforced, consists completely of the representatives of the Telengana people. The Telengana people had a majority of Ministers in the Cabinet. Therefore, when things came up, when things have come to a boiling point, everybody was deserting the ship and trying to throw the blame on the others. I say that everybody should share the blame equally for what has happened in the past.

I do not want to take long time, but I would like to point out the previous history of Andhra Pradesh. Even before Independence was achieved, the whole of the Andhra State, excluding the Telengana area and the Nizam's dominions, has been agitating since 1912 for a separate Andhra Province. Myself, Mr. Ranga, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, Mr. Venkata Subbaiah, everybody who has been here, has taken an active part in this, namely the achievement of an Andhra State, separate from the Madras State. Afterwards, when the capital had to be decided, what happened ? Our Speaker, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, was remaining us of the story, of the foresight of the then leader, Mr. Prakasam, who wanted Kurnool to be the capital of the new Andhra Pradesh. He said that he did not want the capital to be located either at Bezwada or Guntur or anywhere else. He wanted to locate the capital at Kurnool, which is half-way between Hyderabad and Madras. He said that he foresaw clearly that Hyderabad one day would belong to the bigger Andhra Pradesh, because Andhra had a historical role which it played in the past, which it is playing in the present and which it will play also in the future. Therefore, he had the foresight and that enabled Andhra Pradesh to be formed by a spirit of give and take between the then Andhra leaders Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, Mr. Ranga and several others, and also Burgula Ramakrishna Rao and Ramanand Tirtha and several leaders of Telengana. They had all come to an agreement that we must have Telengana provided certain safeguards were guaranteed to the backward area of Telengana, and all these leaders, many of whom are still alive, are signatories to the Telengana agreement, but the responsibility of getting it implemented lies equally on the shoulders of all. But you must see the difficulty in the administration here.

With regard to the Hyderabad State, you know the political set-up of the Hyderabad State. In the Hyderabad State, the Nizam was a pure replica of the British imperialistic State. He never trusted the local Andhras. The portfolio of elementary

education was personally under the control of the Nizam of Hyderabad. If an elementary Telugu school was to be started in a village, the permission of the Nizam was required, and he would be scrutinising the nature of the people of the village, whether they were rebellious or co operative, whether they were submissive or independent and then only he would grant permission for starting a school. On the old British pattern, he imported for the big jobs, Uttar Pradesh Muslims as Dewans and High Court judges and as Executive Councillors. He imported people mainly from the neighbouring places, from the south and other neighbouring areas, or Marathwada or the Kanarese areas and Tamil Nadu and saw to it that the local Andhras were not given sufficient prominence. A number of Gujaraits and Marwadis have also come in and settled there and they have built up huge businesses and have created for themselves vested interests. The moment Andhra Pradesh was formed, the adventurous and prosperous agriculturists from the coastal districts have gone over. They started farms, and thousands of acres which had been lying fallow were reclaimed and they are now blooming with green fields and fine crops. They have developed agriculture and also business. Therefore, an unexpressed undercurrent of jealousy has started among some non-Andhra leaders of Hyderabad State against coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema Andhra people. That is also working behind the movement. These influential forces which are very rich, are now trying to see that Telengana is separated so that the backward Telengana may be once more, dominated by other vested interests which have settled down there. During the last 12 years, more than Rs. 60 to 70 crores of capital has flowed from the rest of Andhra into Hyderabad State and they were making it a prosperous one. Two cinema houses costing Rs. 50 lakhs have been built. Film studios have been built. Huge grape gardens have come up and they are developing the area. They are also reaping the profits. This is one economic reason creating a little jealousy among other sections.

Sir, you know the agriculturists in coastal districts are equal to those in Punjab and they are adventurous and versatile. They have reclaimed lands on a large scale in some areas where agriculture was neglected. Therefore, my suggestion is this. Dismemberment of the State is not the remedy for this. You must visualise whether Telengana will be a viable State. Its income may not be more than Rs. 125 to 130 crores a year. If you take the composite area, the coal-fields of Telengana, the mineral wealth of Rayalaseema and the agricultural wealth of the coastal districts make it a composite industrial unit with a great future. In the heat of the moment, people may say whatever they like and demand a separate Telengana. Some of them are putting a claim that the accumulation of Telengana funds is more than Rs. 80 to 90 crores and every day it is mounting up. For the last two or three months, they are calculating compound interests on the accumulations and demanding that amount.

My concrete suggestion is this. If it is possible for the Central Government, they should appoint an impartial, eminent High Court Judge, not administrators or officials, to go into the whole matter, ask the Andhra Pradesh Government to place all the material facts and figures and documents at his disposal and then come to a correct and impartial computation of the money that has been accumulated and that is due to be spent in Telengana area.

With regard to jobs, etc., you are well aware how the permanent officials everywhere in India have come to occupy the most important, powerful and influential positions. Who rules the Central Government ? Some people say that excepting a handful of independent ministers with status, the other ministers are dominated by their Secretaries. When Rajaji was Chief Minister of Madras, one ICS Secretary was boasting that it was not Rajaji but himself who was running the Government. It fall into the ears of Rajaji. At once he called that Secretary and chided him. In small States like Punjab, Haryana, etc., it is the officers who ruled and created all the troubles and political intrigues; Officers everywhere are occupying key positions. They have got their own groups and they quarrel among themselves. They are the mainstay

[Shri Thirumala Rao]

of this agitation in one direction. Apart from all these things, the matter has come to a stage where it cannot be further neglected or ignored. I would request the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, all the top-ranking Ministers in the Central Government, the Congress President and the Congress Working Committee to sit together and consider the problem jointly; if possible, one of them should go to Hyderabad and see that the Congress house is set in order first. Afterwards they can send for other party leaders, leaders of Industry, commerce and agriculture and find out what is the real strength behind this agitation. Then, they will have to impress on the people that Telengana will not be a viable State. Once such a State is formed, from tomorrow they have to come here with a begging bowl for money for their development. So, as a responsible member of the party-not as leader of the opposition, like Shri Ranga, who has a role to play not only here, but outside, and also to the gallery-I want to say as a member of the Congress party that the Central Government have got responsibility in this matter and I am absolutely confident that they are capable enough, they have got the status enough, wisdom enough and states manship enough to go there and solve the problem or call them here and solve the problem.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Who ?

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : God has not given him a head proportionate to his body. The matter must be taken up immediately by the Central Government. The Prime Minister and the Congress leaders should first set the Congress house in order and then see to it that every section of the public is called for, giving a hearing and a viable and lasting solution found in the interests of the whole of Andhra Pradesh.

18.00 hrs.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी (भोपाल) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तेलंगाना में जो विस्फोटक परिस्थिति आज पैदा हुई है, उस पर हम विचार करने के लिये यहां आज बहस में शामिल हुए हैं, इस के, अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन पहलू हैं और उसी हिसाब से तीन जिम्मेदारियां भी हैं। एक तो केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी, दूसरे प्रदेश सरकार की जिम्मेदारी और तीसरे आन्ध्रवासी जो तेलंगाना के हों, रायलसीमा के हों या सरकार के हों-इनकी भी जिम्मेदारी है। यह जो इलाका है, जिसके बारे में आज हम चर्चा कर रहे हैं-यह तो परम्परागत-अपने देश में जितनी कथा-कहानियां हैं, उन में हमेशा जो ब्राह्मण का चित्र आता है, वह तेलंगी ब्राह्मण का आता है, जिसे हमेशा गरीब दिखाया जाता है। मुझे आश्चर्य इस बात का होता है कि जो विज्ञान की बात को लेकर भारत को बहुत प्रगतिशील बनाने की दृष्टि से जिद लेकर बैठे हुए हैं, इतना होने के बाद भी जो तेलंगाना का हिस्सा है-आज भी वैसा का वैसा पिछड़ा हुआ है। दिल्ली तक पहुंच कर "दिल्लीश्वरोवा जगदीश्वरोवा" कहने वाला जगन्नाथ पंडित इसी तेलंगाना का था।

विवाद क्या है ? आज आजादी के 20 साल के बाद भी यह क्षेत्र उपेक्षित रहा है-यह बड़े दुख के साथ स्वीकार करना पड़ता है। निजाम के जमाने में यह क्षेत्र बहुत उपेक्षित रहा, रजाकारों की गतिविधियों के कारण आतंकित रहा, बाद में यहां के किसानों और जमीदारों के बीच में तनाव पैदा करने की कोशिश की गई-इस को चीन का यूनान प्रान्त बनाने की कोशिश इस देश के वामपंथियों ने की-इन सब के कारण भी यहां काफी अस्तव्यस्तता पैदा हुई। इस लिये इस का हल केवल मरहम-पट्टी से होने वाला नहीं है। आज इस क्षेत्र की जनता के मन में जो अविश्वास का भाव है, उस के भी कई पहलू हैं। आन्ध्र के दूसरी जगहों के लोग यहां आ कर खेतीबाड़ी करते हैं, जिन्होंने भूमि को बड़ी उपजाऊ बनाया है-उस के बारे में इन के मन

में एक तरह का अविश्वास का भाव है। गृह मंत्री जी जरा ध्यान दें–क्यों आज वहां की जनता कई बार तर्क देकर पूछती है–यहां पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती, तेलगाना में बाहर वाले आ कर जमीन खरीदें–इस पर रोक क्यों नहीं लगाई जाती ? जब यह कहा जाता है कि देश के संविधान में जो हम ने स्वीकार किया है, उस के अनुसार ऐसा नहीं कर सकते, तो मिसाल काश्मीर की दी जाती है। जिस काश्मीर के अन्दर हम जमीन नहीं खरीद सकते, घर बसा नहीं सकते। यह गलत तरीका और गलत मिसाल आज देश को एकता की ओर ले जाने के बजाय, अध्यक्ष महोदय, अलगाव का भाव पैदा करती है, भाई-भाई के बीच में दीवार खड़ी करने में सहायक बन रही है। इस लिये मैं केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं–वह माता अच्छी है जो अपने बच्चे के रोये बिना उस की भूख और प्यास को समझती है, किन्तु वह माता दूसरे दर्जे की है जिसको रोने के बाद उस का पता लगता है कि बच्चा भूखा और प्यासा है। किन्तु केन्द्र की माता तो तीसरे दर्जे की है कि जिसको बच्चे के रोने के बाद भी पता नहीं चलता कि बच्चे को क्या हो गया है। वास्तव में यह जो अविश्वास का भाव है वह केवल यहीं पर नहीं है, यह आपको आसाम में भी देखने को मिलेगा, जम्मू कश्मीर में भी देखने को मिलेगा, महाराष्ट्र में भी देखने को मिलेगा, गुजरात में भी देखने को मिलेगा, करनाटक और केरल में भी देखने की मिलेगा। आज देश भर में यह भाव क्यों है, क्या इस पर कभी आपने विचार किया है ? स्वामी विवेकानन्द महाराज ने एक बात कही थी कि जिनको समाज के अन्दर सुधार करना हो उनकी दृष्टि तीव्र और दूरगामी होनी चाहिए। जो लोग बड़े घरों के ऐशो आराम और जगमग को न देख कर दूर कोने में अंधेरे में पतिहीन विधवा बैठकर आंसू बहाती है, उसके आंसू जो देख सकते हैं, वही समाज का सुधार कर सकते हैं। जो जगमग के पीछे जाते हैं वे समाज सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं। तो जब तक गड़बड़ियां पैदा नहीं होती हैं तब तक आपको पता ही नहीं लगता है। जम्मू काश्मीर के बारे में जो हुआ, आखिर आपने गजेन्द्रगडकर कमीशन नियुक्त किया या नहीं ? क्योंकि वहां पर भेदभाव बरता जा रहा था। एक ही प्रदेश होने के बाद भी राशन की मात्रा भी कम और राशन की दरें भी अलग। यह जो भेदभाव बरता जाता है और कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद भी उस पर अमल नहीं होता इसी के कारण अविश्वास बढ़ता चला जाता है। मैं गृह मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसे समझौते जगह जगह नहीं हुए ? महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर समझौता हुआ था कि विदर्भ को भी न्याय मिले। आसाम में भी ऐसा समझौता हुआ था कि पहाड़ी इलाकों के साथ न्याय किया जाये, वहां का एक मन्त्री रहे, एक रीजनल कौंसिल रहे जोकि सारा देखे। इतना सब होने के बाद भी वहां एक अलग से हिल स्टेट की मांग उठने और उसको शासन द्वारा स्वीकार किये जाने तक की स्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई ? क्या इस देश के विभाजन से यह पता नहीं चला था कि पार्टीशन किसी भी समस्या का समाधान नहीं है। आज पाकिस्तान के अन्दर जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उससे पता चल जाना चाहिए कि यहां के मुसलमानों में यदि अविश्वास का भाव था भी तो उसका पार्टीशन कोई समाधान नहीं था। उस भाव को कैसे निकालें, उनके मन को कैसे जीतें, उनमें कैसे विश्वास पैदा करें, यह आपने बीस साल के अन्दर नहीं किया। इसी कारण वह अविश्वास का भाव बढ़ता जाता है। पिछले महीने मैं तेलगाना गया था। वहां पर जगह जगह देहातों में दीवारों पर लिखा हुआ है–प्रत्येक तेलगाना एपंडाली। कहीं कहीं तेलगू बोली जाती है तो उसके हिसाब से लिखा हुआ है--प्रत्येक तेलंगाना बनाइचाली। किन्तु दोनों का मतलब एक ही है। तो यह भावना क्यों घर करने

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

पाई ? क्योंकि उनको पता चला कि कुछ गड़बड़, लूट-पाट, आगजनी की बात हो तो केन्द्र नीचे उतर आता है, केन्द्र हर चीज को मानने लगता है। केन्द्र के सामने और कोई तरीका नहीं है, उसका कोई लक्ष्य नहीं, कोई ध्येय नहीं। जैसे दबाव आता है, वह हिलता है। इसीलिए हमें कभी कभी कहना पड़ता है—

We have got a set of rulers. No, we have got a set of rollers. A push from inside and a pull from outside keep them moving this side and that side.

इसके कारण यह शासन कहां जायेगा, इसका पता ही नहीं लगता है। देश का विभाजन होने के बाद आपने कुछ समझा ही नहीं। इसीलिए कई कई दफा ऐसी मांगें आती रहती हैं। इस देश के भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने आश्वासन दिया था कि इस देश में छोटे-मोटे ज्यादा राज्य नहीं रहेंगे। पांच सौ से अधिक रियास्तों को मिलाकर जब यहां पर 15 बड़े राज्य स्थापित किए गए थे, उस समय उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि आगे चलकर कोई 16वां राज्य नहीं बनेगा। लेकिन उसके बाद भी आपने नागालैंड बनाया। तो जब लोगों को पता लग जाता है कि गड़बड़ी, गुंडागर्दी, आगजनी और लूट-पाट के बाद यह सरकार झुक जाती है तो लोगों के मन में यह भाव पैदा होता है कि इनको करो। बम्बई में शिव सेना की तरफ से जो कुछ हुआ, उन सब के पीछे छोटी-मोटी समस्यायें ही होती हैं। डा० राव ने यहां पर बताया कि मैं क्या करूं, लेकिन यह कहने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। आज कृष्णा, गोदावरी और नर्मदा के पानी की समस्या है, बेलगाम की समस्या है और कंसरगोड की समस्या है। एक साथ जुड़ी हुई इन समस्याओं को अगर आप समय रहते हल नहीं करेंगे तो फिर बाद में जनता की भावनायें जागृत होने के पश्चात् गोली चलाने से भी समस्या का कोई हल नहीं निकलेगा किन्तु जनता का क्षोभ जरूर बना रहेगा। इसलिए समय रहते कुछ करिये। आप एक बड़े दायरे में राष्ट्रीयता की बात को सामने रखकर इन बातों को सोचें तो इस नतीजे पर पहुंचेंगे कि कहीं भी अलगाव के भाव से किसी समस्या का हल नहीं निकल सकता है। वरना जैसे पहले हमको लगता था कि भारत से अंग्रेज चले जायें तो देश का भला होगा, अंग्रेज तो चले गए और फिर कांग्रेस आ गई लेकिन अब भी लोगों को लगता है कि अगर कांग्रेस चली जाये तो देश का भला होगा। कई स्टेट्स में कांग्रेस भी चली गई लेकिन देश का भला होना वहीं पर है। मूल बीमारी जो है उसको छोड़कर हम कभी अंग्रेज को समझ बैठे, कभी कांग्रेस को समझ बैठे। इसीलिए अलग अलग मांगें आती हैं, कहीं विदर्भ की मांग तो कहीं सौराष्ट्र की मांग आती है। मैसूर में भी कहा जाता है कि ऊपर वाले, धारवाड़ बेलगाम, बीजापुर, वे हम पर डामिनेट करना चाहते हैं। तो यह भाव सभी जगह पैदा हो रहा है। इसलिए इसको पीसमील देखते हुए नहीं बल्कि एक राष्ट्र को सामने रखते हुए इसका समाधान करना होगा। इसलिये आज तेलंगाना के मन में जो अविश्वास पैदा हुआ है इस को निकालना होगा। इस दृष्टि से केन्द्र की जिम्मेदारी होती है, गृह मंत्री स्पष्ट रूप से बतायें कि इस समस्या के समाधान के लिये वह क्या करने जा रहे हैं। मैं कोई आन्ध्र के विभाजन के पक्ष में नहीं हूं, किन्तु हम को इन का विश्वास नहीं होता। क्योंकि ऐसी बातें हम 1947 से सुनते आये हैं, देश की एकता की बात सुनते आये हैं पंजाब और असम की एकता की बात सुनते आये हैं। यह जो कहते हैं उस के विपरीत होता है इसलिये जब कहते हैं कोई बात तो मन में और डर पैदा होता है कि कहीं इस का उल्टा करने को तो तय नहीं किया।

इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि गृह मंत्री जी स्पष्ट बातें रखें। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्र मजबूत रहे और फिर शासन की दृष्टि से कैसा गुट या विभाग हो, यह बात बिल्कुल अलग है कि वह छोटा हो या बड़ा हो, क्योंकि जैसे थिरुमल राव जी ने कहा कि तेलंगाना बायेबिल नहीं है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गोआ, नागालैंड या पौंडिचेरी कौन से बायेबिल हैं ? जब गोआ वाले चाहते थे कि हम को महाराष्ट्र से मिला दिया जाये तो उन्हें नहीं मिलाया गया और छोटे छोटे राज्य बनाये गये। माही को पांडिचेरी के साथ जोड़ा जाता है। यह जो सारा तमाशा चलता है इस के कारण लोगों के मन में विश्वास की भावना पैदा नहीं हुई है।

आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना के बारे में एक फारमूला तय हुआ जिस को ATA कहते थे, अर्थात दो आन्ध्र के तो एक तेलंगाना का। किन्तु आज जो आंध्र के शिक्षक हैं उन की एक खास शिकायत है कि छै हजार तेलंगाना से बाहर वाले वहां आये हुए हैं। इसलिये मैं प्रान्त सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि झूठी प्रेस्टीज में न बैठते हुए शिक्षकों के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं उन के साथ बैठकर राउन्ड टेबिल कानफरेन्स करें और यह समस्या हल कर ने की कोशिश करें।

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने जो निर्णय दिया है उस के कारण एन० जी० ओज० मुल्की रूल्स के अनुसार काम करने की दृष्टि से तेलंगाना के मन में फिर से आशंका पैदा हो गई है। इसलिये सवैधानिक दृष्टि से कौन सा रास्ता निकाल सकते हैं उस पर हम विचार करें और वह रास्ता निकालने की कोशिश करें।

तीसरी बात यह है कि तेलंगाना के विकास की दृष्टि से जो आज तक कदम नहीं उठाये हैं वे उठाने चाहियें। एक तो पोच्चमपाड़ प्रकल्प को जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा करें। नागार्जुन सागर के पानी का प्रयोग जितना तेलंगाना के जिलों में कर सकते हैं वह करना चाहिये।

इस के अतिरिक्त जो छात्रों का अन्दोलन है उनकी मांगों पर अवश्य विचार होना चाहिये। उन की मांग है कि वारंगल में काकतीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हो। दूसरी मांग यह है कि एक सेन्ट्रल विश्वविद्यालय हैदराबाद में हो जो सब के लिये खुला रहे। इस प्रकार जो जनता की और विद्यार्थियों की मांगें हैं उन पर सहानुभूति पूर्वक विचार हो। आज विश्वास बनाने की दृष्टि से, मांग करना ठीक हो या न हो, किन्तु आज का जो वहां शासन है उस ने जनता का विश्वास खो दिया है इसलिये वर्तमान मंत्रिमंडल को त्याग पत्र दे कर एक विश्वासपात्र नया शासन वहां बनाना बहुत आवश्यक लगता है।

इस के अतिरिक्त कुमार ललित को भेजा था और उन्होंने जो सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर मोडिफिकेशन के साथ जरूर सरकार अमल करे। इस प्रकार जो तेलगाना में एक विस्फोटक परिस्थिति पैदा हो गई है, उस के काबू के बाहर जाने के पूर्व ही समग्र भारत वर्ष में भाई भाई की स्थिति पैदा करनी आवश्यक है। तेलंगाना के अन्दर सरकार और जनता के बीच का झगड़ा नहीं रहा, वरन भाई भाई के बीच का झगड़ा पैदा हो गया है जिस से विशेषकर देश की एकता और अखडता तथा समग्र भाइयों को साथ ले कर जाने वाले भारतीय जनसंघ को तो बहुत दुःख होता है, दिल फट जाता है क्योंकि कुछ लोग ऐसे हैं जो ऐसा कहते हैं कि तेलंगाना अलग हो, हिन्दुस्तान को पल्वराइज और बालकेनाइज किया जाये, उन की चाल में हम न फंसें। केन्द्र मजबूत बना कर समग्र देश के अन्दर हम को ठीक ढंग से न्याय मिलता है यह भावना पैदा करने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र की है। और प्रदेश की सरकार, जैसा मैं ने अभी कहा, टु सेट दी लीस्ट, त्याग-पत्र दे कर विश्वास पैदा करने

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

वाला शासन बनाये। समग्र आन्ध्र में, कोस्टल एरिया हो या रायलसीमा हो सब का दायित्व होता है कि हम एक ही प्रदेश हैं, बीच में अनमुटाव जो पैदा हो गया है उस को मिटा कर फिर एक बार समग्र आन्ध्र के विकास की दृष्टि से, प्रगति की दृष्टि से, साथ खड़े हों।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस का समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you rightly pointed out, the discussion... ... ...

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो डिस्कशन हो रहा है उसे रेज करने वालों में मेरा नाम भी छपा हुआ है.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am going by party names.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : मेरा नाम भी यह डिस्कशन रेज करने वालों में एजेंडा पेपर पर छपा हुआ है। इसके अलावा क्या यह सब तेलंगाना के सदस्य हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : Will you kindly sit down ? Mr. Nayanar's name is there from the Communist Party but he is not speaking. The P. S. P.'s name is not there but still he will be allowed to speak. Every party has given me the names. You don't attend the Parliament ; that is the difficulty. Every party gives me names. I go by the party list. Supposing, they want to give Mr. Ramamurti's name, can I say, "No ; you cannot speak. Mr. Nayanar alone must speak" ? I have been following that procedure from the beginning. Whichever list of names is given to me by the party, the Communist party, the D. M. K. party, the Swatantra party, or the Congress party, is followed. Not only Mr. Nayanar is not speaking but Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta is also not speaking. From the Jana Sangh party, Mr. Jagannath Rao Joshi has spoken just now. I do not know how you have been following. Your name must be in the party list ; the party must give the name.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I am really happy to note that the discussion has been going on in a very objective manner and I must thank the hon. Members who preceded me to focus and highlight the real problems that are behind Telengana issue.

The hon. Member, Shri Ranga, one of the foremost leaders of our country who has been in a great deal responsible, along with stalwarts like you, in bringing together these people, speaking the same language, under one banner, has today made very useful and constructive suggestions with regard to the various problems that are to be tackled. Whatever may be the facts behind the tension, the dissatisfaction and the unrest, one fact remains that this particular region has not received that much of attention as it deserves.

Further, in pursuance of a gentlemen's agreement, certain assurances were given because the States Reorganisation Commission, in their Report ; recommended for a separate Telengana area. That must be borne in mind when we look to the problem from that angle. Telengana friends were then persuaded to accept the assurances of the people from Andhra area as Rayalaseema people were persuaded to join in forming Andhra States when a separate Andhra State was formed from the composite Madras State. Why I am driving at this point is that, apart from the economic considerations, political aspirations and psychological factors also must be taken into consideration. I want to put this problem in a broad perspective of social, economic and political matter. Unless these three things are fulfilled, unless you create a sense of involvement, a sense of oneness and equality among the various regions, you will not be able to evolve

the homogenous factor that goes into the linguistic distribution of provinces.

I must also emphasize the fact that, when the Andhra State was formed, really we had genuine feelings and fears whether we would be stampeded into having to play a secondary role in conducting the affairs of the State because of the political consciousness and economic prosperity and educationally forward-looking of Andhras. As a matter of fact, I was a Member of the Madras Assembly and on the floor of the Madras Assembly I made a speech that we, in Rayalaseema, should not be allowed to join the coastal districts. I said that we would like to be with Madras because our educational institutions were under Madras University, our relationship was with Madras, and we felt that we would be more at home in Madras State than in the Andhra area. That was because of certain misapprehensions that perhaps we might not get an equitable treatment in the political affairs of the country. But, in the long run, we came to realise this: the sense of confidence was restored to us when certain political events took place. Immediately after the Andhra State was formed, the Andhrakesari became the Chief Minister and you, as the veteran Congress leader of our area, became the Deputy Chief Minister...(*Interruption*). He is a veteran. Then we felt the sense of oneness, the sense of equal participation ; that sort of satisfaction, we could achieve. After the formation of Andhra Pradesh, you became the Chief Minister. Mr. Sanjivayya also became the Chief Minister. I am narrating the events to show that a sort of comradeship, a sense of equality, has to be created when the affairs of the State are to be run. I will also congratulate the political sagacity of our Maharashtra friends and especially the Home Minister. He made his good offices prevail in making two Chief Ministers of Maharashtra from the Vidarbha region. It is not as though that will satisfy or that will bring prosperity to that area. But that is the approach that has been made. When you became the Chief Minister, you did not bring prosperity or millennium to the Rayalaseema area. But we felt that we would have the feeling of equality and that prevailed in the minds of the people of Rayalaseema, and this is in spite of the fact that even today in some areas we have to go miles to get drinking water, we have no communications ; even our projects are being neglected. I am not saying these in the sense of a complaint. Even this afternoon I asked Dr. K. L. Rao how many decades would they take to complete the Tungabhadra High level Canal project, which is purely intended to bring benefit to the famine-stricken area of Anantapur. Anantapur is 'pur' eternally ! In spite of the fact that we had been as badly neglected as the Telengana area, we thought that in the best interest of our State, we should be a party to this, this sort of a gentlemen's agreement has to be arrived at with our Telengana friends.

So, when you take all these factors into consideration, one predominant factor remains that, along with economic development, psychological and political satisfaction also must be brought to bear upon the people of the Telengana area. This is a problem which has to be viewed from that context. It is not as though it can be separated, one from the other. About certain factors that are going on there, they are known to us. We are very unhappy at the events that are happening. As you have rightly said and as several members pointed out, none of us would like a dismemberment of the Andhra State which has been formed after great sacrifice, after so much of suffering and after a great agitation. I will also join with my hon. friend, Shri Thirumal Rao, in appealing to the central leadership here, both at the organizational level as well as at the governmental level to view this problem in its proper perspective and not to a sort of misunderstand friends when we say certain things in a very candid and frank manner.

I want to make it clear. It is not directed against one individual--X, Y or Z. As Shri Ranga pointed out, this has been a culmination of events that have

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

taken place. We our selves till yesterday did not know the recommendations made from time to time by the Regional Committee. We did not know that so much of surplus remains to be spent on Telengana area. Mr. Naryan Reddy has pointed out the reasons for that when a diabolical clause is put that the proceedings of the Committee should be kept secret. I can also attribute that to the several forces that have come into play. We should not allow these disruptive forces to take an upper hand and work for the disruption of the State. I very well appreciate when Shri Ranga has said his party's stand with regard to this agitation. I can understand from his speech that he is against the vivisection of the Andhra State. I am very happy to say in this connection that all the political Parties want that this State should be kept intact. But, at the same time, genuine grievances should be looked into and the economic imbalance must be corrected and proper protection should be given to those areas we consider to be neglected.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : In every Province there are such areas.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I would like to humbly submit to Acharyaji that there is an agreement a that this are should receive that much of attention as it deserved because they are economically backward and proper care should be taken. In this context I also caution some of our friends that it is not as though language alone is the binding factor. Language is a predominantly a binding factor, but along with that economic and and social factors also should be taken into consideration.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : And a good brain.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : About some of the incidents that have happened in both the regions, action or reaction, whatever it is, it is most unfortunate and we are very sorry for that. But one fact remains that given the good-will every moral support has to be given by every section of this House to tackle this problem to the satisfaction of our brothers in Telengana and an impression should not go round in this country where every region may come forward with certain demands, as Shri Joshi has pointed out. This has to be viewed in that context and every care has to be taken to go into the grievances of the people of Telenangana I have no doubt in my mind that the Centre has got a responsibility to discharge in this matter. They must also come forward in a big way and see that this problem is amicably settled and Andhra is kept intact so that it may continue to play its useful role in the Political and economic aspects of our country.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH (Parbhani) : Before you conclude I rise on a point of order. The point of order arose out of what has fallen from your lips. It seeks to supplement what has been stated by you. When a member of the House gives a notice to raise discussion, under parliamentary practice it is supposed that he obviously cannot raise discussion unless he speaks on the motion notice of which has been given. The list submitted by the political parties as the list of speakers is in addation to the list of Members who have given the motion. Several Members have spoken ; all of them are from Andhra. This involves a matter of precedent. This is the House of the People which include the people from Telengana. It is in bad taste if they were to be excluded on flimsy grounds on a debate which concerns Telengana.

SOME HON. MEMBERS--*rose*

MR. SPEAKER : Will all of you kindly sit down ?

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : Our Secretary has used the word 'flimsy', He should not have used it. It is unfair to use the word 'flimsy'. (*Interrpution*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. I am on my legs. The list of speakers and the order of names are here which has been supplied and the next two persons are from Telengana. Shri Bakar Ali Mirza is from Telengana. Shri Ganga Reddy is from Telengana. There is Shri Tulsidas Jadhave from Maharashtra. There is Shri K. K. Chatterjee from West Bengal. There is Shri P. C. Varma from Himachal Pradesh. Shri K. K. Chatterjee's name is the ninth name, if he gets a chance. All the opposition people are cooperating with me. At least by 8 O' clock we should be able to finish this discussion. I may say that the Party Secretary may kindly improve the functioning of the congress party so that it will be easier for me. I have absolutely no trouble with the parties in the opposition. There was the name of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. They said, it is not Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, but Mr. Joshi who is speaking. In regard to the Communist party, they said, it is not Mr. Nayanar but Mr. Ramamurthi who will speak. I said all right. I am sure the General Secretary of the party will kindly see to it that he does not give any headache to me and that he will function better.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरा मेरी बात सुन लीजिये। मेरा नाम यदि दिया गया है, तो भी मैं नहीं बोलूंगा, लेकिन मेरी एक विनती है। इस देश के तेलंगाना के जो एम० पीज० हैं उनको भी चांस देकर, हमें दोनों के प्वाइन्ट आफ वियूज समझने दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : You did not hear what I said. You are determind to speak. I said the name of Shri Bakar Ali Mirza is there. The name of Shri Ganga Reddy is there. Both are from Telengana, I said.

श्रीमती जयावेन शाह (अमरेली) : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि जिन्होंने इस मोशन पर साइन किया है, उनको चांस पहले मिलना चाहिये या नहीं—इस बारे में आप बताइये ? इस में पार्टी की कोई बात नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot say, only Nayanar will speak and Ramamurthi. (*Interruption*) I am on my legs now. Only with the cooperation of all the parties can I manage here. Can I say that Nayanar's name is there. ...and therefore Shri Ramamurti cannot speak and only Shri Nayanar can speak ? Similarly, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is not speaking and therefore can I say that Shri Joshi, the Deputy Leader of his Party, cannot speak ? After saying this, can I function in this House ? Will it ever be possible ? Why don't you discuss it in your Party and help me ?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : As you pointed out rightly in the beginning, Sir, a very serious and explosive situation is now prevailing in Telengana. Before we approach the problem and offer some solution, we should understand the background. For that, we should be able to understand the feelings and apprehensions of the people there. We should appreciate their frustrations and the atmosphere that prevails in Telengana. Without understanding the problem and the atmosphere prevailing in Telengana, if you want to offer any solution, it may not work out in the present situation. It is said that wise statesmanship should be judged by its capacity to anticipate and solve the problem before the problem becomes a crisis and to solve the crisis before the problem becomes a catastrophe. Now what we see in Telengana was a problem about 15 years old and now it has become a crisis. Unless it is solved, it may develop into a catastrophe which I do not wish. In Telengana people speak Telugu and in Andhra also people speak Telugu. You should understand and this should be a warning that language alone does not unite people. It may only help. But to attain unity, we should create a sense of confidence we should honour the commitments that we make and we should be accommodative enough. What has happened in Telengana is a crisis of confidence. The leadership has failed there miserably, whatever may be the leadership there. Even now we saw here that the members of the Congress Party did not have any unified approach to speak here. In Telengana it has happened in a worse form.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

The demand for a separate State of Telengana is not a new one. I am not propagating or approving that. It is not a new one. Even at the time of the States Reorganisation Commission, very many people from the Telengana area were very emphatic in their demand that Telengana should be constituted as a separate State. Even those from the ceded districts said that unless Telengana comes in they would not go there. The demand for a separate Telengan has been noted and undorsed in the States Reorganisation Comission's report. It says:

> After taking all these factors into consideration, we have come to the conclusion that it will be in the interests of Andhra as well as Telengana if for the present the Telengana area is constituted into a separate State with provisions for its reunification with Andhra after five years.

In spite of that, afterwards, the people of Telengana were prevailed upon to go and form part of Andhra. At that time and very many speakers who preceded me paid encomiums to your good offices and others certain agreement was made which was called a gentlemen's agreement by which certain economic and administrative safeguards were promised to the people of Telengana. To watch the implementation of that agreement, a regional committee was also constituted by a Presidential order. Therefore, I feel that it is the responsibility of the Centre also to look into whether those safeguards and commitments made have been hononred and implemented.

The regional committee has been in existence for over eleven years and I do not know what it has done The other day Shri Narayana Reddi said that whatever transpired inside the committee has been kept confidential and private. The regional committee consisted only of elected members to the Assembly from the Telengana area is and as Shri Ranga was pointing out that area is still a predominantly Congress area. Even in this august House I find that out of 15 members elected from Telengana, as many as 14, belong to the Congress and only one member is sitting here as an Independent. Therefore, we cannot attribute any political instigation for the present trouble. But whatever has happened has happened because of the failure of the leadership of the Congress there. Not only the Central Government here but the Congress Party also has got a moral responsibility to see that the Regional Committee worked well and that all the commitments made to it were honoured. When the question of a separate Telengana State was mooted by the SRC, I remember the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Home Minister, Pandit Pant and the Congress President, Shri Dhebar, formed into a committee to go into the question of uniting Telengana with Andhra. Therefore, the Cogress Party also has a moral responsibility to see that the Regional Committee worked properly.

But what is the fate of the Committee ? How has it worked ? I have got one report. I think it should have been confidential. After all these years of working, this is the report which has been adopted by the Regional Committee on 7-3-1969. It is the latest opinion, and I think unanimous. It has been stated in para 16 :

> "When the national policy is to develop the under-developed areas in all spheres of activities, it is very unfortunate that the State Government, Instead of implementing this policy, has been utilising the income of the under-"developed region for the development of the already developed region, thus contributing to the apprehension that Telengana region would not receive proper attention while remaining in Andhra Pradesh".

I am not agreeing with that conclusion, but why have the Regional Committee been driven to such a verdict ? After 11 years of working a committee which has been predominently made up of Congress mem-

bers, has passed such a unanimous stricture saying that it is no use for them to be in Andra Pradesh ? This proves that there has been failure of leadership, there has been bankruptcy in the policy adopted by the leadership there in Andhra as well as here in the Centre and in the Congress High Command. They have not honoured the commitment made to the Telengana area.

What is the solution now ? First, I would say that the Government, there as well as here, should be very earnest. There is no use making an announcement that they will create 2000 posts; there is no use saying that they will postpone all panchayat elections. They should create confidence. Whatever measures Government take should be immediate and concrete. There is on use giving more assurances, country is tired of assurances. I say an ounce of action is better than a ton of assurance. Whatever may have been the assurances given 11 years ago, unless statutory form is given to them, unless concrete measures are taken and implemented, we cannot win the confidence of the people of Telengana.

Even now the Government there is lethargic. On Jan., 19, 1969, at Hyderabad an all-parties meeting was held and certain decisions were taken. In page 3, there is one requirement stipulated– "to work out on the basis of the above principles the exact Telengana surpluses which have occurred since formation of Andhra Pradesh, and to avoid any controversy in this regard, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India will be requested to depute a senior officer of the rank of Accountant General, who will be requested to give his finding before 28 Feb., 1969."

This was passed on 19 January at the meeting of the all-party leaders, as many as 45 members belonging to all parties, inviting the Accountant General to go into the accounts of the surpluses of Telengana and give a finding by 28th Feb., 1969. I am yet to know whether this was fulfilled.

AN HON. MEMBER : Yes.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Because some Minister himself has given an amount of Rs. 82 crores. The figure given by the Accountant General has been contested by other Members also. The solution that is found should be immediate, concrete and enforceable by statutory methods. I do not want a gentleman's agreement or some such thing. I may say here that I am not for a separate State for Telengana. We should ascertain the grievances of the people and find out certain solutions within the framework of the present set up. If they could get all the benefit of the safeguards within the present set up, then we can find a way out. Otherwise, a stage would be reached when it would be impossible to resist their demand. The Government here, the Congress Party High Command and the Chief Minister should all join together and give a solution. Just now it was pointed out that some secretaries were from Telengana. They gave some statistics. Shri Thirumala Rao was kind enough to say that the Secretry was more powerful than the Minister. Such arguments do not convince people. The Telengana people can as well reply : "well, if that is so, let the Andhra part take the Chief Secretaryship and we shall take Chief Ministership." That type of argument will not do. There should be a reasonable solution agreed upon by all parties concerned.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) I do not think that it is very difficult to solve the problem that has beed created by diffierent areas to have separate States : I think it would be advisable that every area that claims to be separate from the original state should be allowed to separate. In India you cannot erase this tendency. We had four castes and now we have four thousand castes. We had one political party. Now we have got twenty political parties. Our genius is like that. Let every area that wants a separate State have a separate State. The Government of India should decide that every State will live on its own and will make arrangements for its own administration and if they want to have an army or a navy or air force, they can keep one. The Government of India should make it plain that help from the Centre will be given according to certain definite principles. Let there be

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

no expensive Governors. A man of the position of the Collector should be made Governor and he should live as a collector lives and the Centre should lay down principles on which central aid will be given to any area that wants to be separate. There are so many backward areas in India. I say that in U. P. the hills would want to have their own separate State. The hill people control most of the administration on the plains. Any educated hillman comes jump to the plains and gets some job there.

Then there is the Eastern Division; then there is the Western Division. All these want States. And we have the Hill States in Assam. So, the question can be solved only when what I have suggested, is accepted, that the Centre lays down certain conditions for Central help.

I would also say that if any State says that it is being exploited by another State, the farmer must be given the option to take back all its people from other States then. If Bengal complains that Bengal is being exploited, let all the non Bengalis go out. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Take their wives with them.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : No, no. That you cannot help. I have taken care of my house. You may marry from any where in the world and then your wife does not become a citizen of the orignial place; she becomes a citizen where she lives. Mrs. Kripalani has been fortunately living outside Bengal, outside the communist regime. That is one good thing about it. So, if any province complains, as Maharashtra complains, that there are people from Tamil Nadu and they are taking away their very subsistence; all right, let all Tamilians go to Tamil Nadu; let all the Maharashtrians go to Maharashtra.

AN HON. MEMBER : No, no.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : We must be logical and we must present this logical position to every area that wants separation: that the Centre will give aid only on certain principles-population, backwardness, etc. Whatever principles are decided upon must be adhere to. And they will get no more.

I would tell the House that this cry for separate Statehood may then disappear, and even if it does not disappar, we will have peace in India. That is all.

MR. SPEAKER : There are still the communist party the communist party (Marxist), the SSP and the PSP and one more Independent Member. That means about five more. And then there may be four or five on this side also. We will have to finish quickly. May I, therefore appeal to hon. Members that should not take more than five minutes each, so that we will finish the debate today, at least by 8 O' clock at the latest ? Shri Bakar Ali Mirza.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA (Secunderabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I find it is a very difficult subject to speak on. Some friends said I think it was Shri Thirumala Rao who said,-that it is an emotional problem. Besides being an emotional problem, the people of Andhra Pradesh are also emotional. So, this becomes doubly emotional. Apart from that, we have to view this as a problem, because, after all, this kind of thing might rise again in some other parts of India. If we have to face it in other States, we must look into this problem in depth.

Prof. Ranga made some important suggestions. But one think, I would like to impress upon is this. It is no use going into the causes of this phenomenon; the phenomenon is there. It is no use searching for scapegoats, because that is futile. Why did it happen ? You give a list of people showing so many in Telengana, Secretaries and so on and so forth; and the Telengana people give another list. This sort of arguments is not going to be very helpful. The problem is there and it is facing us, and it is admitted, as you yourself said, that injustice has been done to the Telengana people; let us go on that basis. It is also admitted that this movement is a spontaneous movement. In Maharashtra or Bengal,

even a little student strike means, buses are burnt. If you take the totality of the movements and compare the movement in Hyderabad with similar movements elsewhere you will find that the student community in Hyderabad has been on the whole peaceful.

The problem is, the confidence on the people of a particular region is lost in the administration. That has to be faced. When a thing like that happens, the usual thing is to change the administration or if you have got an election machinery, have fresh elections and change the administration. Since that is not open to us and since the majority party is not prepared to resign, the only way is to understand why this has happened. This is not confined to Andhra Pradesh or Telengana. This sort of movement is going on elsewhere also. I can say that no linguistic State has been successful in gaining the confidence of the minority community, whether it is Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh or any other State.

The other day, Mr. Chavan said that we should not equate linguistic provinces with a national State. It is very difficult to escape coming to that conclusion or feeling in that way once you have created a State on a linguistic basis. After all, language is a big binding force and also an emotional force. When your frontiers are prescribed, the people of one language function as one nation in fact, though in theory, they may be part of a federation. Look at the reaction of Maharashtra, the best administered State, towards Belguam or Goa. Look at the reaction in the country towards Kachchativu or Aksaichin. There is that difference in emotional content. People in one small linguistic province feel more intensely and they are more nationalistic. There is a great danger in this fact. Our States are like countries. Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh is as big as France. If you have a State like that, you have this emotional conflict. All of us--the Home Minister, the Government of India and all of us--will have to find a solution.

Loyalty to language has grown into loyalty to a region. That is very dangerous. Since the frontiers are defined, I consider that more dangerous than any Hindu-Muslim conflict at any time in the history of India. Hindu-Muslim conflict is of an all-India character. In every street, in every village and town, they are mixed and we fight all over India. If a situation like that arises, we will force a decision to be taken. So, the dangers of linigustic States are quite apparent.

Hyderabad State consisted of 3 language groups. That was split up. A part went to Maharashtra, another went to Karnataka and the third went to Andhra Pradesh. Jawaharlal Nehru himself was against the disintegration of Hyderabad State. The States Reorganisation Commission gave a separate State to Telengana. Telengana agreed to for Andhra Pradesh under certain conditions. Those conditions were not honoured and therefore, the present position is there.

An argument has been advanced that division of States into separate States is a disintegranting force. I would like to ask those who have advanced such an argument how it is a disintegrating force. Was the whole country disintegrated because Punjab and Haryana separated or Maharashtra and Gujarat separated ? So disintegration of a State is not disintegration of the country. That has to be recognised.

We have also to admit that there is a great emotional force which is compelling the people of one language to come together. We have also to satisfy that urge. That can be done, I submit, if you have language as the basis of administration. At the same time, you should not make it so big as it becomes a danger to the country and you should not make it so big as to make a particular region of community to act as a separatist force. The best thing would be to divide the country into a number of small States. The language principle is there. Having administrations in regional language is there. Once you have smaller States automatically the Centre becomes stronger because the constituents are very small. While, if the States become bigger and stronger, the Centre becomes weaker and weaker. This danger becomes more impressive when you realise that the future make-up of Government is to be on the coalition system based on multi-party

[Shri Bakar Ali Mirza]

system. Coalition governments are, after all weak governments. Therefore the Centre becomes weaker.

Telengana is a problem of the whole country. The demand of the people of Telengana should be given consideration on condition that this whole thing is examined *de novo* and the whole country is partitioned into a number of small States. Therefore, instead of coming to the decision of entrusting the job to a Judge I would request the Government of India to set up a small commission to go into the whole question. After all they set up a commission communal riots. Here a whole region is in flames. They can easily set up a commission over this. I know it will take some time.

Shri Thirumala Rao suggested that we should have a Judge to preside over a Commission. Probably we have forgotton the fate of the Mahajan Commission's report. This sort of thing will not do.

SHRI THIRUMALA RAO : My suggestion is not for a commission. Let him not mix me up with that.

SHRI BAKAR ALI MIRZA : At this moment the people of Telengana and Andhra must be pacified. For that a healing touch is necessary. If the Government of India cannot do that, Sir, I ask you, who has been the Chief Minister there and who has worked and sacrificed much for that part of the country, to give your healing touch and put the people together. As I said, the solution I have suggested will take some time. But if a Commission is appointed this time itself will help in bringing about an understanding among the people and bringing them together. Give them that time to cool down and examine the whole thing again. If the Commission gives a verdict against it we will accept it and the country will be satisfied. I would request the Government to take my suggestion seriously.

19 hrs.

SHRI ESWARA REDDY (Guddapali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is a very sad day for us, especially for the representatives of four crores of Andhras, who were the vanguards in the formation of linguistic States in India. We have to bow our head in shame and speak in this august House about the danger of disintegration of our own State. It is still more sorrowful for those whose colleagues have sacrificed their lives and undergone many sufferings in fighting British imperialism in Andhra area and the feudal aristocracy and Nizam in the Telengana area, whose sufferings have contributed to get these two areas, Telengana and Andhra integrated into one State in 1956.

Sir, as you know, long before the formation of the Andhra State we were agitating for Vishal Andhra and we also published a book entitled Visala Andhra to Praja rajyam Now what is the position ? The very foundation of Visala Andhra is being struck by those who came into power since 1956. The present situation is not only sorrowful but horrible.

The present day situation reminds me of the days of partition in 1947 and the atrocities committed by the Shiv Sena recently in Bombay. There is one aspect of this trouble which worse than the troubles arising out of even partition. There might have been some remote and false justification, of course based on unfounded fears and bigotry, for the troubles of 1947 which were taken advantage of by the British imperialism. Similarly, the trouble in Bombay was Maharashtra *versus* non-Maharashtra. But how do you account for the incidents that took place in Telengana and Andhra area ? They booth have the same culture and they speak the same language.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad) : That is what is puzzling the Home Minister.

SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Still, brothers were cheating brothers, brothers were killing brothers and arson, looting, setting fire to buses, railway stations and other government property were going on. How to explain it ? I say that this is the result of the enormous crime committed by the government in power all these years. So, they should bear the entire responsibility

for the moral degradation that has set in Telengana.

It was in 1956 that the Congress leaders of the two areas came to a gentleman's agreement to guarantee and safeguard the interests of Telengana, which was a backward area. All these twelve years they did not sincerely, seriously and effectively implement the safeguards which have been agreed upon by themselves in the gentleman's agreement.

It is the irony of the situation that we of the opposition have to request the Congress leaders to set their house in order and implement the agreement which they have reached among themselves. We are not here to fish in troubled waters. In the interest of the unity and integrity of the State, we ask the Congress leaders who are in power : why did you not implement this agreement both in letter and in spirit ? It has established that the surplus of Telengana has not been properly utilized and the Lalit Kumar verdict is there. Similarly, many other injustices have been done to Telengana. Even the clause about Deputy Chief Ministership they followed only for two years. They would not have lost anything by following that convention. Another Congress member from Telengana area would have become the Deputy Chief Minister. Even if there is no such provision in the agreement, in the interest of emotional integration of that area, the Chief Minister should have requested a colleague of his own party from the Telengana area to be the Deputy Chief Minister. That would have gone a very long way towards emotional integration. Even that is denied.

Not only this, the overbearing attitude and the air of superiority shown by high Andhra officers and Andhra landlords, who have recently bought many pieces of land there, looking down upon the Telengana people who are economically and culturally very backward, all these things also aggravated this and from the agitation to safeguards they went to the extent of demanding separation because they have lost all confidence in the present government. Not only was there economic development not taken up but this attitude also aggravated the situation.

I am not going into the details. What is the solution to set right these matters ? Firstly all the surplus funds-Rs. 34 crores are declared and Rs. 30 crores or 20 crores are still to be declared-whatever agreement we come to, should be spent in the next five years in the Telengana area according to the proposals and decisions of the regional committee. The annual surplus revenue also should be spent according to the decisions and proposals of the regional committee.

A special department should be set up under the aegis of a Telengana Minister and a Secretary and staff should also be appointed under him to look into how all these things are being implemented. An audit cell should also be set up in the Accountant General's Office to supervise all these things, as to how allotments are spent, whether they are properly spent or not.

Our Chief Minister may be promising every district of Telengana 1 crore rupees for development but people are asking "Where is the money ?" The Centre also is not giving; the State has also gone bankrupt and it is not allowed to draw overdraft. There is no money. Therefore this farce of prohibition should be ended there. Over the last 12 years we are deficit by Rs. 240 crores. Every year we would have got Rs. 20 crores if there was no prohibition in Andhra area. An area which has introduced prohibition has lost Rs. 240 crores and an area which has not introduced it has got surplus and we have to pay it now. So, the Congress Party should allow the State to scrap prohibition or should give more assistance in order to see that Telengana is given their surplus money back.

But how to solve the economic development question ? There should be structural changes. As there is mistrust and there is no confidence in the present ministry, they are not in a position to believe whatever is said. So, a change of government is the prerequisite for anything to be done. The Chief Minister should be persuaded in the interest of the State to step down and give place to a person from Telengana area. That will lead to emotional integration. Our experience has been told to the House by

[Shri Eswara Reddy]

the hon. Member, Shri Venkatasubbaiah, as to how with Shri Sanjiva Reddy who hails from Rayalaseema area 'e'owing as Deputy Chief Minister in Andhra State there was to some extent emotional integration in Andhra State though nothing had been done to alleviate the condition of Rayalaseema. So, a Telengana minister should head the State and Shri Brahmanand Reddy should be persuaded to step down. If it is not possible, the Centre and the Congress party, all should come together and take necessary steps towards this end, because Andhra Pradesh was not created for Shri Brahmanand Reddy but it was created for the people.

Our Prime Minister is reported to have said that separation of Telengana will have repercusslons throughout India. I am glad that she realised it. But what is the use of swearing by unity and integrity of Andhra Pradesh and not doing anything to get that unity and integrity ? If they fail to give a political solution because of factional game that is running right in the State Congress party and then, failing this, if they want to have a military solution, we will not allow it. You should understand this. Andhra people, Telengana people, are against the use of army. We will not allow army there. You should seriously think over this and see that the separation is not there. Let the Centre intervene and see that the Andhra Pradesh is united not only for the sake of Andhra Pradesh but in the interest of the whole of India. That is my request.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I just want to submit one thing. I may be called immediately after her. I want to speak while Opposition leaders are there.....

MR. SPEAKER : Yesterday, we had pleasure of hearing you. Let us see.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : It is all a Congress view-point. They are under discipline. They may not put the whole thing in the right perspective. What is the use of stereotyped speeches in a general and vague manner ? I do not think it serves any purpose. I spoke yesterday on legal aspect and thereby helped the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't mind if you sit till 9 O'clock. I have no objection. Let us see.

19·12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा (खम्मम) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी रंगा साहब तेलंगाना के उद्योगों के बारे में एक लिस्ट पढ़ रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि तेलंगाना यहां भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। यहां अपोजीशन के लीडर आंध्र के हैं, स्पीकर साहब आंध्र के हैं, चीफ़ व्हिप आंध्र के हैं और डिप्टी चीफ़ व्हिप भी आंध्र के हैं। यह भी देखिये कि चीफ़ व्हिप ने शुरू में मेरा नाम भी बोलने वालों के लिए नहीं भेजा था।

(उपाध्यक्ष महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तेलंगाना की समस्या भली भांति सदस्यों के ध्यान में नहीं आई है या यों कहिये कि तेलंगाना की समस्या से सदस्यों को भली भांति परिचित नहीं कराया गया है। तेलंगाना की समस्या यह है कि वह एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रांत है और उसकी उन्नति के लिये विशेष ध्यान देना है। तीन योजनाओं के बावजूद भी तेलंगाना बहुत पिछड़ा है। यह एक आर्थिक समस्या है, पिछड़ेपन की समस्या है, रोजगार व विकास की समस्या है। इस का राज्य की रचना या पुनर्रचना का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं होना चाहिए। इसे राजनीतिक नारे बाजी से अलग रक्खा जाये। भाषा के आधार पर राज्यों की जो पुनर्रचना हुई है उस के विरोध में कई लोग तब भी थे, अब भी हैं और आगे भी रहेंगे। परन्तु प्रशासन सुविधा की दृष्टि से और जनतंत्र की दृष्टि से यह पुनर्रचना अवश्य सफल हुई है यह मेरा विश्वास है और असंख्यजनों का विश्वास है।

इसलिए इस मामले में पुनर्विचार करने का कोई प्रश्न ही उपस्थित नहीं होता । इस बारे में गृह मंत्री की घोषणा अत्यन्त सराहनीय और उपयुक्त होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इस समय यहां विराजमान नहीं हैं वरना मैं उन को यह स्मरण दिलाती कि जब से उन्होंने आंध्र प्रदेश के प्रथम मुख्य मंत्री की हैसियत से 1956 में राज्य की बागडोर सम्भाली थी तब से ही राज्य में प्रगति का रास्ता खुल गया था तभी तेलंगाना के पिछड़े हुए इलाके के हित में कुछ बातों में समझौता किया गया जो जेंटिलमैंस एग्रीमेंट के नाम से याद किया जाता है । बल्कि राज्य सरकार की तरफ से सरकारी नौकरियों तथा आर्थिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में जो आश्वासन दिये गये थे वे पूर्ण रूप से पूरे नहीं हुए । मेरी समझ में तेलंगाना की समस्या का हल प्रदेश के बटवारे से नहीं होगा, तेलंगाना के पूर्ण रूप से विकास से होगा ।

यह ध्यान देने की बात है कि किसी भी राजनीतिक दल ने यह नहीं कहा, और यह ठीक भी नहीं है, कि तेलंगाना की समस्या का समाधान प्रदेश के बटवारे से सम्भव है । तेलंगाना में यह आन्दोलन केवल आज ही नहीं शुरू हुआ, बल्कि आंध्र प्रदेश के बनने के तीन साल बाद ही वहां की रीजनल कमेटी ने यह आवाज उठाई कि तेलंगाना के साथ आर्थिक विकास के सम्बन्ध में न्याय नहीं हो रहा है, और तब आंध्र सरकार ने गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से व्हाइट पेपर आन तेलंगाना के द्वारा क्लेरिफिकेशन निकाला । परन्तु दुःख है कि सरकार के व्हाइट पेपर के बावजूद पहले जो आश्वासन दिया गया था उसे पूरा नहीं किया गया । बारह साल के बाद, आन्ध्र के फार्मेशन के तीन साल बाद जो आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था, वह फिर तीव्र हो गया ।

इस सम्बन्ध में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने सभी राजनीतिक दलों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाया । उसे मैं उचित समझती हूं । वास्तव में तेलंगाना की समस्या का समाधान इस बात से नहीं होगा कि आन्दोलन को और तीव्र किया जाये । बल्कि वह इस से होगा कि सभी लोग ठंडे दिल से बैठ कर सोचें कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश कहीं भंग न हो जाये और तेलंगाना के लोग उस हल से सन्तुष्ट हो जायें ।

19 जनवरी को जो एक समझौता सभी पार्टियों के प्रतिनिधियों की राय से हुआ, उस पर सभी लोगों की सहमति है । यदि ईमानदारी से उस का पालन करने दिया जाता तो शायद आज की यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होती । पर दुर्भाग्यवश की बात है कि इस के विरुद्ध सुप्रीम कोर्ट में रिट कर दिया गया, और उस के फैसले से समझौते का एक प्रमुख भाग रद्द हो गया । इस प्रकार की स्थिति से तेलंगाना के निवासियों में निराशा बढ़ी जिस का परिणाम आज आप के सामने है ।

प्रदेश की सरकार ने केन्द्र से यह निवेदन किया कि वह संविधान में इस प्रकार का संशोधन करे ताकि तेलंगाना के निवासियों को दिया गया आश्वासन पूरा किया जा सके । संविधान में संशोधन तभी सम्भव है जब पार्लियामेंट का हर दल इस में सहयोग दे । मैं सभी दल के सदस्यों से अपील करती हूं कि वे इस कार्य में दिल से सहायता करें । यदि ऐसा होगा तभी तेलंगाना के प्रति आप की सहानुभूति सच्ची मानी जायेगी । यदि आप ने ऐसा नहीं किया तो इस का मतलब होगा कि आप की सहानुभूति केवल मौखिक है ।

मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी कहना चाहती हूं कि यदि वे सच्चे माने में तेलंगाना की समस्या को हल करना चाहती है तो वह आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने जो वक्तव्य 24 मार्च, 1969 को दिया है उसे कार्य-रूप में परिणत करने में सहायता करे । यही नहीं मैं हर कांग्रेसी तथा विरोधी दलों के लोगों से भी

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा]

अपील करती हूं कि वे इस बात का ईमानदारी से प्रयास करें कि तेलंगाना की समस्या समझौते से हल हो। इसके प्रतिकूल कोई भी कार्य तेलंगाना सम्बन्धी आन्दोलन को तीव्र करने में ही सहायक होगा। तेलंगाना की जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ तथा उनके हितों के खिलाफ वह कार्य जाएगा।

मैं चाहती हूं कि सभी लोग मिलकर इस इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि तेलगाना की समस्या शान्तिपूर्ण तरीके से हल हो। यह नारा लगा कर कि आंध्र के मुख्य मंत्री को अपने पद से हट जाना चाहिये, लोग स्थिति को खराब कर रहे हैं। ईश्वरा रेड्डी साहब ने इसी तरह की बात कही है। यह उचित नहीं है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस तरह के नारों से इस समस्या का हल कैसे सम्भव हो सकेगा। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस प्रकार के पग उठाये जायें ताकि तेलंगाना का चतुर्मुखी विकास हो। यदि ऐसा न हुआ तो मुख्य मंत्री यदि तेलंगाना का भी हुआ तो भी जनता का कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

एक अपील मैं समाचारपत्रों से भी करना चाहती हूं। मैं चाहती हूं कि स्थिति को सम्भालने में वे अपना योगदान दें। विद्यार्थियों से भी मेरी अपील है कि वे इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करें जिससे तेलंगाना की समस्या सुलझ सके, उसका समाधान आसान बन सके

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : जब कोई हिन्दी में इस तरह से बोलने का प्रयास करे तो उसको आपको थोड़ा ज्यादा समय देना चाहिये। अंग्रेजी में वह बोलती तो दस मिनट में अपनी बात कह सकती थीं। लेकिन अगर उन्होंने हिन्दी में अपनी बात कहने की कोशिश की है तो जरा कठिनाई हुई है और अगर ऐसा कोई करता है तो उसको आपकी ओर से ज्यादा समय मिलना चाहिये।

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the events that have been happening in Telengana during the last two months have brought to the focus not only this particular issue of not keeping up the agreement solemnly entered into with the people of Telengana but it raises a broader and more fundamental issue. And that issue is the attitude of this Government, not only the State of Andhra but the entire Central Government towards the problem of development of backward areas. It is a very basic question and I do not want to dwell very much on it, I have already dwelt on it when I was speaking sometime ago.

19.24 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

It is absolutely clear that so long as this Government follows the present policy of developing in this country big monopoly capital and perpetuating feudal relations in agriculture, it will not be able to bring to bear that outlook on this problem which alone will lead to a permanent solution of the basic problem facing this country. That is a fundamental question. But here take this question of Telangana. I know before 1946 the people of Telangana started what is called Andhra Maha Sabha. It was not started in the other area but the people of Telangana took to the Andhra Maha Sabha in 1940-41 and the Andhra Maha Sabha developed and their main aim was Vishalandhra. That is what I was pointing out. When they were fighting the Nizam, they inscribed this slogan on their banner. At the time of the formation of the linguistic States the States Reorganisation Commission did not accept that demand. It literally refused to accept that demand. They said :

"We understand that the leaders of the existing Andhra State may be prepared to provide adequate safeguards to protect the interests of Telengana in the event of its integration in Vishalandhra. These safeguards may take the form of a guarantee (presumably on the lines of Sri Baug Pact between Rayalaseema and Coastal Andara..."

Sri Baug was the residence of the late Deshauddaraya Nageswara Rao Pantulu. The pact was entered into between the leaders of the coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema region in order to facilitate formation of Andhra State. They referred to that Having accepted that they said, even this will not solve it and they rejected it. I must say to the credit of Telengana people that. in spite of this categorical rejection of the States Reorganisation Commission they accepted the gentleman's agreement. They accepted these safeguards and they said it is better for us to be in this State. Now, today, after 12 years when they find that their hopes have been belied, a tremendous agitation takes place. But, if this is the case with regard to the solemn undertakings given, what will be the fate of other people where there are no safeguards ? This is the real question. This is the basic question. We have to understand the basic attitude of the Government towards this problem. Here is an area which is politically backward, economically and in other respects, backward; and this is the basic question which is involved here. I have no hope that as long as this Government exists this problem will be solved. I am absolutely certain about it. But we have got to find a solution for the immediate problem. What is the problem ? Unfortunately, there are certain forces operating inside the Congress party. The Chief Minister is there. Against the Chief Minister there are forces arrayed from inside the Congress party, not from outside. Mr. Chenna Reddy, Mr. this Reddy and that Reddy is there, so many Reddy's are there and I don't know all the names. They are all arrayed. This gentleman Mr. Brahmananda Reddy has been sitting there on a valcano. all along not knowing that he has been sitting on a valcano. He has been absolutely complacent about the situation. And he thought, probably, after getting rid of you, Sir, his position is absolutely safe. He tried to get rid of certain persons, but they joined together and we are today faced with this situation.

I think my hon. friend Shri Ranga read those extracts regarding the number of officers. What does it show ? It shows that the majority of the Congress was there and the Telengana ministers were there in majority and it was thought that by giving them Ministerships this problem can be solved. But this problem could not be solved. This is a fundamental question. It could not be solved. There are so many other factors inside their own party, various other vested interests, non-Andhra vested interests who were there in Hyderabad and who were operating all the time. All these factors are there. We have to find a solution to this problem. But how to find the solution ? Even though it is a temporary solution, we should find such a solution so that these democratic forces come to their own and this diversionary aspect is completely removed and people begin to look at this problem from an objective angle, from a realistic angle. That is what I am more interested in. How can it be done ?

Now, certain suggestions were made. What is the wonderful suggestion which Mr. Ranga made ? The only suggestion was an all-party Government there. I don't know if he accepts. Then, what is the use of the constructive suggestion ? That is the only constructive suggestion that he made. The other constructive suggestion he made was, remove those imbeciles. Is that what you agree with ? Anyway, Sir, the problem is there. How are we to create confidence in the people ? That is the basic question. Somebody referred to the agreement that Shri Brahmananda Reddy had with leaders of the opposition parties and congress party. That does not solve the problem. You have to face facts. In spite of the assurance which Shri Brahmananda Reddy got from the leaders of the opposition inside the Andhra Assembly this problem has not been solved. The basic question is this. Here is a gentleman who is allergic to some people. He would not meet some people. There are people inside the Congress party it self in Andhra, M. L. As., who will go and agree with the Chief Minister, but they will come back again and tell the people : 'No, you go ahead with your movement'. They will come out and tell the Opposition leaders all sorts of things–I do not want to use the language I have heard. So long as this problem is there, you will not be able to create confidence. Suggestions are made that the Central Government should

[Shri P. Ramamurti]

give the guarantee. Why should they do it now ? Central Government has been there for 12 long years and then the Central Government was found to be wanting. Why should Central Government guarantee with any statement that they may make today ? I will be happy if those people accept it. The question is that the people may not accept any declaration made even by the Central Government that these guarantees should be kept. That is the basic question. Therefore, in all humility, I would suggest that it is for the Congress Party to look at the problem not from any narrow angle of Party point of view, but to look at the problem from the point of view of the basic issues involved, namely, the integration of the State itself, and to see that the forces of disintegration do not set in because if they set in there will be a chain reaction in a number of other States. If you want to avoid it, the best thing is to get that gentleman to resign. But that itself will not solve the problem. Even if you make a Telengana man the Chief Minister, that it self will not solve the problem. Along with that, those people have got to be given some confidence and that confidence can come if the entire Parliament-the entire Opposition and the Government together-sit together and go before the people of Telengana and enter into a dialogue with them. That is the basic question. Today we are talking at them. The Chief Minister Shri Brahmananda Reddy is talking at them and these people are talking at him with the result there is on dialogue between the Chief Minister and these people, there is no dialogue between the Central Government and these people and there is no dialogue between them and us inside the Parliament. Therefore, I would respectfully suggest that along with this we should form a Committee of Parliament. Let the Government at least agree to that. Let it not be treated as their own problem. Today the entire Parliament has got to come to save the Government from the situation. Therefore, let there be a Committe of Parliament and let that Committee go to Telengana and have a dialogue with all the Parties there. Many of them may not be members of the Congress. Party. Some ordinary people have come up. Let us create confidence in them and on that basis find out how exactly their aspirations can be fulfilled, and how confidence can be created. I would, therefore, request the Government to at least accept these two things. Otherwise, if the Government consider this as a question of prestige, then your prestige will be no where and the situation will further worsen and ultimately you will be forced to deal with the situation militarily and militarily this problem cannot be solved.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I will appeal to the Congress friends to allow me to call Shri M. N. Reddy and Shri T. Viswanatham, both of whom belong to the Independent Group. One is from Telengana and the other is from Andhra. They do not belong to any particular Party and therefore it will be to the benefit of the House if we hear them.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : It is really a sad day on which people of my age have to stand here and talk about a problem on which not only we from Andhra Pradesh but everybody in the country are exercised. We Andhras are said originally to be the children of Viswamitra. Then we seem to have crossed the Vindhyas and settled somewhere down in this country in a place called the Andhra Valley and then travelled along the river to the East Coast near Godavari and also along the Krishna. Because of three important jyotirlingas. at Sri Sinlam, Kalahaks and Draksharana they were known as Trilingas which later on became Telugus. I belong to Telengana. Now I am galled an Andhra for purposes of debate. My surname is Tenetti from the village name of Tenneru in Telengana. The surnames of many people living in Andhra area are bearing the names of villages on Godavari or Krishna rivers at their upper reaches. Though we are from the East Coast, we sing the heroism of Rudrama Devi and we sing the heroism of Kakatiyas who ruled Warrangal. As a student, when I went to Warrangal, and its dilapidated fort, I collected a bit of old plaster. I still retain it as a memento. The only other piece of plaster I collected was from Chi-

ttorgarh. It is places like Warangal and Chittorgarh that inspired us to step into the national movement, inspired our patriotism. It is warrangal which has given one of the greatest Sanskrit books, *Alankar Shastra* by Pratap Rudra. I suppose those with knowledge of Sanskrit know it. It is from that area that Bhakt Ram Das came; it is from there that Bhakt Potana, who has written Bhagavatham, which is said to excel even Vyasa's Bhagavatham, came.

This is our heritage. It is not the heritage of this area or that area. It is the heritage of the whole Telugu people. The Kakatiya dynasty was there long ago. The last of them was short dead two or three years ago at Bastar, over which Parliament had a discussion.

Then we come to the Krishnadevaraya period. Krishnadevaraya was one of the great rulers. The French writer who travelled through India at that time had said that Krishnadevaraya was one of the first in rank of the emperors who existed during those days. It is from that area, which is now called Rayalaseema, that Shayanacharya, the greatest commentator on the Vedas, came. This is our heritage, the heritage of what is called Rayalaseema area, the heritage also of the Telugu people.

Then we travelled along the rivers. Sometimes there were years of drought. It was said that even in Kashi, there was continuons drought and Vyasa had to travel south to Draksharana. But we expanded from the Andhra Valley right up to the east coast. It was all Telugu people. Whether the ruler was Hindu or Muslim, we were all Telugu people. Then the 18th century came. By 1765, the East India Company grew a little strong. They were building their forts. Foolishly, we used to invite them, give them money, give them concessions, spend our own money to build forts for them. In 1765, they went to the Nizam and said 'On the east coast, we are not free to go where we like. Therefore, lease us that area'. This way the Northern Circars came to be parcelled out. He was unwilling at first, but then the company brought him chiming clocks, lots of liquor bottles backed by 600 soldiers. The Nizam leased us away, sold us for a song.

The East India Company did not keep quiet even them. It went on instigating the Nizam against Mysore, Mysore against Maharashtra, Maharashtra against Mysore. It kept its own accounts and later produced them before the Nizam and asked him to pay the money. The Nizam said, 'I have no money'. 'All right, give us some of territory'. He gave away those districts, which are now the Ceded Districts of Rayalaseema. This was in 1801 or 1802. We again became further divided.

Luckily, thanks to Mahatma Gandhi, thanks to the great fight which we put up, independence came. Those of us who were divided became reunited. We made further efforts in 1956 and we again became united.

MR. SPEAKER : It is very interesting. But as time is limited, let him come to the present.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Whenever you feel I should sit down, just tell me.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want him to sit down before coming to the present day.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The present is rooted in the past. The future must be rooted in the present. Having been separated for 200 years, we became reunited. Today how can we say that we should divide ourselves again? If there is division, what is the consequence ? The consequence is that there will be so many other demands in the whole country. Therefore, if I ventured to go a little back into history, it was because that the present was based upon the past, upon the same cultural heritage and tradition. This should continue and that is my plea.

Long before Andhra was formed, Orissa had been formed in 1936; Sind had been formed in 1936. Then came the great sacrifice of Amerajeevi Potti Sriramulu and Andhra was formed. By that time, the Vishal Andhra movement was very strong in Andhra as well as in the present so-called

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

Telangana. But, it took a little time as Fazl Ali was ill. Then came the reorganisation of States in 1956. We were an undeveloped area and we had to divide ourselves from Madras. It is this undeveloped area that had to join or combine with another undeveloped area called Telengana. That is how in 1956 two undeveloped areas were combined. An impression is gained that in 1956 Andhra was prosperous and Telengana was not prosperous and these Andhra people created some trouble. We were both undeveloped. The present annual income at at the Centre is nearly 3700 crores, The total income for twelve years in Andhra Pradesh, Telengana plus Andhra area, put together in just less than Rs. 2,100 crores. If you asked the Chief Minister, he will tell you : I had to distribute my poverty between the two in the proportion of 2:1 as was agreed in the general agreement. But how does it help ? Because when the feeling of grievance appeared in Telengana, it was his duty to see that feeling was removed. In the first four years after the formation of Andhra, there was surplus of Rs. 22 crores. It was not as if these things were discovered by the Accountant-General now. Year after year, in the budgets it is published that the Andhra income is so much and Andhra expenditure is so much and Telengana income is so much and expenditure is so much. In 1959 an agreement in consultation with the regional council was arrived at about the way in which this money should be spent; appropriations and credits were according to these principles. It is true that out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2100 crores over twelve years some distortions came about; they should not have come. If a person of my type had been there-I do not boast myself; I do not think I am immodest-I would have struck to the formula of the gentleman's agreement and seen that not a single pie of the Telengana area was spent on this side. But the accounts are clear. The gentleman's agreement was that money should be spent only in Telengana. In sixty to sixty two, the Deputy Chief Minister was one of the stalwarts of Telengana area. The Finance Secretary has been a Telengana gentleman till two years ago; Even now a non-Andhra, non Telengana man is Finance Secretary. They were all there. When there was need for incurring some expenditure, instead of borrowing from the Centre or from the public they were using the surplus; there was acquiescence. There were sometimes protests too but they were answered and those answers are not before us. The reports of the regional committees are secret and what answers the Government gave, we do not know. But year after year in the budgets we used to see the total receipts and total expenditure and the surplus and all that. Supposing Mr. Brahmanand Reddi is brought to the bar of Parliament and he says : All right, I am giving them all this and one were to ask : where from do you give ? and he replies: I am going to get some money for the Fourth Plan and I shall set apart their Rs 34 or 40 or 42 crores for their expenditure. Then he has taken certain steps but too late, but the confidence has gone. When confidence has gone, what is to be done ? The gentleman must create conditions in which--

AN HON. MEMBER : How ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : He must create conditions in which confidence can grow again in the Government. How ? Some friends have said, and some other friends are unwilling to say what they have in their mind--

AN HON. MEMBER : Even you; spell that out.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I ? That is my way of talking. Now, if I am not disclosing any secret, I approached the Home Minister nearly two months ago and told him, "Things are not so good as you imagine. Because Mr. Brahmananda Reddy has got a powerful majority in the Assembly, you say 'Everything is all right.' But we outsiders who do not belong to any party but who belong to the people go out and we see it. You step in. After all, ultimately, you are the final arbiter. In the SRC Rules, there is your responsibility. Kindly do it." Of course, the Home Minister has got his own difficulties. He is ruling the entire country and things have been going about in their is own way. My own

belief is, if Mr. Brahmananda Reddy took steps which he has taken now, if he had taken those steps in the month of November last, perhaps things would have been much better. Perhaps this trouble would not have arisen. If the Central Government had stepped in as soon as the trouble arose, in the last week of January or in the first week of February, to discharge their responsibility under the SRC rules, without waiting for some request from Hyderabad, perhaps things would have been much better. But today, as our friends have said, it is a crisis of confidence. There is no use saying, "No, no; we do not believe in the change of leadership." When a national crisis comes, when a change of leadership is necessary, if a change of leadership could restore confidence in the people who have lost confidence, there is nothing wrong in doing it. As I said, we are a nation which is noted for self-sacrifice: Sibi was born in this country; Harischandra was born in this country. There is nothing wrong in a man trying to set right matters by bringing in other elements or by stepping out and giving place for other elements. After all, he is not going anywhere. He is coming to a higher place here. He is not resigning; he is still wielding a majority. It is not as if he is a defeated man. But he is not able to create that confidence in the people whose destinies are placed in his hands. And he is not able to create or restore that confidence. He has taken a number of measures; and he has actually done them. But even what he has done is not believed nowadays. They have completely lost confidence in a man whom I like; I am very sorry to say so. But the Centre must take the responsibility. If it is a question of replacement, he must willingly do it. He is a strong man, But a strong man can invite somebody and say, "under my aegis you do these thing." Sometime ago, some Members a few days ago-if I may strike a personal note-the Members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh met together, and they requested you to bring together, gather all the loose ends and bring together all the differing elements and all the differing elements within the Congress rank, and if they are all brought together, something could perhaps be done. I do not say that cannot be done. God willing, it could be done; bring all the Congress elements together. They are in a majority there. And in this process, even the Opposition will help you, help the Congress party, because we are more interested in the uniform development, in the integrity and in the prosperity of Andhra Pradesh, in the name of Andhra Pradesh which has been besmirched today.

Thank you very much.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhu Limaye has returned today from Hyderabad. I I think we should hear him also.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर). अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज की बहस का और सरकार के रवैये का मेरे मन पर असर हुआ है कि इस मामले की गम्भीरता को हम लोग नहीं समझ रहे हैं। मामला बहुत दूर तक जा पहुंचा है और अगर बुनियादी बात में हम नहीं जायेंगे तो हो सकता है कि जो आज तेलंगाना में घट रहा है, समूचे देश में कल को घटे।

राज्य पुनर्रचना का जो चक्र है वह तेलेगु भाषा भाषियों ने चलाया था आज से करीब पंद्रह सौलह साल पहले। आज मैं इस बात को ले कर चिन्तित और परेशान हूं कि क्या तेलुगु इलाके से ही इसके विघटन का नया चक्र तो शुरू होने वाला नहीं है? कटु सत्य यह है कि हमने तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को पूरा कर लिया। प्लानिंग कमिशन वगैरह भी है। लेकिन बीस इक्कीस साल पहले जो असन्तुलन विभिन्न राज्यों में और विभिन्न प्रदेशों में था, जो अंग्रेजों से विरासत में मिला था वह असन्तुलन बीस साल की आर्थिक नीतियों और योजनाओं के बाद भी कम नहीं हुआ। उदाहरण के लिए बिहार उड़ीसा को आप लें। वहां जो फी व्यक्ति आमदनी है उसको लें। कुछ राज्यों की आमदनी से वहां की फी व्यक्ति आमदनी आधी से भी कम है। उसी तरह से हर राज्य के

[श्री मधु लिमये]

अन्दर ऐसे इलाके हैं जिन की आमदनी भी जो विकसित इलाके हैं उन से आधी से भी कम है। जो राज्य पुनर्रचना का काम हुआ भाषा के आधार पर इस में जैसे कि अभी विश्वनाथन साहब ने कहा, केवल यह आंध्र की बात नहीं थी, बल्कि जो इलाके अलग अलग सूबों और शासनों के तहत रह रहे थे उन को हम लोगों ने इकट्ठा किया। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कुछ तनाव उत्पन्न हुआ ; उसके बारे में हम लोगों ने गहराई में जा कर नहीं सोचा।

यहां पर कहा गया है और इस बहस का एक निष्कर्ष यह भी निकाला जाता है और सब लोग इस बात को ले कर मुत्तफिक हैं कि वर्तमान नेतृत्व को हटना चाहिये, ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की सरकार को बरखास्त किया जाना चाहिये। इस बारे में दो रायें नहीं होगी। लेकिन मेरा कहना यह है कि ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब के हटने के बाद और तेलंगाना के किसी व्यक्ति को मुख्य मंत्री बनाने के बाद क्या यह जो तनाव और संघर्ष है इस पर हम काबू पा सकेगें ?

अभी महाराष्ट्र की बात बताई गई । 1962 के बाद लगातार सात साल तक वहां विदर्भ और नागपुर इलाके के मुख्य मंत्री रहे हैं। लेकिन जब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय का मामला खड़ा हो गया तो हम लोगों ने देखा कि एक दम आग लग गई पूरे विदर्भ इलाके को। फिर भी महाराष्ट्र के राजनीतिक दलों ने और सरकारी पार्टी ने भी इस भावना की कद्र करते हुए यह फैसला किया कि विदर्भ को कृषि विश्वविद्यालय दे दो। लेकिन कोई भी नहीं कह सकता है कि मुख्य मंत्री बनने से विशिष्ट इलाके के इन मामलों को हम हल कर पायेंगे।

मैंने हैदराबाद में पता लगाया है कि आज तेलंगाना में पचास हजार ग्रेजुएट्स हैं जिनको रोजगार नहीं है। बेकार लोगों के नाम दर्ज करने के जो केन्द्र हैं उन में पच्चीस हजार लोगों ने अपने नाम दर्ज करवा रखे हैं। यह बेकारी की समस्या अगर रहेगी तो कुछ नतीजे निश्चित रूप से उसके निकलेगें। मुझे ऐसा लगता है यह जो आन्दोलन चल रहा है इसके बारे में शहरों से भी ज्यादा तीव्र भावना देहातों में है। यह आन्दोलन किसी राजनीतिक दल की शरारत नहीं है। अभी तक आंध्र के किसी भी राजनीतिक दल ने, अखिल भारतीय दल ने, पृथक तेलंगाना राज्य के हक में अपनी राय नहीं दी है। फिर भी क्या वजह है कि आग फैल रही है ? । मुझे लगता है कुछ बेकार और कुछ ऐसे लोग जिन को बढ़ोतरी वगैरह नहीं मिली है नौकरी में और ये नए नए लड़के होते हैं, छात्रों के साथ इनका सम्बन्ध रहता है और इन्हीं लोगों ने इस आन्दोलन को फैलाया है।

भाषावार राज्य जो बने वे क्यों बने ? हम कहते थे कि यह लोकतांत्रिक मांग है और भाषावार राज्य बनने के बाद जनता की बोलचाल की भाषा में शासन का काम काज चलेगा। लेकिन हुआ इसके बिल्कुल उलट। जन भाषाओं की जगह पर अंग्रेजी का बोल बाला बढ़ा है। अगर आप गहराई में जायेंगे तो देखेंगे कि तेलंगाना के लोग उर्दू वाले या हिन्दी वाले तेलेगु वाले थे, उन से आंध्र के लोग ज्यादा अंग्रेजी पढ़े लिखे थे। इसलिए जब अंग्रेजी शासन का माध्यम बनी रही तो उनको इससे लाभ हुआ। आज भी यह एक खेद की बात और है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश की विधान सभा में मैंने सुना है कि बहुत सारे लोग अंग्रेजी में भाषण करते हैं। यही पहलू है कि जिसको लेकर तेलंगाना के लोगों पर यह असर पड़ा है कि हमारी तो कोई सुनवाई ही नहीं होती है। इस लिये मैं यह अर्ज कर रहा था कि वहां की जनता के अन्दर विकास की भूख जगी है, शिक्षा की प्यास जगी है। लोगों को, युवकों

को रोजगार चाहिये, शिव सेना के पीछे जो भावना है, वही भावना इस समय समूचे हिन्दुस्तान में काम कर रही है और उस का एक मात्र कारण है कि संतुलित विकास की ओर केन्द्र सरकार ने और योजना कमीशन ने ध्यान नहीं दिया। सब से महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हमारे देश में विकास की गति, आर्थिक विकास की गति अवरुद्ध हो गई है। आप पहली दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को ले लीजिये-इस काल में साधारण तौर पर प्रति वर्ष सिर्फ 4 या साढ़े चार प्रतिशत का राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में इजाफ़ा हुआ है और तीसरी योजना में तो यह और भी कम हो गई है-मुश्किल से साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत का इजाफ़ा हुआ है। मान लीजिये कि अगर हमारी आर्थिक नीति ऐसी रहती जिससे 7-8 या 9 प्रतिशत का राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में इजाफ़ा होता, मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि उस से सारी समस्या खत्म हो जाती, लेकिन उस की तीव्रता निश्चित रूप से कम हो जाती। तो घूम फिर कर मामला वहीं आता है-क्या इस असन्तुलन को खत्म करने के लिये, आर्थिक विकास की गति में तेजी लाने के लिये, कोई व्यापक योजना हमारे पास है ? यह दीर्घकालीन नीति हुई।

तात्कालिक दृष्टि से मुझे यह कहना है कि हमारे संविधान की एक विचित्र बात है-दुनिया में सब से लम्बा-चौड़ा संविधान हमारा है। हर चीज के बारे में उस में धारायें हैं-नतीजा यह हुआ है कि हमारे संविधान में कोई लचीलापन नहीं रहा। हर मामूली एडजस्टमेन्ट के लिये हम को संविधान में परिवर्तन करना पड़ता है। संविधान में परिवर्तन का मतलब हुआ-दो तिहाई बहुमत होना चाहिये। आसाम बिल पर जो कुछ हुआ, आपने देखा। दिन-प्रति-दिन यह बात बहुत मुश्किल होती चली जा रही है और भविष्य में और ज्यादा मुश्किल होने वाली है।

इस समय हम तेलंगाना की ही बात को ले लें-आन्ध्र के दायरे के अन्दर अगर तेलंगाना की जनता की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करना है तो संविधान में कुछ परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा, लेकिन वह मुश्किल है और अलग तेलंगाना का राज्य बनाना हमारे संविधान में सब से आसान है। आप संविधान की धारा 2, 3 और 4 को देखिये-उस में कहते हैं कि अलग राज्य बनाने से अगर अनुसूचि में, जो लिस्ट राज्यों की है, उस में परिवर्तन होता है या चुनाव सम्बन्धी धाराओं में परिवर्तन होता है तो सादे बहुमत से जो कानून बनायेंगे, उन से इन धाराओं में भी परिवर्तन हो सकता है। और एक ही राज्य के अन्दर किसी उपराज्य की या प्रादेशिक स्वायतता की कल्पना कार्यान्वित करते है तो उस के लिये दो तिहाई बहुमत से परिवर्तन करना पड़ेगा। आज इस बात को कोई न माने, लेकिन हमने और हमारे दल के नेता डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने अपनी मौत के पहले इस सदन में कहा था-एक जमाना आयेगा, जब पूरे देश को यह महसूस करना पड़ेगा कि नया संविधान बनाने के लिये बालिग मताधिकार के आधार पर जल्दी ही आपको संविधान बनाने वाली परिषद् का निर्माण करना पड़ेगा, वरना यह जो शासन का चक्र है, वह एक दम स्थगित होनेवाला है, यह देश विघटित होनेवाला है, यह बहुत बड़ा सवाल है। इस समय मैं इस चीज पर नहीं बोलूंगा, जब इस का विधेयक आयेगा, तब बोलूंगा, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे सामने दो ही रास्ते हैं-एक रास्ता यह है कि रिजनल कमेटी के लिये भी संविधान में लिखा हुआ था, 371 धारा में प्रेजिडेन्शल आर्डर भी निकला है, लेकिन इस में दो त्रुटियां हैं-बजट, विकास, खर्च वगैरह के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय रिजनल कमेटी का नहीं है, कानून की दृष्टि से विधान सभा का है और अब तक रिजनल कमेटियों के निर्णयों की अवहेलना हुई है। उस की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने नहीं है, लेकिन 19 ता० का जो करारनामा है, उस

[श्री मधु लिमये]

में इस बात को कुबूल किया गया है । अब तक जो करारनामे हुए, उन का पालन नहीं हुआ । अब दिक्कत यह है कि प्रादेशिक कमेटी की जो रचना है, उस से तेलगाना की जनता का बिलकुल सन्तोष नहीं होनेवाला है, तसल्ली नहीं होनेवाली है । तो प्रान्तीय स्वायत्तता या प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता की जो कल्पना आप आसाम को लेकर सामने लाये हैं, उस को आसाम तक ही क्यों महदूद या सीमित रखना चाहते हैं ? आप जब आसाम का बिल लायेंगे तो उसमें कुछ ऐसे अधिकार ले लीजिए जिससे पार्लमेन्ट अगर आवश्यक समझे तो उसको क्षेत्रीय या प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता राज्यों में देने की सुविधा या अधिकार रहे । यह सुझाव आपको मानना चाहिए ।

20 hrs.

एक और झंझट है । जो 16 वीं धारा है उसकी तहत, यद्यपि संविधान में परिवर्तन करके किया गया है, अगर कोई राज्य नौकरियों के लिए निवास की शर्त रखे तो उसकी वैधता को सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने संविधान में परिवर्तन होने के कारण उसको कबूल किया है । लेकिन जब यह केस वहां पर आया था तो जैसा मैं ने सुना है, जस्टिस ग्रोवर और जस्टिस सहा जोकि कान्स्टीट्यूशन बेंच के जज थे, उन्होंने पूछा था कि क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि पंजाब वाले या गुजरात वाले नौकरी नहीं पायेंगे । तो वकील साहब ने कहा कि केवल यही नहीं कि पंजाब वाले और गुजरात वाले नौकरी नहीं पायेंगे बल्कि मुल्की नियम का यह मतलब है कि आंध्र और रायलसीमा वाले भी नहीं पायेंगे । जज लोग परेशान हुए कि एक तो वैसे ही क्षेत्रीयता बढ़ती जा रही है और अगर प्रादेशिक निवास की भी शर्त लगती है तो फिर राज्यों के बाद जिलों में भी यह बात पहुंचेगी । वैसे मुल्की नियम के बारे में मुझे भी प्रसन्नता नहीं है । मैं साफ कहना चाहता हूं कि विकास के लिए पैसा खर्च करना, उद्योगीकरण करना और शिक्षा के लिए मौका देना, ये सारी बातें ठीक हैं लेकिन यह मुल्की वाला मामला कहांतक पहुंचेगा, यह समझ में नहीं आता है । आज रोजगार वैसे ही सिकुड़ते जा रहे हैं और इसी के कारण मुल्की वाला मामला बहुत गम्भीर रूप धारण करने लगा है ।

इसलिए में एक विनम्र निवेदन करूंगा कि जहां वर्तमान नेतृत्व को तो हटाना जरूरी है ही क्योंकि उसके बिना विश्वास पैदा नहीं होगा लेकिन सिर्फ ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी की सरकार को बर्खास्त करने से भी यह मामला हल होने वाला नहीं है । दो रास्ते हैं । या तो संविधान में परिवर्तन करके आप प्रादेशिक स्वायत्तता के लिए कोई इन्तजाम कीजिए या अगर सीधे और आसान रास्ते से जाना चाहते हैं तो पृथक राज्य की प्रस्थापना संविधान की धारा 2, 3 और 4 के अन्दर करिये । वरना फिर तेलंगाना का मामला कहां रुकेगा ? सदियों से अलग-अलग शासन में रहने के कारण जिस तरह से वहां अलगाव और तनाव पैदा हो गया है । उसी से इस नयी स्थिति में संघर्ष बढ़ जाने का खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया । पुराने मैसूर राज्य के कुछ लोग जिनसे मेरी बातचीत हुई वे कहते हैं कि हैदराबाद और कर्नाटक के लोग आये और हमारे यहां लिंगायतों का वर्चस्व हो गया । फिर पुराना मैसूर राज्य होगा, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा, लेकिन फिर यह मामला आगे महाराष्ट्र में भी जायेगा, गुजरात और सौराष्ट्र में जायेगा । मध्य प्रदेश तो इतना कृत्रिम राज्य है कि उसको विघटित करने की मांग स्वाभाविक रूप से सामने आयेगी । इस तरह से यह मामला बढ़ता जायेगा । इसलिए मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि गम्भीरता से हम लोग सोचें । चूंकि विघटन के और दूसरे झगड़े चालू हो रहे हैं इसलिए संविधान में लचीलापन लायें । आसाम को लेकर तो आप पराजित हुए हैं । लेकिन मैं तो मानता हूं कि वह अच्छा

ही हुआ है। अगर इन व्यापक समस्याओं पर सोच कर हम कोई बुनियादी परिवर्तन लायेंगे तो ज्यादा फायदा होगा। आज यही चेतावनी देकर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : एक जवान और एक तमद्दुन के लोगों के एक रियासत में रहने की गरज से मुल्क की जो लस्सानी बेसिस पर तक्सीम हुई थी उसी के बाद आंध्र प्रदेश बना। उस वक्त तेलंगाना की सेफगार्डस के लिए एक मुआहिदा हुआ था जिसको कि जेंटिलमेन्स एग्रीमेन्ट कहते हैं। उस जेंटिलमेन्स एग्रीमेन्ट में मानी हुई शराअत पर अमलावरी न होने की वजह से ही आज वहां पर यह एजिटेशन हो रहा है। मेरे दोस्तों ने कहा कि आंध्र प्रदेश के कुछ लोगों ने वहां आकर जराअत खरीदकर अपनी माली हालत बेहतर की, इसी वजह से उनसे ऐसा बर्ताव किया जाता है। स्पीकर साहब, आप खुद वहां की हालात से बखूबी वाकिफ हैं कि व्यापार के मामले में गुजराती, मारवाड़ी और सिंधी लोग आज जितने प्रास्परस हैं वैसे आंध्र के भाई नहीं है। इसलिए इसमें कोई एकोनामिक सिचुएशन की वजह से नहीं, बल्कि पोलिटिकल एक्स्प्लायटेशन की वजह से यह एजिटेशन हो रहा है। सर्विसेज में जो 16 हजार लोगों की इन्टेग्रिटी सीनियारिटी लिस्ट थी उसकी वजह से और 6 हजार आंध्र प्रदेश के लोगों को जो नौकरी देने की प्राब्लम है, जिसके बारे में जो ललित कुमार की रिपोर्ट है उसमें भी कहा गया है कि लैप्सेज हुई है। इस बात को चीफ मिनिस्टर ने भी माना है, प्रदेश कांग्रेस ने भी रेजोल्यूशन पास किया है और गवर्नर एड्रेस में भी बताया गया है कि लैप्सेज हुई हैं। उस की वजह से यह ऐजीटेशन हुआ। इस ऐजीटेशन के लिये मैं पूरा जिम्मेदार आफिसर्स को ठहराता हूं जिन्हों ने नफरत का जजबा पैदा किया कि तुम बेवकूफ हो, तुम्हें कुछ काम नहीं आता, तुम चपरासी बनने के काबिल भी नहीं हो, और तेलंगाना वालों को सैकेन्ड ग्रेड सिटिज़न कर दिया। वही तेलंगाना के लोग जो महाराष्ट्र कर्नाटक गये वह बहुत मजे में हैं।

प्रोफ़सर रंगा ने बहुत बड़ी लम्बी चौड़ी फहरिस्त सदन में पढ़ कर सुनायी। लेकिन वह तो आई० ए० एस० और गज़टेड आफिसर्स की लिस्ट है। यहां तो नान-गज़टेड लोगों का मसला है।

कहा जाता है कि अफरा तफरी की हालत है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी बात नहीं है। आखिर यह ऐजीटेशन कैसे चल रहा है, बाखादगी से यह क्यों चल रहा है जब कि उन के पीछे कोई भी पोलिटिकल पार्टी नहीं है फिर भी क्या वजह है कि निज़ाम दरहम बरहम हो चुका है। कहा जाता है कि मिनिस्टर्स ने, रीजनल कमेटी ने और एम० एल० एज० ने क्या किया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि विदर्भ के लोगों की छाती पर हाथ रख कर के देखें कि वह लोग क्या चाहते हैं, विदर्भ के चीफ मिनिस्टर के रहते हुए वह लोग क्या चाहते हैं? इसी तरह से माराठावाड़े के लोगों से पूछिये। अगर साबिका हैदराबाद हो तो हम खुशी से आयेंगे। मैं उन की दिल की बात कह रहा हूं।

अब यह कहना कि अभी तक अन्याय हुआ 13 साल से, तो आज यह मामला क्यों उठा? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यही तो हमारी बैकवर्डनेस की निशानी है कि हम पर जुल्म ढाये गये, हमारा नुकसान हुआ और हम पहचान नहीं सके। और जब पहचाना तो हम पर इल्जाम लगाया जाता है। हमने क्या किया? मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हुकूमत ने क्या इक्दाम नहीं किया? आल पार्टी मीटिंग बुलायी 19 जनवरी, 1969 को, जी० ओ० इशू हुआ, ललित कुमार ने रिपोर्ट पेश की। जी० ओ० का निफाज़ होने वाला था तो वहां के लोग

[श्री गंगा रेड्डी]

अदालत में चले गये और अदालत से जो फैसला हुआ वह हम सब जानते हैं। अब हमें यह गौर करना है कि इस फैसले के बाद हमें क्या रास्ता अख्तियार करना चाहिये।

अब अगर यह कहा जाय कि चूंकि कानूनी कोई मामला नहीं लिहाजा तुम्हें कोई अधिकार नहीं इस चीज के करने का तो मैं इस से इत्तफाक नहीं करता। हमें सोचना होगा कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो भी ऐक्शन लिया उस पर लोगों का एतमाद चला गया वह कैसे लाया जाय। कहा जाता है कि किसी के इक्तदार में आने से या किसी के हट जाने से लोगों में एतमाद चला गया है, मै इस को नहीं मानता हूं। ये काफी दिनों से जमे हुए जज्बात हैं लिहाजा सेन्टर को भी कुछ फौरी इंतजाम करना चाहिये, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ऐसे सुझाव दीजिये कि जो वहां के मुसीबतजदा लोग एजीटेशन कर रहे हैं उन के लिये वह काबिले कबूल हों। आज कोई लीडर इस स्थिति में नहीं है जो उन को तसल्ली दे सके कि यह चीज ठीक है आप खामोश रहिये। वह आज चाहते क्या हैं? जाहिर है कि दस्तूरी तहफूजात, कांस्टीट्यूशनल गारन्टीज की उन की मांग है, और यह उन का अधिकार है जो मैं समझता हूं कि उन को मिलना चाहिये। आज तक जो अन्याय उन के साथ हुआ उस के लिये मैं किसी को दोष नहीं देता, मजबूत आदमी हमेशा कमजोर आदमी को दबा देता है, बड़ी मछली छोटी मछली को खा जाती है। तो सब लोगों से मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस के लिये अगर दस्तूरी तरमीम करने की जरूरत पड़े तो वह करें और देखें कि किस तरह से तेलंगाना के लोगों के लिये दस्तूरी इमदाद कर सकेंगे। लोगों ने कहा कि सैपरेट तेलंगाना की मांग नहीं करनी चाहिये। तो हमने कहा कि क्या बुरी बात है। जब भाई भाई में अनबन हो तो क्या हम शामलात जायदाद का बटवारा नहीं करते? हिन्दू धर्म में पहले डाइवोर्स नहीं था लेकिन तजुर्बे ने साबित कर दिया है कि जब ऐसी बात हो कि आपस में न बने तो अलग होना ही अच्छा है, और अब हमने उस मुताबिक कानून भी बना दिया।

इसलिये वहां के लोगों को समझाने के लिये आप के पास ठोस दलायल होनी चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप जा कर कहें, कानून अगर इजाजत न दे तो भी उन से जा कर कहें कि हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के दरवाजे न खटखटायें।

मैं यह कहूंगा कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के नेताओं की और पूरे देश के जो बड़े बड़े नेता हैं उन के लिए यह एक गम्भीर प्रश्न है। हालात वहां दिन पर दिन खराब हो रहे हैं। एक, एक दिन का हमें खयाल करना पड़ेगा और अगर 15 दिन तक वहां के हालात के लिए कोई माकूल इंतजाम नहीं किया गया, कोई एक हल नहीं तलाश किया गया तो वहां की हालत काबू से बाहर हो जायेगी। मैं सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूं कि वहां के हालात को बंदूक, लाठी और डंडे के जरिए सम्भाला नहीं जा सकेगा। इस बारे में अध्यक्ष महोदय एक बड़ा अहम रोल प्ले कर सकते हैं। तेलंगाना और आंध्र वाले दोनों ही आप पर भरोसा रखते हैं। आंध्र के रहने वाले की हैसियत से आप का फर्ज हो जाता है कि इस समस्या को हल करने में आप लीडिंग पार्ट प्ले करें। इसलिए हम आप से विनती करते हैं कि इस बारे में आप लीड लीजिये और देखिये कि इस समस्या का क्या हल हो सकता है ताकि आंध्र प्रदेश के दो टुकड़े न हों और साथ ही स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने जो एक सुदृढ़, संगठित और शक्तिशाली भारत के लिए काम किया था और आकांक्षा की थी वह पूरी हो सके और यह देश टुकड़े टुकड़े न हो जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : Shri S. M. Krishna.

SHRI M. N. REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir so far only a distorted, one-sided, view has put up except Mr. Madhu Limaye's speech. What is the use of having this sort of debate ? I have been trying for the debate; I have been begging of you to send a committee..

MR. SPEAKER : That is why I wanted to give you a hearing before I call the Minister.

SHRI M. N. REDDY: What is the use of speaking ?

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Krishna may kindly resume his seat.

I thought it will be an importants speech if I called him before the Minister. Normally, any Member who speaks before the Minister is an important Member, an important speech, so that the Minister might remember his view-point. All right; you may speak now.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : Sir, I am grateful to you. But I want to submit that this debate has been arranged to focus the attention on the Telengana problem, not on Andhra history or some other thing. The Telengana problem has not been touched the way in which it should have been done. How would the Home Minister take any measures in so far as the debate is concerned ?

What I heard from the hon. Members of Andhra gives me an impression that a little bit of injustice has been done to Andhra or they are trying to defend the bungling and blundering of politicians and officers in Andhra. I am one of those persons who have great admiration for Andhra people, the common people, not for Andhra politicians and officers. They have bungled and blundered and brought bad name to Andhra. The common man is now the talk of the country as if they have done something to Telengana people. It is not the common man. The relations between the common man of Andhra and the common man of Telengana are very good. It is the blundering and bungling of politicians and officers that has brought the trouble. The Andhra leaders do not understand this. They try to defend and try to hold a brief for these persons. My submission is that parties or leaders should not import their personal view in the matter because Telengana was recommended to be a separate State. The Telengana merger is not the creation of the S. R. C. It is the result of a gentleman's agreement. Otherwise, it would have been and should have been a separate State.

What Mr. Madhu Limaye or some other leaders think about Mulki rules, whether it is proper or improper, is not a question to be considered, in 1969, by this Parliament. This has been approved by this Parliament, as the mirror of the public opinion of the entire country, and that such rule should be enacted in order to give protection. It was agreed as a pre-condition for merger. We cannot import our personal view. Maybe, personally, I am very much against it. But the Parliament, the entire nation, has committed to that principle as a pre-condition for merger. How can we now say that it is proper or improper. First of all, the people were not taken into confidence in those days when you reorganized the States on a linguistic basis. You only considered the common language and the common culture as basis. You did not consider that you were bringing together unequal regions with different political and historical background. How to bring them on par with the other advanced regions, was never considered. A Constitutional guarantee or arrangement should have been made. Our Constitution is found to be wanting to meet the situation now. This was never visualised. It is only over the years, with the bitter experience of the various people in the under developed areas, that it has come to the notice of Parliament and big leaders. What I submit is that it was inherent in such a merger because you had not merged two equally advanced regions or two regions which were equal in all respects. You conducted a marriage of unequal partners, and naturally the major partner would have all dominance and exploitation over the minor partner after the expiry of the honeymoon period, i. e., the emotional integration or whatever it is. There should be a rational integration. Emotional integration would only lead to emo-

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tional disintegration. The rational integration would come out of fair treatment, out of honouring the commitments that you have made. There need not have been even a statutory provision if the Andhra leaders and officers wanted to implement these assurances.

With great respect to Mr. Ranga, I would say that he should not have quoted the figures. I only want to refute them. Now what are the assurances and safeguards ? We do not seem to have any idea of them. The assurances are very plain and simple. They were four, broadly speaking. One was in respect of non-gazetted employment Posts carrying a salary below Rs. 300 were to be reserved for Telengana people in the Telengana area and not the posts of Directors, IAS or anything of that kind. You may not have had many officers in Madras State when you ceded. But it was in respect of non-gazetted posts, in respect of whom the assurance was given, that 6,000 persons without mulki certificates and another 6,000 with bogus mulki certificates, in all about 12,000, were employed over a period of 12 years. It is not necessary for the Telengana leaders, whether they are in the Congress or in the Opposition, to point out that you are doing this bungling. Who has done it ? It is the Andhra officers who have done it. They are flouting the assurances given. It is a "gentleman's agrement." It was for them to see that nothing was done against the spirit and the letter of that agreement.

The second assurance was about economic development. Already under the Plan, a number of schools and hospitals have been constructed everywhere, including NEFA. But that was not the assurance. The assurance was this. Telengana was a surplus State by Rs 3 crores before November, 1956, while Andhra was a deficit State by about Rs. 6 crores prior to the integration or the merger. Therefore, the apprehension of the Telengana people was this. We were not only backward in all respects but, fortunately or unfortunately, we had a surplus income. The fear was that the people in the majority might use that surplus in Andhra. It is not a question as to how many hospitals or schools were built. The question is whether the income of Telengana was spent on Telengana as per the assurance given. That has to be seen and not a handout saying that so many hospitals or schools were built; that is spoiling the entire atmosphere and is further aggravating the situation.

Regarding the economics of surpluses, Mr. Kumar Lalit said, Rs. 34.10 crores, if I accept the number of clarifications of the State Government which are not normally accepted in the financial terms that we have in this country. If I do not accept them, it goes beyond Rs. 40 crores. Mr. Konda Lakshman, who has resigned from the Andhra Cabinet recenly and who has met all of you at the Centre, the day before yesterday said that it comes to Rs. 82 crores. We were expecting it to be more than Rs. 70 crores. He has given the figure of Rs. 82 crores. That is to say, Rs. 82 crores, which were due to Telengana and which should have been spent there over a period of ten years, were spent in Andhra. At this juncture, I should like to recall, with greatest respect, the Resolution that you Mr. Speaker had sponsored and the speech that you delivered on 1st February, 1956, in the Andhra Assembly. You were then the Deputy Chief Minister of Andhra.

What you said and assured Telengana was that not only the surplus income of Telengana will be spent on Telengana but some amount from Andhra will be spent in Telengana so that they may come on par with Andhra in a quicker time, sooner than later. Some such assurance was given. It is the concept of safeguards. I want your indulgence, the leaders of the Opposition. The concept of safeguards was put forth by the Andhra leaders as a substitute for a separate State. Telengana leaders never asked including J.V Narsingh Rao, the then Congress President and Shri B Ramakrishna Rao. I know you were angry in those days when the decision was delayed. You blamed Mr S. K. Patil having reported something wrong. I can very well realise the feelings of the Andhra people. You never imagined that things would go wrong that way. You were really keen to have State because that

was the situation then. The actual thing was that Dr. B. C. Roy--historically I am referring to these things. When the Telengana decision was to be taken in a day or two, in February, 1956, Dr. B. C. Roy and Shri Krishna Sinha announced all of a sudden in the morning "We are merging Bihar and Bengal". Next morning, Mr. Rajagopalachari the present leader of the Swatantra Party, said 'We will have a Dakshina Pradesh comprising Madras, Kerala and Mysore'. Immediately, Mr. Hanumanthaiya convened a meeting and said, 'We shall have a Dakshina Pradesh'. That was the atmosphere. Then Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that two big States are merging, 'Why are you asking for a separate State of the same language'. That was the atmosphere when the decision was taken. But he also said, 'You study the Scottish devolution, The Regional Committee has not come all of a sudden of its own. He said 'You take any safeguard you want'. Mr. Pant said on 16th February, 1956, 'You take an autonomous Regional Committee. In all other safeguards which you want in or to safeguard your interest we are with you'. On that pattern Regional Committee order was issued by the President.

Now it is not merely the question of whether it is Rs. 40 crores, or 60 crores or 80 crores I am not concerned with the quantum. I want all the hon. Members to realise this. If this Rs. 40 crores were spent 10 years ago, what would have been the development ? How much wealth and progress it would have created. What is the big concession you are giving ? All right take 40 crores to-day. Then that was not said over a period of 5 years. What is the cost of the projects today ? Our own Nagarjuna Sagar, Mr. Speaker, you might be aware, when it was originally estimated, would have cost only Rs. 91 crores, not a pie more. But on account of the delay, not on account of revised plans the cost has come to Rs. 165 crores and it has not yet been completed. Another Rs. 10-15 crores are required. Is it the magnanimity you are showing? You take Rs. 40 crores or 50 crores which is due to Telegana. Even if you double that amount, you will not be compensating the loss.

Everybody says, 'Short of separation we will support you'. I do not hear any constructive suggestion. We are also not asking for separation. But I did not hear any magnanimous words. This is the question that should be realised by the members. I represent young generation. The present generation is very impatient. They do not believe in the words of the big leaders who have no concern except their own position. That is the impression. That is the impression of the younger generation. I have submitted yesterday to the Home Minister all the facts. Now the Andhra members are saying 'What your Telengana Ministers were doing'. When we say, 'You have done an injustice' they say 'Why have you not pointed it out earlier' ? 'Why are you pointing it out at this time' ? and all that. If this is the approach I can say frankly, you are not going to solve the problem. I may give this friendly advice. If this is the attitude of our own Members you are not going to solve it. If you want to disarm the enraged people who are rightfully indignant over these matters. It is better to disarm them, but at least you should be candid enough to say "All right; we have committed a mistake; we have ill-treated you." But what they are doing drives us to a situation where we want to separate. That will be the inevitable reaction because they don't understand the feelings of the people involved. They talk about this and that in the Central Hall without understanding the situation. They say, Telengana people have a separatist tendency. This is the irony of our fate. I may say that such things have a snow-balling effect. We want to work for a united Andhra. But I would say that I cannot put up with any insinuation. When any State for a particular justifiable cause wants to separate, if you term it as separatist or divisible tendency and use such types of jargons, I may say, that is not good for the country. By this you are not appreciating and understanding the feelings of the people. You have not realised that we are all glorified prisoners. We have lost contact with the people. We do not know what the people in the rural areas feel, as has been stated by Shri Tenneti Viswanatham.

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

This problem has not come all of a sudden. It has been there. You will find this in all the Reports that have been there with the Government. I don't want to blame any particular Minister or Chief Minister. It is not going to solve the problem. If I am assured of solution I would certainly blame. But the solution will not come merely by blaming persons.

The solution is, how to restore the confidence of the people. The Central Government is equally to be blamed. They are more concerned with Madhya Pradesh whether to have 40 or 50 or 60 Ministers. They are also concerned with Bihar. I don't know how long that Ministry will last. But they are not concerned with Andhra Pradesh which has given them the most solid strength. They are ignoring at their own risks and peril. The Andhra Government is the most stable Government for the Congress. They are not concerned with Telengana which has given them 14 Members out of 15. What sort of attitude are they exhibitting ? Is this the way to present before the public, to the common people, how competent we are to solve the problem ?

If the Central government had acted 2 months ago are 1½ months ago the situation would not have been the one which is there today. The State Government has complicated the matter.

About the Supreme Court decision I have a serious complaint. I want hon. Members to note this. A Union legislation was challenged in the Supreme Court. This was a Union legislation - according to Mr. Datar's words-"intended to help a backward area". You will all be shocked to know that the Attorney General of India has not appeared before the Supreme Court. He has not defended the Union Government and the legislation which this Parliament has passed. What for have we got this Attorney General ? The Attorney General was very much present in the precincts of the Supreme Court. He was not briefed, to defend the Union of India. Is it for any oblique motive that he was not briefed ? I want to ask this question. I want the Home Minister to answer this if not today, at least after some days after finding out the reasons and tell the House as to why the Act passed by this Praliament was not defended before the Supreme Court by the Attorney General of India. A private Advocate Mr. Setalwad defended. It is a matter to be taken seriously. He was retained by Andhra Pradesh. I do not consider the judgment of the Supreme Court as a very correct decision. It can be an erroneous decision, if it is examined by the legal experts. But after all it is the Supreme Court. What I say is that Art, 35 which is part of the Chapter on Fundamental Rights was not at all referred to in the judgment thought it was argued by a different Advocate engaged by the NGOs of Telengana. This was not properly explained to the Supreme Court. The Advocate General argued very ably, but he had not come here to assist Shri Setalwad, if not the Attorney General. What I submit is this : I do not think that the case was not ably defended. But there is suspicion because the Attorney General did not appear. That gives suspicion to the people. Why has he not appeared ? Already you have not appointed anybody to the post of Solicitor-General. Whatever may be the reasons, for so many months since November this office has been lying vacant. This is another ground for suspicion of the people

Then All Party accord was signed giving the deadline as 28th February. It should not have been given as the deadline. Till 29th February nothing was done and as a reasonable and prudent man I must say that it was not possible also to do everything by that time. It is not possible to do all those things that were mentioned in the All Party accord. There was not much agitation before the 28th. Agitation was called off by 25th January and the Army was called on 29th January. The Telengana Convention people, seeing the psychology of the people and the attitude of Government, announced on the 23rd February that Telengana would observe Bundh and on the 3rd March it was all bundh, and nothing was done. On the 8th and 9th the Telengana Conventian was there attended by several thousands of people.

What I say is on the 12th of March Kumar Lalit sent his report. People were agitating, but nothing came. Now, three courses are open to the Government. Before I suggest them, I would like to take one minute to tell this august House that the problems of Telengana people are different from other problems. Many of the Hon. Members and the Home Minister belong to other States. They should realise one thing that a majority—about 80 per cent–of the Telengana people were under the rule of a minority kingdom for hundreds of years since the inception of the Bhamini rule. Later, after the Police action we thought that we were liberated. But that was partly, with all respect to the late Sardar Patel, because along with the Military, a huge civil administration consisting of several thousands of officers and subordinate staff came to Telengana. It was there not for months, but for years. They brought in several thousands of people who were appointed from all over India This is not the first agitation, Mr. Speaker. I want to disabuse that impression from the minds of Hon. Members and say that it is not the first time that non--mulki agitation was started. In 1952 when we were in colleges there was a serious non-mulki agitation involving police firing in which seven students were killed and 176 were injured in those days because then it was felt that it was not the liberation in the real sense. The cause of that agitation was the same.

SHRI SHIVAJIRAO S. DESHMUKH : And it was a popular movement.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : That is the background. That agitation continued only for 17 days, not for three months like the one now. Then, Government took immediate steps to restore confidence. It is in that background, Mr. Home Minister, that the Telengana people including the Pradesh Congress and other appeared before the State Reorganisation Commission and said : We do not want any more outsiders, because we have our own apprehensions. It is against that background and not out of any hostility against Andhras as such. We have had enough; we wanted to do things on our own, by ourselves.

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the point.

SHRI M. N. REDDY : I would quote some staggering figures.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What does he want now ?

SHRI M. N. REDDY : 1707 gazetted officers were retained in Telengana on the trifurcation of Hyderabad, out of whom only 609 were Telengana Telugu people. Out of 18,842 non-gazetted civil servants retained in Telengana, only 8,441 Telugu speaking Telengana people were there. More than 10,000 in this category and more than a thousand gazetted officers were already there from different places-due to which the 1952 agitation took place.

This was the background. How they suffered, how the 50,000 unemployed young men of Telengana have been feeling-this should be realised. It is not a question of your feeling or my feeling that should count, it is the feeling of these people who are suffering that must be the paramount consideration when we attempt a solution.

I suggest three things. They have suggested amendments without knowing what amendments should take place. If at all an amendment of the Consitution to enact legislation is contemplated, I say that without any reference to Telengana it is necessary for Government and Parliament to have the Constitution amended giving power to enact legislation to enable the weaker sections and weaker areas to be brought on par with other sections and areas. Otherwise, in this rat race, the weaker sections and weaker areas will always be exploited and neglected and development would be on the lines of how the political powers that we want.

For this reason, only one expression has to be added in Art. 16(3), that is add after 'within the State,' the following 'or any part of the State,' For this we have to accept Shri Nath Pai's Bill--there is no doubt about it.

If this is not possible, as the Government are not sponsoring Shri Nath Pai's Bill

[Shri M. N. Reddy]

it is contemplated to reintroduce the Constitution Amendment Bill relating to Assam on 15th April. There an amendment may be proposed giving power to create some more autonomous States.

If this is also not possible, then I will quote the words of Shri Chavan, Home Minister, 'where there is need, you have to yield'. Where there is need, they will yield. This is the third alternative.

In the meanwhile, there is another course. I have been fighting for it, canvassing support of all the leaders of the Opposition. I have also written to you, Mr. Speaker, and begged of you to appoint a parliamentary committee. But you have been feeling very embarrassed. I do not see any reason for you to feel embarrassed in this matter, as so many members here and elsewhere have stated that you enjoy the confidence of both the regions. You should have appointed such a committee long ago to visit the place, to have a dialogue with the people.

MR. SPEAKER : Without the blessings of the Central Government and the State Government, what is that delegation to do ?

SHRI M. N. REDDY : They should all have jumped at the suggestion.

श्री मधु लिमये : मा० रघुरमैया और प्रधान मंत्री, दोनों नहीं हैं, उन से पूछिये कि उन की क्या राय है ।

MR. SPEAKER : I sent it to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, three days ago. Lest an impression may go round in Telengana and the Andhra area that I have not done anything on it, I must clarify the position. The Government here must bless and co-operate, the Government there also must co-operate. Otherwise, it would not serve any purpose sending some members there. Therefore, I sent it to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs so that he might consult and let me know. Otherwise, there is no point in my doing it. I clarify my position so that I may not be misunderstood . ...

SHRI M. N. REDDY : For the information of hon. members, I would say this. Political parties or political leaders do not count in this agitation which I have seen for the first time. There are three parties to this agitation. All of them have to be taken into confidence. The first is the non-gazetted employees, whose President was jailed yesterday. They are a big force in Telengana. There are teachers in every village and they are party to the agitation and so are the students from primary schools to the colleges in Telengana. It is not a small place with 3.5 lakhs for people as in Nagalands or 13 lakhs of people as in the autonomous districts of Assam, it is a place inhabited by 15 million persons, that means 1.5 crores, in nine districts. It is very good place I do not call it backward. They are fighting for the assurances that were not implemented. Then, thirdly, come the leaders. The Opposition Political parties are importing their own views because if they say something here they will be slapped in the face in Andhra and if they say something there, they will be in a dangerous position here; it is very ticklish. I do not think that whatever they are saying is good far the State. They are politically motivated. There is no Telengana party. Only the Telengana Congress Committee had been formed two days ago for the State in which the Congress MLAs can join.

A Committee of M.Ps. can have a dialogue with these persons and see and understand the intensity of the feelings and find out what arrangement they want short of a separate Telengana State. When the entire nation and the different political parties including the Congress are represented on the Committee and when that Committee goes to Telengana, I do not think that they are naive or foolish enough not to have a dialogue with them and suspend the agitation for the time being. But a wrong approach had been made by the State as well as the Central Government. We asked for a Commission. I have not even received an acknowledgement from the Home Minister so far. For some petty poli-

tics in Bihar, the parliamentary board meets in order to decide on the resignation of a Minister. A part of the State in Andhra is burning and they are fiddling. Did they show the required statesmanship ? I know there are no statesman left, Mr. Speaker, they are all politicians. Still one of them or some of them can still become statesmen and retrive the lost prestige and thereby become great leaders without assuming big position in order to become big. It is the interest of the nation that they have to think of. The need of the hour is to appoint a committee. Let the Home Minister go there, he will not be hurt like the other ministers who had gone and who had received tomatoes. Let him go there for a dialogue and find out what would satisfy them short of a Telengana State. Whatever is necessary should be done by this Parliament. A commitment was made in 1956 with the blessings of the Central Government and Parliament was committed to the legislation of 1957 but it was struck down by the Supreme Court. Merely because it was struck down by the Supreme Court, this Parliament cannot remain a silent spectator and thereby aggravate the situation. We have to do whatever is necessary. It is not that we are creating a precedent for the first time in this year of the Republic. The situation has to be tackled in a statesmanlike manner. I am grateful that all the parties have shown the greatest sense of responsibility and urgency and despite their meagre funds they had sent their representatives but the Congress and the Central Government had not done their duty so far. Lastly, I am thankful to you, Mr. Speaker, for having given me this chance and I am also obliged to the Members who have given me a patient hearing.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : The House has just heard the vice of Telengana. I consider this as an important debate because of the dire consequences involved in the crisis and any formula that the Parliament in its wisdom could evolve could save a great national catastrophe. If Potti Sriramulu, on whose sacrifice Andhra Pradesh came into being, if it is going to be in vain by the act of omissions and commissions of politicians who came to power after his death, this debate would have served a useful purpose if Parliament would summon all its statesmanship and foresight so that we could soothe the hurt feelings of the people of Telengana and we could heal the wounds. A grim warning has come from Telengana and this has come at a stage when fissiparous tendencies are raising their ugly heads elsewhere.

I was amazed only the other day when the first shot was fired in Telengana about the injustice that has been done to this particular region, and when a Chief Minister who did not have a correct diagnosis of the disease came out with a putulant statement attributing that a few politicians are involved in this agitation. With the passage of time and the subsequent events, we have come to realise that this was not a movement, or an agitation, or an upsurge, engineered by a few disgruntled politicians, but it was a spontaneous upsurge of feelings of distrust in certain regions of Andhra Pradesh.

This should not be an academic exercise in debate. Millions and millions in Andhra Pradesh would await the decision the Parliament of this country is going to take on such an important crisis that they are facing.

What are their grievances ? The Mover of the motion today, Prof. Ranga, did touch the point. There is a feeling of deep discontent, simmering discontent and a subterranean feeling of deep distrust in Telengana that, they are being exploited, that they are being betrayed, and that they are being deprived of what belongs to them lawfully. It is that feeling which has to be assessed and taken not of by this Parliament and by the country.

In an important debate, it is unfortunate that the leaders of this country, the Prime Minister, is not present in this House. It is being freely said outside the House that this country has a Prime Minister but no leader. There is a great constitutional obligation on the part of the Union Government, they have to act before it is too late. At so late a stage in the debate, I would not like to burden the House with giving more facts about the injustice that

[Shri S. M. Krishna]

has been done to the Telengana region. Prof. Ranga quoted and my friend Shri Sezhiyan did quote from the regional committee report. I would quote one other piece to show that this feeling has been there throughout. Since the year 1956, this feeling has been persisting in the Telengana region and they said :

> "Since the last 10 years, the Regional Committee on more than one occasion has been requesting the Government that the income of the backward region of Telengana should be spent on its development, and that the wide disparity in respect of providing basic amenities in both the regions should be narrowed down to speed up emotional integration. The Government also gave the assurance that every pie derived in Telengana would be spent in that region but it is unfortunate that the assurance still remains unimplemented in spite of the lapse of 12 years. "

This is the stark reality. How are we going to reshrrect confidence in the people of Telengana ? It is being freely said that the Chief Minister goes about with a sense of guilt and shame haunting him. Wherever he goes, there are black flag demonstrations. Nobody should feel that I am making any derogatory reference to the Chief Minister if I refer to newspaper reports that when he was flying to Delhi the other day, he had to get into Begumpet airport through the rear door, because thousands of demonstrators were waving black flags and shouting slogans against him,

Sjr, we are not interested in who becomes the Chief Minister there. We know that for some time a Congressman will be the Chief Minister. We hold no brief for A B, or C. But the fact remains that there is a crisis of confidence. The breach is becoming wider. Today we have to start with a clean slate. We have to infuse confidence. The attitude of arrogance that has been betrayed in the last few years has to be substituted by an attitude of understanding, compassion and sympathy. If these three considerations are brought into this endeavour, I am sure even now the damage done can be minimised and eventually eradicated.

Prof. Ranga mentioned a few facts about the number of IAS officers, etc. The Telengana people reel out some figures also. They say, the Chief Minister, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Chairman of the Council, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission, I. G. of Police, Commissioner of Police, Vice-Chancellors of all universities, the Chief Secretary, the First Member of the Board of Revenue and the Pradesh Congress Chief are all from Andhra and we will not get any justice. Sir, we are not going to solve the problem by just reeling out one set of figures from one side and another set of figures from the other side. The time has come when the Parliament and the Union Government have to take serious note of the situation.

Article 256, under which the Union Government can very well act says :

> "The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament"--we have made laws--"and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive Power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose. "

I would like to know from the Home Minister how many times directions have been given to Andhra Pradesh Government. There is a growing impression--not a very healthy development that whenever people resort to burning buses and trams, then only the Centre takes note of a particular situation, Otherwise, they act Jolly well complacently. Mr. Limaye who had been to Hyderabad only yesterday met a few students in Hyderabad and told them that they have to carry the Parliament and the country with them. They seem to have

said, to him that, "We know how to carry Parliament and Government of India with us. We will burn a few more buses and a few more things." If this is the impression going round, it is an ominous development and the Union Government must dispel any such impression and set things right.

I would like to support the plea made by so many other members that it is a matter in which Parliament can and should act and intervene. A parliamentary committee representing all shades of opinion in this House has got to visit and learn firsthand the real problems bothering our brothers in Telengana. Such a committee would be able to create an atmosphere wherein the parties can come together and start a dialogue; and, something can come out of such a dialogue. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister have to act now in order to save Visala Andhra, failing which I am afraid Visala Andhra would have been only a passing phase of our history.

श्री शशिभूषण (खारगोन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हैदराबाद में जो विद्यार्थी शहीद हुए हैं, आपके माध्यम से मैं उसके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहता हूं। देश के विद्यार्थियों ने जब जब कुर्बानियां दी हैं, सन 1942 से लेकर आज तक तब तब उन्होंने देश को एक नई रोशनी दी है। आन्ध्र के विद्यार्थियों ने गोआ के आन्दोलन में भी शहादत दी थी, वहां की विद्यार्थी कांग्रेस के दो विद्यार्थी गोआ में शहीद हुए थे, इस के लिए में उन को मुबारक बाद देता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने जो इस समस्या को अपने हाथों में लिया है, इस का मूल कारण आर्थिक विषमता है। अगर आर्थिक विषमताओं के लिए विद्यार्थी जाग्रत होते है, तो हमें उन से भयभीत नहीं होना चाहिये, उन से बातचीत का रास्ता निकालना चाहिये। हमेशा अगर यह दोष दिया जाय कि विद्यार्थी गलत हैं—मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता, आर्थिक दृष्टि से तेलंगाना काफ़ी पिछड़ गया है, वहां पर बेकारी की समस्या है, भूख की समस्या है, जिसने उन को आवाज़ उठाने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है।

वहां के कार्यकर्ताओं ने दो प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटियां बनाई। दो प्रदेश कांग्रेस कमेटियां किसी प्रदेश में होना नई बात नहीं है। महाराष्ट्र में भी दो हैं--बम्बई और महाराष्ट्र वहां के जो कांग्रेस के नेता हैं, वे हमारे अपने नेता हैं और हमें पूरी उम्मीद है कि वे इस समस्या को हल करेंगे, लेकिन मैं आपकी मारफत एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ—एक हाई पावर्ड कमीशन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों का वहां भेजा जाय जो अपने हाथ में फैसला लेकर वहां जाय और वहां की समस्या को सुलझा सके। अगर वहां के लोगों को वह सहमत कर सके, तब तो ठीक है, वरना अगर संविधान में परिवर्तन करना पड़े तो हमें करना चाहिये। आखिर हम ने हरियाणा बनाया, पंजाब बनाया। जब जोशी जी राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रीय-भावना की बात करते हैं तो एक लाख आदमी हिन्दी आन्दोलन के लिये वहां भेजे थे, गुरू मुखी के लिये भी वहां आदमी गये, फिर भी दो सूबे बने। इस लिए मैं इस को गलत नहीं समझता हूं, इस में कोई अराष्ट्रीय भावना नहीं है। अगर आर्थिक विषमता के लिये विद्यार्थी कदम उठते हैं तो हमें उन से बात करनी चाहिये।

मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारे कांग्रेस के बड़े नेता वहां जा कर उनसे सीधी बात करें तो ज़रूर किसी नतीजे पर पहुँच सकेंगे।

21 hrs.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव (बारामती) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आन्ध्र में जब आप चीफ मिनिस्टर थे उस वक्त मेरा भी 8-10 महीने का ताल्लुक आया था और तेलंगाना में घूमने का बहुत मौका मिला था। रेड्डी साहब और कई लोगों को सुनकर मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह

[श्री तुलसी दास जाधव]

कोई आम बात नहीं है। जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं, वह ठीक हैं, उनको आप जाकर समझायें या जो कुछ भी करना है वह करें। लेकिन एक बात यह है कि अगर लोगों की इच्छा के खिलाफ, आप किसी बात को खींचते रहें तो वह बात मुनासिब नहीं होगी। एक बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह आपको सारे देश के लिए लागू करनी होगी और वह यह कि जो लोग सत्ता में हैं जिनके हाथ में पावर है उनको चाहिए कि लोगों के नजदीक जायं। आपस में चाहे कुछ भी डिफरेंसेज हों लेकिन एक भावना यह जरूर रहनी चाहिए कि हम सब एक हैं। ऐसी भावना हमें लोगों के अन्दर पैदा करनी चाहिए। अगर उनकी कोई भावना है जिसको वह उठाते नहीं, वह दबी रहती है तो उसके मायने यह नहीं होते कि सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा है। यह बात हर प्रान्त के लिए आवश्यक है। मैं तो ऐसा समझता हूं कि जो लोग सत्ता में हैं उनका जनता से मास कन्टैक्ट टूट गया है। जो हम करते हैं वह अगर हम जाकर लोगों को भी समझायें और उनकी राय को भी लेकर चलें और फिर उसके बाद चाहे हम कुछ कम भी करें लेकिन वे नाखुश नहीं होंगे। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि आपने वहां पर भेजने के लिए कुछ इन्तजाम किया लेकिन वह चला नहीं। इसलिए जो लोग सत्ता में हैं और जो एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० हैं, जनता के चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे हैं उनको, जब कहीं पर कोई बलवा होता है, तो वहां पर भी जाना चाहिए और लोगों को समझाना चाहिए। जो लोग जनता के वोट पर आये हैं और किसी ओहदे पर पहुंचते हैं वह लोग जब गुलाब का फूल लेते हैं तो उसके साथ साथ जनता के क्रोधाग्नि भी लेकर काम करना चाहिए और तब मैं समझता हूं कोई दिक्कत नहीं पैदा होगी।

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, although it is very late, I have to make a few observations and end as soon as possible. The tragic developments in the Telengana area in Andhra Pradesh is a dangerous trend which is developing in the country and it has highlighted certain aspects of our national life which need immediate attention not only from the State Government of Andhra but also from the leaders of the country who are running the government from the Centre. This symptom has to be tackled at the very root. People seething with discontent, frustration and despair have taken to violence. Still, I have my smypathies for them. They have shown commendable patience. Because, in spite of the solemn agreements and repeated assurances, they were observed more in the breach even in financial allocations, development matters, employment facilities to be given to people belonging to this area especially non-gazetted officers and in many other respects. Hence this violence.

Violence, as you know very well, is a perverted expression of despair and dejection. These violent methods are sometimes adopted to highlight certain points, to draw the attention of the leaders at the Centre to the fact that regional imbalances are there, social, economic and politieal disparities of certain regions of the country are becoming more and more pronounced.

It is only necessary for the Telengana people to act in some way so that they can make their existence felt. Therefore, although the demand of the Opposition Ministers for the removal or the resignation of the Chief Minister does not sound to be a very honest proposition--it may be politically motivated--I quite agree that the setting up of a parliamentary committee to visit the Telengana area would perhaps be a wise step. Although the Central Government may not very enthusiastically accept this proposition and the State Government may give co-operation hesitatingly, even then that experiment will be good. Therefore I appeal to you, as the Speaker presiding over this august House, particularly because you belong to Andhra Pradesh, you know both the regions and their problems and you have

tremendous sympathy for the Telengana people as we could see in the Business Advisory Committee meeting when we were discussing this, that should set up a parliamentary committee of all parties to visit Telengana and make recommendations to the Central Government and to the State Government also for acceptance.

Something will have to be done about the Supreme Court judgment which has nullified the Mulki service agreement that was there and even the legislatian passed by Parliament. Something will have to be thought out so that these people who are underemployed and unemployed are given full opportunities of employment. I know that the Telengana people, although are very peaceful people, are agitated now and may act in a way which may endanger the solidarity and unity of a very important State which is the very stronghold of the Communist organisation and which has the destiny to play a part in this country for many years to come.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, yesterday when the questien of setting up a parliamentary committee was mooted in the business Advirory Committee, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who was there said that he would consult the Government and let you know the position. I want to know whether the decision has been to conveyed to you.

MR. SPEAKER : No. From the Chair also I said that again. We have to await the reply of the Home Minister for that.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) : For the appointment of a parliamentary committee you do not require the sanction of this Government. Your authority is absolute under the Rules of Procedure. In case the Government is not co-operating with you, you may use your discretion and appoint a committee of Parliament.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) : Sir, after hearing all senior and eminent Members of Parliament and leaders of various parties I have only one thing to say to you, and that is that you have put Brahmanand Reddy in that place as Chief Minister and if there is anything wrong done by him against country or the people, as the other day also when raised, you said that he is the first man to get out of this. But these M. Ps. have not elected him. When they are trying the SVD or coalition with other parties without any majority in the other Assemblies, how can we ask for the resignation of a leader of a party who has been elected by his own party's MLAs ? As leader of Andhra Pradesh, morally or on principle, you can ask anybody, Shri Brahmanand Reddy also, in consultation with the Government of India if necessary for any kind of settlement in the State. This is the only one thing where I differ from all the other friends. I agree with the other sentiments expressed by Shri Narayana Reddy. He has got our sympathies. In his constituency migrated Andhras have settled 90 per cent of them, and he is very happy with them. So many friends have expresssed their views without knowing the facts, that it is politically motivated. What the other parties ask you, there is no new thing except sympathies towards the backward areas. So, please consider all this and in consultation with Government you may do as you please, we are with you.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने कहा कि सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया जब तक हम को नहीं मिलती है तब तक आप को कुछ हिचक है । लेकिन इस में सरकार की बात नहीं आनी चाहिए यह सदन का मामला है और और सदन के मामले में सब से बडे अफ़सर आप हैं और दूसरा स्थान होता है लीडर आफ दी हाऊस का । सदन के नेता का भी कुछ कर्त्तव्य होता है लेकिन चूकि सदन के नेता इस समय यहां पर मौजूद नही हैं इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि चव्हान साहब को थोड़ा समय इस पर सोचने और सलाह आदि करने के लिए दे दिया जाय और वह कल शाम तक इस बारे में अपना जवाब दें । इस बारे में यहां लोक सभा के करीब करीब सभी दलों के लोगों ने अपनी अपनी राय दे दी है और हम चाहते हैं कि चव्हान साहब को उस पर सोचने और सलाह

[श्री मधु लिमये]

आदि करने के लिए कल तक का मौका दे दिया जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER : I agree with you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) I would only like to add that the line between hunger has become thin in Telengana and there is going to develop a situation which may not be controlled by anyone. The feelings have been expressed by all, whether on that side or this side of the House. It is but necessary to heal the wound and a Parliamentary Committee should be appointed. I would only request you, as you expressed yourself in the Business Advisory Committee very vocally, to impress upon the Government not to stand for any formality. If the Home Minister has to consult the Prime Minister and his colleague, he can do so. In that case, he should not reply today. He should reply tomorrow. A Parliamentary Committee should be appointed. In case they refuse, you, Sir, appoint a Parliamentary Committee here and now.

SHRI NATH PAI : That is very clear.

MR. SPEAKER : It is already very late. As I said in the beginning itself, this debate has been very useful. I have been throughout sitting here and hearing the speeches. It is very delicate for me to take any action on this issue. I am a guilty party; let me own it. I have been a signatory to this agreement and if it is not fulfilled, I feel, something unfortunate has happened and it must be corrected. I do not know how it can be corrected. It must be corrected. As a signatory to it, I feel guilty.

SHRI NATH PAI : We shall help you.

MR. SPEAKER ; All of you heard Mr. M. N. Reddy's speech. He symbolises the youth of Telengana. There is no denying the fact. The other friends have also spoken. There is no question of individuals now. You will have to forget individuals now, I am sure, the Government of India will take a decision about sending a Parliamentary delegation and all that. Now, I think, Mr. Chavan should have time to think about it, as suggested here, and also I too feel there is no use rushing with the reply. It is a very delicate matter about the constitutional position and the Supreme Court has struck down that thing. Naturally, Mr. Chavan will need a little time. Tomorrow, sometime in the evening. I will request him to reply. There is no hurry about it. Let them think about it. So, we adjourn now to meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.

21.13 hrs.

The Lok-Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 2, 1969/ Chaitra 12, 1891 (Saka)

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